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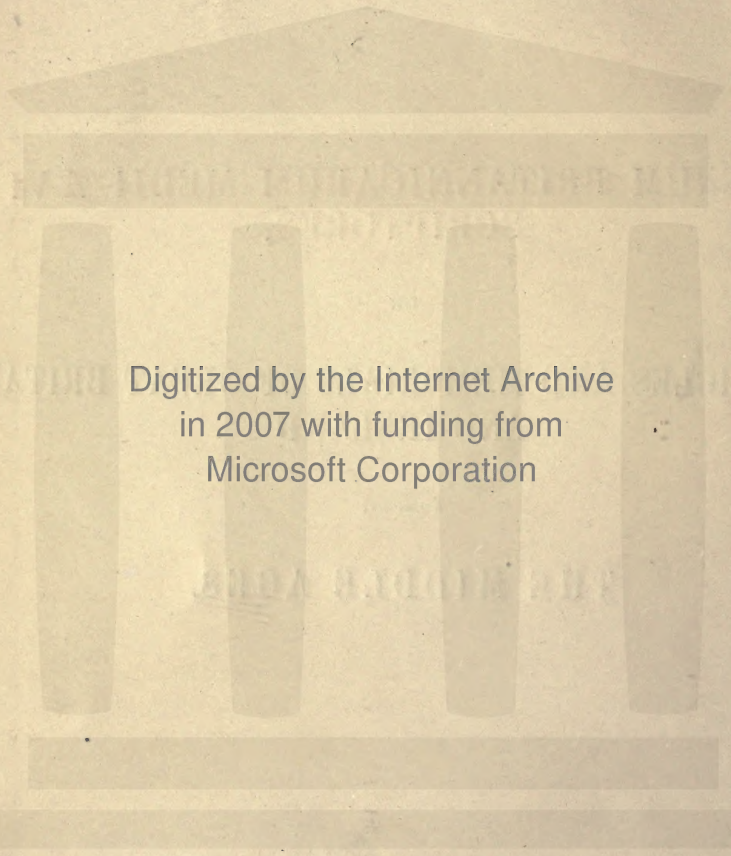
CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND IRELAND

DURING

THE MIDDLE AGES.

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THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS
OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER
THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

ON the 26th of January 1857, the Master of the Rolls submitted to the Treasury a proposal for the publication of materials for the History of this Country from the Invasion of the Romans to the reign of Henry VIII.

The Master of the Rolls suggested that these materials should be selected for publication under competent editors without reference to periodical or chronological arrangement, without mutilation or abridgment, preference being given, in the first instance, to such materials as were most scarce and valuable.

He proposed that each chronicle or historical document to be edited should be treated in the same way as if the editor were engaged on an *Editio Princeps*; and for this purpose the most correct text should be formed from an accurate collation of the best MSS.

To render the work more generally useful, the Master of the Rolls suggested that the editor should give an account of the MSS. employed by him, of their age and their peculiarities; that he should add to the work a brief account of the life and times of the author, and any remarks necessary to explain the chronology; but no other note or comment was to be allowed, except what might be necessary to establish the correctness of the text.



The works to be published in octavo, separately, as they were finished; the whole responsibility of the task resting upon the editors, who were to be chosen by the Master of the Rolls with the sanction of the Treasury.

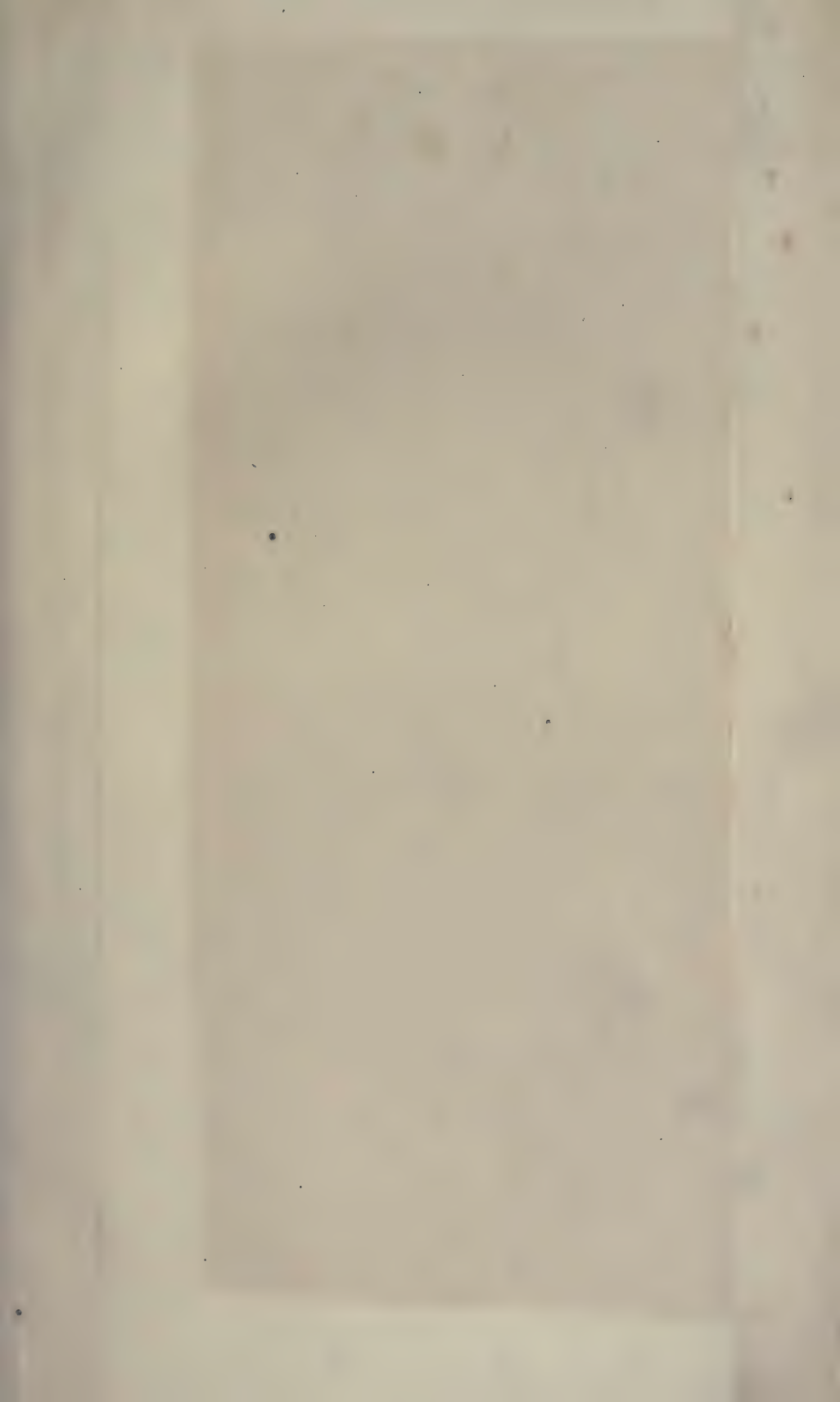
The Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, after a careful consideration of the subject, expressed their opinion in a Treasury Minute, dated February 9, 1857, that the plan recommended by the Master of the Rolls "was well calculated for the accomplishment of this important national object, in an effectual and satisfactory manner, within a reasonable time, and provided proper attention be paid to economy, in making the detailed arrangements, without unnecessary expense."

They expressed their approbation of the proposal that each Chronicle and historical document should be edited in such a manner as to represent with all possible correctness the text of each writer, derived from a collation of the best MSS., and that no notes should be added, except such as were illustrative of the various readings. They suggested, however, that the preface to each work should contain, in addition to the particulars proposed by the Master of the Rolls, a biographical account of the author, so far as authentic materials existed for that purpose, and an estimate of his historical credibility and value.

Rolls House,
December 1857.

THE
ANNALS OF LOCH CÉ

THE HISTORY OF THE







THE
ANNALS OF LOCH CÉ.

A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS

941.5

FROM A.D. 1014 TO A.D. 1590.

EDITED, WITH A TRANSLATION,

BY

WILLIAM M. HENNESSY, M.R.I.A.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S
TREASURY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

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PREFACE.

PREFACE.

THE history of the Irish manuscript which has furnished the greater portion of the text of these volumes, was long involved in considerable obscurity. Nor has this obscurity been yet entirely dissipated; for, although the MS. has formed the subject of investigation by three of the most competent Irish scholars and antiquaries of the present century—namely, the late Rev. Dr. Todd, Dr. O'Donovan, and Professor O'Curry—nothing very satisfactory has been ascertained regarding either its original materials, or its history from the time when it passed out of the hands of its owner and part compiler, Brian Mac Dermot of Carrick-MacDermot, county of Roscommon, who died in the year 1592, until the year 1766. In this latter year it seems to have been purchased in Dublin, at the sale of the books of Dr. John O'Fergus, by Dr. Thomas Leland, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and author of a History of Ireland, who placed it in the MS. Library of that University, where it is now, No. 19 of class H., Tab. 1. There is no evidence to show how it became the property of Dr. O'Fergus,¹ who was a large collector of

History of
the MS. H.
1. 19, in
the Library
of Trinity
College,
Dublin.

¹ "The O'Ferguses were the hereditary physicians to the O'Malleys in *Iar-Umhall*, or West Umhallia, now comprising the barony of Murrisk, in Mayo, and all that district to the north-east of Croagh

Patrick. The late distinguished Dr. John Fergus of Dublin, the correspondent of O'Conor of Belanagare, was of this family." O'Donovan's *Catal. of Irish MSS.* in Trin. Coll., Dublin.

The MS.
noticed by
Bishop
Nicolson.

Irish MSS.; but in the year 1734 it appears to have been in the possession of a well known Irish scholar, Mr. John Conry, or O'Mulconry, a member of a very learned and industrious family of Irish historiographers, the assistant of Dr. O'Brien in the compilation of his Irish Dictionary, and transcriber of many valuable manuscripts. This fact we learn from Bishop Nicolson's "Irish Historical Library,"¹ published in that year, in the 4th appendix to which (p. 243) the writer gives a list of "Annals and Chronicles" brought to him since the printing of the foregoing sheets (*i.e.* the body of his work) in which is included a MS. "communicated" to him by Mr. John Conry, corresponding to the original of these volumes. It seems also to have passed through the hands of Roger O'Flaherty, the author of "Ogygia," who died about the year 1717; at least the profuse marginal notes added by him throughout a portion of the volume would warrant this conclusion. But it is uncertain at what period O'Flaherty's connexion with the MS. began or ended.

Known by
various
titles.

The uncertainty attending the history of the MS. has led to so many changes in its title, that it would appear as if each successive possessor had given it a new name.

The name by which Dr. Nicolson indicates the MS. is "Annals of the Old Abbey of Inis-Macreen, an island in Lough-Kea." At the time of its purchase by Dr. Leland, in 1766, and down to the year 1836, it was known as a continuation of the Annals of Tighernach, and in fact lettered on the back "Tigernachi Continuator." In 1836, however, Dr. O'Donovan pronounced it to be, not the Annals of Inis-Macreen, but the same as the Book of the O'Duigenans of Kilronan, or Annals of Kilronan (a chronicle which the Four Masters had made use of when compiling their Annals), and always referred to it

¹ Irish Historical Library; Dublin, 1724.

by that title. This opinion of Dr. O'Donovan, in which Dr. Todd coincided, has been called in question by Professor O'Curry, who has left a very full account of the MS., and who considers that it should be called the "Annals of Loch-Cé (or Lough-Key)," the name by which the Chronicle is at present known.

It is due to the memory of these three eminent scholars, that the result of their separate examinations of the MS. should be published, in order that the reasons which influenced them, in arriving at the several conclusions which they have expressed, may be appreciated.

The following is Dr. O'Donovan's account, extracted from his *Catalogue of the Irish MSS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin* (page 104, sq.), with some annotations by the late Dr. Todd, which, for the sake of distinction, are enclosed within brackets :—

Dr. O'Donovan's account of H. l. 19.

"This book is lettered on the back 'Tigernachi Continuator.' It is in quarto, and in its original state consisted [principally] of vellum. It is now imperfect, both at the beginning and end, and has chasms in different parts of it, to supply which paper has been written on, but the principal part is blank, and none of the chasms have [has] been completely filled.

"The Annals of Tigernach, of which the book is said to be a continuation, were compiled in the Monastery of Clonmacnoise, of which Tigernach was abbot. He died 1088; but Augustine Mac Raidin, a canon of the order of St. Augustine in the Island of Saints in Lough Ree, continued the work from the death of Tigernach down to 140[5], which was the year of his own death.

"There must be a [gross] mistake in calling this *Tigernachi Continuator*, because if it were only a continuation of Tigernach, it would not commence earlier than the year [1088 or] 1089, whereas the first article that presents itself is an account of the battle of Clontarf, fought in the year 1014, i.e. 74 years before the death of Tigernach. At the year 1088 no notice is taken of the death of Tigernach (in H. l. 18, fol. 163 b, line 39), nor is there any notice given that the work is a continuation of any annals, but appears to be one entire piece, the work of one person; and I will make it appear in the course of my observations, that it is no other than [an ancient copy of]

the book of the O'Duigenans of Kilronan, [of] which [the Four Masters had a copy, which] began with the year 900, and ended with 1563; (see Michael O'Clery's Testimonium to the Annals of the Four Masters).

"Mr. O'Reilly, in his MS. notice of this [volume], was satisfied that it was not 'the Continuation of Tigernach,' but still he was not prepared to state what it was. His words are—'I think this book cannot properly be called 'the Continuation of Tigernach,' though I am at present unprepared to say what it should be called. But of this I am certain, that it differs materially from a copy of Tigernach, and a part of his Continuator, now in my possession.'

"That this book was in the possession of the O'Duigenans appears from several entries in the margin; thus, at the top of the page containing the years 1462–3, the following memorandum appears: 'Τρι τριλλεόσα οκυρ .u.xx. meampum ατα ιριν λεδβυρ ρα, per me David Duigenan; 'three leaves and five score of vellum that are in this book, per me, D. D.' And again, on the page which was originally left blank between the years 1541 and 1542, the name Όαβρόε Ο'Όυίξεναιν is written inversely (sic). On the same page the following entry appears, which shows that it was in the possession of the family of Mac Dermot. 'Hugh, the son of Brian, who was the son of Rory Mac Dermot, died in Grangenamanagh on the 14th day of March, 1648. Mulroney, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, wrote this small scrap in 1654.' On the same page the death of Mac Dermot (Brian Oge), in 1636, is recorded, and his character described in glowing bardic terms; [this was inserted long after the original writing]. Again, on a leaf of paper inserted between folios 1 and 2, is a memorandum from which it appears that this MS. was in Mac Dermot's country in the year 1698.

"'I am this day at Baile-an-chairn-Oillthrialla, the tenth day of November, 1698. John Mac Namee.' This *Baile-an-chairn* is now called [in English] Heapstown, (which is a literal translation of its Irish name), and lies in Mac Dermot's country. [This place takes its name from a vast *cairn* of stones which was piled to form the monument of Oilill, the brother of Niall of the nine hostages, from whom the territory of Tir-Oilella, now corruptly Tirerrill, a barony in the south-east of the county of Sligo, has derived its name].

"The notices of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg [and of their bards the O'Duigenans of Kilronan], and of their neighbouring chiefs [and bards], are more numerous than those of any other in Ireland throughout this chronicle; and this is sufficient to identify it with the district; for in like manner, the Annals of

Ulster will be found to dwell more upon the history of the Maguires and their neighbours than upon any others.

"The Four Masters had the book of the O'Duigenans of Kilronan, in 1636; and at that time it commenced with the year 900, and ended with 1563; [and] it is plain that this is not the copy of it they had, for it is stated in the testimonium that the Book of the O'Duigenans ended with the year 1563, whereas the present Chronicle ends with 1571. We learn also from the Stowe Catalogue (p. 76) that Charles O'Connor of Belanagare had a copy of the Book of Kilronan in his possession in the year 1728; and by comparing an extract [there given] from the same book, A.D. 1464, with the same year in this Chronicle, it will be found they differ materially; [and this is owing to a defect in this Chronicle at that year].¹

"From the preceding evidences I draw the following conclusions.

"[1st]. That the copy of the Book of Kilronan which the Four Masters used, was imperfect at the end (wanting from 1563 to 1571, and [perhaps] more).

"[2ndly]. That this present Chronicle is a copy of the book, made ² before it was as defective as when it fell into the hands of the Four Masters.

"[3rdly]. That this copy had lost several pages at the beginning, and in the middle, which were afterwards attempted to be partially restored on vellum and paper [afterwards inserted].

"This volume in its present state contains 99 leaves of vellum, and 31 leaves of paper, which shows that it has not lost much vellum since David O'Duigenan found it to contain '*three leaves and five score of vellum*.' The vellum part is in general closely written, but the paper part is mostly blank.

"There is a diversity of handwriting on the vellum, and even the small quantity that is written on the paper is not all in the one hand. The writing on the vellum is beautifully executed.

"In the beginning of the book the original writing has been

¹ "[O'Connor says] 'This extract is taken from the Book of Kilronan, which has the approbation of the Four Masters annexed to it, by me, Cathal O'Connor, 2 Aug., 1728.'" Note by O'Donovan.

² "It can be inferred from a memorandum [in the hand in which all the MS. was originally written], that [a

part of] this copy was made for one of the Mac Dermots by a Philip Badley in the year 1580. 17 im 1757ech so bapc 0hpuan mic 0iapmacta ao. so., 1580. Mhpu 17ilap 0a00. "I am wearied of the bark (*recte* book) of Brian Mac Dermot, A.D. 1580. I, Philip Badley" [Badhlaie, Bailey]. Note by O'Donovan.

gone over with good black ink,¹ but towards the conclusion, and in some parts of the middle, the original writing appears in its virgin [pristine] beauty; but the ink is faded, though by no means so much so as to render the writing illegible.

"Owing to the book having been a long time without a cover, the first page is much soiled, worn, and nearly effaced. Its contents, however, have been copied on paper [now bound up with the book] on the 10th November, 1698, [by John Mac Namee] for the purpose, as [he] says, of preventing its being further *obscured*. The same has been copied upon one of the supplementary pages of the book, so that there are [now] three copies of the same page.

"It commences with the year 1014, and goes consecutively to 1138, where there is a chasm from thence to 1170. Here six leaves of blank paper were inserted, on which the deficiency might be supplied, but nothing has been written on them.

"After the year 1061 four leaves of paper were inserted by the bookbinder, though there does not appear any occasion for them, as there is no chasm, the year 1062 following in regular succession. On one of these, which is smaller than the rest, are written some verses which have no connexion with this MS., or with the family of Mac Dermot, from which it is clear that it found its way into this book by accident, and was in mistake bound up with it. The name [of] Francis Oge appears in it, who was in all probability Doctor Francis Sullivan, who collected the greater part of the MSS. we have hitherto described.

"At the head of the page containing the year 1170 is written 'in nām ōé an Ġionnrcnā ro,' i.e. 'in the name of God this beginning;' which suggests that this part of the Chronicle was written by a different hand from Philip Badley. [And] a comparison of the writing will prove this to the caligraphist.

"From [after] the year 1170 the Chronicle goes on in consecutive annual [chronological] order to the year 1316, where another chasm occurs in the original vellum, in which 146 years more are lost, that is, up to the year 1462. With an intention of supplying this defect 22 leaves of blank paper were inserted, but no part of the chasm is filled up on the six first leaves. On the seventh leaf the death of Conor O'Doherty,

¹ "Mr. O'Reilly says, 'In the beginning of the book it is as black as if written only yesterday.' He did not observe that the original writing was restored by going over it with black

[ink. To prove] that this is the case, however, requires no great skill in caligraphy.—See Mason's Catalogue, T. Coll. Dublin; class H. 16." Note added by Dr. O'Donovan.

chief of Ardmire, and lord of Inishowen, is [recorded] under the year 1413. [At] the years 1414, 1416, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1446, 1448, 1449, 1453, 1455, and 1460, very little is written on the paper except the dates.

"At the end of eight leaves more of the inserted paper, the same matter which is written on the seventh and succeeding leaves is again repeated, beginning with the year 1413, and leaving the same blanks as above described. At the end of eight leaves more the repetition of the former matter is concluded.

"From the year 1462 the Chronicle runs on regularly on vellum, and up to the year 1497. The writing is by different hands, and in different inks.

"There are vacant spaces left at the end of every year, evidently with a view of adding more matter.

"From the year 1497 to the end of the year 1542, which the writer marks as bissextile, the matter is very closely written on fifteen leaves of vellum. Here nearly two pages were left blank, which have been since filled up by an account of the deaths of George Oge Bingham in 1595, of Brian Oge, the son of Brian Mac Dermot, in 1636, of Randal, Earl of Antrim, in the same year, and of Hugh, the son of Brian Mac Dermot, in 1648.

"From the commencement of the year 1542 to the end of the volume, there is no chasm excepting that two or three pages [towards the very end] are almost illegible. The last page is altogether illegible, for which reason it cannot be said with certainty whether this chronicle had been carried lower down than the year 1571, which is the last date that appears.

"The Four Masters have *all*¹ the entries in this Chronicle,

¹ This is a most unaccountable mistake on the part of O'Donovan. See his edition of the Four Masters, Introduction, p. lxxv., note b, where he refers to the MS. in the following words:—"There is a most curious and valuable manuscript volume of Irish annals, which was in the possession of the O'Duigenans, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. I. 19; but it does not appear to be the one used by the Four Masters. It perfectly accords with all the passages quoted by Ware and Harris from the Annals of Lough Kee; and it may be safely conjectured that it is a compilation made by the O'Duigenans from

the Annals of Lough Kee, Roscommon, and Kilronan. The editor has made copious additions to the work of the Four Masters from this manuscript, calculated to throw much light on historical facts but slightly touched upon by the Masters themselves." O'Donovan has also committed a grave error in stating, as he has in the foregoing note, that the present chronicle "perfectly accords with all the passages quoted by Ware and Harris from the Annals of Lough Kee." At least, it is certain that the original of the present volumes was not used by either of these writers.—Vid. *infra*, pp. xxxii.—xxxiv.

but some of them, especially those relating to Mac Dermot and his neighbours, they have not unfrequently abridged, leaving out some important references to names and situations of places, which are of great importance to the topographer. An editor of the second part of the *Annals of the Four Masters* should carefully compare their text with this Chronicle.

“J. O'DONOVAN,

“December 7, 1836.”

Dr. Todd's
description
of H. 1. 19.

Dr. Todd's account does not differ materially from that of Dr. O'Donovan, in conjunction with whom his investigation of the MS. would appear to have been conducted. His opinions were embodied in a paper read before the Royal Irish Academy on the 9th of January, 1837, an abstract of which has been published in the proceedings of that body.¹ Dr. Todd having kindly placed his original notes in my hand a short time before his lamented death, with authority to dispose of them as I might think fit, it appears to me that the most appropriate use to which I can put them, is to reproduce them here without curtailment.

“The Rev. James H. Todd, A.M., M.R.I.A., Fellow of Trinity College, mentioned the fact that an authentic, although imperfect, copy of the *Annals of Kilronan*, or *Book of the O'Duigenans*, had recently been discovered by Mr. John O'Donovan in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

“The volume is in quarto, and in its original state consisted entirely of vellum. It is now imperfect both at the beginning and at the end, and has also some chasms, which have been filled with paper leaves, inserted probably with an intention of supplying the deficiencies from some other copy; but this has not been done except in a very few cases, and the paper leaves are therefore almost entirely blank.

“Mr. Todd stated that the volume is lettered on the back *Tigernachi Continuator*, and that it was supposed to be the continuation of the *Annals of Tigernach*, composed by Augustin Mac Raidin (or Mac Raith), a canon of the Augustinian Monastery of All Saints in Lough Righ, in the river Shannon.

“But the continuation of *Tigernach* began with the year 1089,

¹ *Proceedings R. I. Academy*, vol. 1 p. 22.

and could not have extended beyond 1405, the year in which Mac Raith died ; whereas the present volume, notwithstanding its imperfect state, begins with the year 1014, and ends with the year 1571, one hundred and sixty-four years after the death of the Continuator of Tigernach. Accordingly, this mistake was detected and mentioned by Mr. O'Reilly, in the unpublished catalogue of the Trinity College Irish MSS., drawn up by him for Mr. Mason. (Here Dr. Todd quotes Mr. O'Reilly's opinion, as given above in Dr. O'Donovan's notice, p. xii.) The Library of Trinity College possesses a complete copy of the Continuation of Tigernach, which enables us to determine this question beyond doubt.

"Mr. Todd then proceeded to state the evidence for Mr. O'Donovan's conjecture that this volume is no other than the *Annals of Kilronan*, in the county Roscommon, compiled by the O'Duigenans :—

"1. The book was in the possession of the O'Duigenans, as appears by many entries contained in it ; one of these, which occurs on the upper margin of the page containing the year 1462, may be quoted as an example :—

"*Ἐν τούτῳ βιβλίῳ ὄντι π. xxv. membra in a ἱρὸν λαβύριον*
per me, David Duigenan.

"'Three leaves, and five score of vellum are in this book, by me, David Duigenan.'

"And again, on a page which was originally left blank, between the years 1541 and 1542, the name *Ἰακώβος Ο'Ουίγεναν* is written.

"2. Throughout the Chronicle notices of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg, and of their family bards, the O'Duigenans of Kilronan, are more frequent than of any other clans or chieftains of Ireland, a circumstance tending strongly to identify this volume with the *Annals of Kilronan*, which we know contained the local chronicles of the Mac Dermots' country. On the page just alluded to, is an entry of which the following is a translation :—

"'Hugh, son of Brian, who was the son of Rory Mac Dermot, died in Grangenamanagh on the 14th day of March, 1648. Mulrony, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, wrote this short note in 1654.'

"On the same page is recorded the death of the Mac Dermot of 1636, who is styled Brian Oge, and his character drawn with bardic eloquence.

"These and similar entries throughout the volume, made at different dates, and several of them long after the original

writing of the Chronicle itself, prove that the volume was considered as a family record of the Mac Dermots, and the deaths or births of remarkable members of the family recorded from time to time in its blank leaves; such entries are often made even at the present day in the blank leaves of a family Bible or prayer-book.

"Between the first two parchment leaves of the volume, is a sheet of paper on which the contents of the first page, that had become almost illegible, were transcribed in the year 1698. To this the transcriber has affixed the following note¹ :—

" 'I am this day at Baile-an-chairn-Oillthrialla, the 10th day of November, 1698.—John Conmidhe.'

"This entry proves that in 1698 this book was in the Mac Dermot's country; for *Baile-an-Chairn*, the town of the Cairn, now called *Heapstown*, which is a literal translation of its Irish name, is situated in the Mac Dermots' country. It derived its name from a large *cairn* erected as a monument to Oilill, the brother of Niall of the nine hostages, and the territory has hence been called *Tir-Oilella*, and corruptly *Tirerrill*, a barony in the south-east of the county Sligo.

"John Conmidhe, or (as the name is now written and pronounced) Mac Namee, was probably a travelling bard or scholar, who in a visit to the Mac Dermot's country, was able to read and transcribe the page which had become effaced in consequence of the book being kept without a cover. His name suggests no connexion with the family of Mac Dermot, or with the O'Duigenans of Kilronan.

"The Mac Namees were originally petty chiefs of Meath (*Cu Midhe*, 'dog of Meath'), and a branch of the family became afterwards hereditary bards of Tyrone—where they are still very numerous.

"Under the year 1061, and in the same beautiful hand in which the parchment and original part of the MS. was written, we find the following note :—

" 'Ἰρ ἰμ ῖς ἰτεχ το βαρε βριαν μιν Οἰαρμασα Α°.Θ°. 1580. Μινι ριλιρ ὁσολαῖς.

" 'I am weary of the book of Brian Mac Dermot; A.D. 1580. I, Philip Badley.'

From this we may perhaps infer that Philip Badley was employed by one of the Mac Dermots to transcribe or compile this volume, from more ancient documents, and that he was engaged in this task in 1580.

¹ It was very common for Irish scribes to introduce their own names into their works, accompanied by panegyrics of their employers.

"3. In confirmation of the foregoing evidence in support of Mr. O'Donovan's conjecture, it may be added that a comparison of this Chronicle with the Annals of the Four Masters, supplies strong proof of their having had a copy of it before them. They have abridged many of the passages relating to the Mac Dermots, as being of merely local interest; this we know was their uniform practice in regard to the other ancient chronicles from which they derived their materials, and as they tell us expressly that the Annals of the O'Duigenans of Kilronan were in their hands, these coincidences go far to prove the identity of that Chronicle with the volume now before us.

"It is fair, however, to mention that if the present volume be indeed the Annals of Kilronan, it is not exactly the same as the copy made use of by the Four Masters. They tell us that their copy commenced with the year 900, and ended with the year 1563, whereas the present copy begins with the year 1014, and ends with 1571, and appears to have formerly gone even later.

"These discrepancies, however, are not sufficient to overturn the evidence already adduced. For the copy of the Annals of Kilronan in the possession of the Four Masters may have been imperfect at the end; as this copy is both at the end and at the beginning. It may be added that this copy was evidently written by persons who were *compiling*, and not merely *transcribing*, for they throughout left blanks for subsequent entries, some of which have been inserted in their proper places. This circumstance appears to give to this volume the character of an original copy of the Chronicle, and might lead to the conclusion that the copy used by the Four Masters was a more modern and unfinished transcript.

"There is, however, a circumstance which would seem to indicate that the Annals of Kilronan, which were in the hands of those eminent antiquarians, was a document altogether different from the present Chronicle. It would seem that the copy which belonged to the Four Masters was in existence in 1728, and was then in the possession of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, who extracted from it an entry relating to the last king of the O'Connor race, who died in the year 1464. This entry is published by Dr. O'Connor in his Cat. of the Stowe Library. It does not agree with the Dublin MS., where the death of O'Connor is simply mentioned under that date, without any of the particulars relative to his funeral, or the honors paid him by the neighbouring chieftains at his interment, which are given in the extract quoted by Mr. O'Connor.

"This at first sight would seem to be a difficulty fatal to Mr. O'Donovan's opinion, that the Dublin MS. is a copy, and apparently an original copy, of the Annals of Kilronan; but we must not admit this conclusion hastily. For the passage extracted by Mr. O'Connor, may have been a modern insertion from the hand of some members of the O'Connor family, and not an original or integral part of the Chronicle—such insertions are common in this class of Irish MSS., and we have already seen instances of them in the very volume before us.

"To this consideration Mr. Todd added his own doubts whether the *Book of Kilronan*, from which the foregoing extract was taken, can properly be considered the same as the *Annals of Kilronan*, or *Book of the O'Duigenans*, mentioned by the Four Masters. The *Book of Kilronan*, which was in the possession of Charles O'Connor in 1728, is described by him as the *Book of the Church of Kilronan*, not as the family Chronicle of the O'Duigenans; he tells us indeed that the Four Masters had affixed to it their approbation, and this perhaps has led to the idea that it was the same as the Annals of Kilronan, which they undoubtedly used. But they have expressly called these Annals the *Book of the O'Duigenans*, and they tell us that they began with the year 900; a circumstance inconsistent with what we are told of the Book in Charles O'Connor's possession, which must have begun much earlier, since that eminent antiquary extracted from it "a Chronicle of the Kings of Connacht from the arrival of St. Patrick," which Chronicle is described by Dr. O'Connor in his Catalogue of the Stowe Library, as beginning with the arrival of St. Patrick, and ending with the year 1464. It is preserved in the Stowe Library, Press I., No. 3, fol. 23. A transcript of it, if it could be obtained for the Academy from his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, would be of great value and importance.

"On the whole, then there can be no question that, whether the Dublin MS. be, or be not, the Kilronan Annals which were in the hands of the Four Masters, it is undoubtedly a Chronicle of the Mac Dermots' country, composed by the O'Duigenans of Kilronan. This is abundantly proved by the internal evidence of the volume, and will not be doubted by any person who is competent to form an opinion on the subject. It has been suggested that the intermediate part of the MS. belonged to another chronicle, or was written at a different date from the rest, because additional notes and passages are inserted more frequently than in the preceding or following passages. Mr. Todd stated that he was unable to concur in this opinion. It is certainly true that this intermediate part of the volume

appeared to be written by perhaps four or five different hands, whereas the first part was all by the same scribe, and the last part, with the exception of some few entries, also by the writer of the first; but the hand of the first scribe may be traced also in the intermediate part, and a handwriting which occurs very frequently in the intermediate part, is found also in several places in the third. There cannot therefore be any great difference of date between these three portions of the volume. The intermediate part, containing at present twenty-four leaves of parchment, certainly bears marks of having once been separated from the rest; on its first and last pages occur the entries by David Duigenan, already quoted, who (if an opinion may be hazarded from his handwriting) appears to have lived in the beginning of the 17th century. The phenomena may be accounted for by supposing two or more scribes engaged simultaneously in the transcription of the work.

"The number of parchment leaves when they were counted by David Duigenan, was five score and three, which may mean either 103, or if the Irish method of counting, which allowed six score to the hundred was adopted, 123; the number of parchment leaves at present in the volume is 99.

"The principal chasms in the MS. are between the years 1138 and 1170, and between the years 1316 and 1462. In the former of these chasms several leaves of paper have been inserted which are entirely blank. The latter has also been filled up with paper, on which some very brief and scanty notices have been entered between the years 1413 and 1461. Two copies of this paper portion of the volume have been made, one of them of a date much more recent than the other. The older appears to have been written in the 16th century.

"Throughout the volume several marginal notes occur which are for the most part summaries of the text, both in Irish and English. Many of the English notes are, in Mr. Todd's opinion, in the handwriting of Roderick O'Flaherty, the celebrated author of *Ogygia*.

"Mr. Todd concluded by remarking that the discovery of this copy of the Book of the O'Duigenans of Kilronan will be of great importance if ever the liberality of Government, or the contributions of individuals, should place at our disposal funds for the publication of the Ancient Annalists of Ireland; the Annals of the Four Masters will of course be the first to be put to press, and it is of great importance to collect in the first instance the original documents made use of by those learned antiquaries in the compilation of their work. What these were they have themselves told us in their preface, a

translation of which has appeared in the Transactions of the Academy, in a paper read before the Academy by Mr. Petrie. By this recovery of the Annals of Kilronan, we are now in possession of almost all these documents. The Book of Clonmacnoise, or Annals of Tigernach, is published by Dr. O'Connor, and a copy of it, well worthy of collation, is in the Library of Trinity College. The Book of the Island of Saints, in Lough Righ, is also in Trinity College. The Book of Senait Mac Manus, or the Ulster Annals, is published by Dr. O'Connor, and a very ancient copy is in Trinity College Library. The Book of Mac Firbis, or the Book of Leacan, is in the Library of the Academy, and is now completed by the copy of Lord Roden's MS., just finished at the expense of the Academy; and when we add to this list the Book of the O'Duigenans of Kilronan, there remain not more than two or three of the original Annalists, to which we have not now easy access."

Professor
O'Curry's
description
of H. 1. 19.

Professor O'Curry's description¹ is much more specific and detailed than either of the foregoing. Written at a period twenty-five years later, it naturally exhibits a more intimate acquaintance with the contents and history of the MS. than could have been acquired by either Dr. Todd or O'Donovan, at the time of their investigation. It is as follows:—

"And first, of the Annals which have been known for some time under the name of the Annals of Kilronan, but which, I think, it will presently be seen should be called the Annals of *Inis Mac Nerinn* in *Loch Cé*.

"The only copy of these Annals known to exist at present is that in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, Class H. 1. 19. It is on vellum, of small folio size; the original writing in various hands, but all of them fine and accurate. Several leaves having, however, been lost from the original volume in various parts of it, the chasms are filled up, sometimes with paper and sometimes with vellum, and some of the missing annals restored, although in an inferior style of penmanship. These restorations are principally in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot. The chief defects in the body of the book are observable from the year 1138 to 1170, where thirty-two years are missing; and from the year 1316 to 1462, where 142 years are missing. The year 1468 is also omitted.

¹ *Lectures on the Manuscript Materials of Irish History*; Dublin, 1861, p. 93, sq.

"The following notices will sufficiently show the names of the chief transcriber, of the owner, and the time of transcribing the volume.

"At the end of the year 1061 we find this notice:—'I am fatigued from Brian Mac Dermot's book; Anno Domini 1580. I am Philip Badley.'

"The Christian name of the scribe appears in several places from this to the end of the year 1588; but a memorandum at the end of the year 1515 is conclusive in identifying not only the chief transcriber, but the date of the original transcript, as well as the place in which, and the person for whom, the volume was transcribed or compiled:—

" 'I rest from this work. May God grant to the man [that is, the owner] of this book, to return safely from Athlone; that is Brian, the son of Ruaidhrigh Mac Dermot. I am Philip who wrote this, 1588, on the day of the festival of Saint Brendan in particular. And *Cluain Hi Bhraoin* is my place.'

"Of this Badley, if that be his real name, I have never been able to learn anything more than what he has written or himself in this volume. I may observe, however, that the name of Philip is not uncommon in the learned family of *O'Duibhghenainn* or Duigenan; and *Cluain I Bhraoin*, where Philip wrote this book, was at this time the residence of a branch of the *O'Duibhghenainn* or O'Duigenans, as will appear from the following entry in these Annals, in the handwriting of the owner of the book, Brian Mac Dermot, at the year 1581:— 'Fercaogadh O'Duigenan, the son of Fergal, son of Philip, died at *Cluain I Bhraoin*.'

"We find, too, the name of *Dubhthach* [O'Duigenain] set down as a scribe in the book, at the end of the year 1224.

"The following memorandum at the end of the page at which the year 1462 commences (the book is not paged), gives us further reason still for supposing that the O'Duigenans had some connexion with this book. It runs thus:—'Three leaves and five scores of vellum that are contained in this book, per me, David Duigenan.' This memorandum is without date; and I may observe that, as the book contains at present but ninety-nine of the original leaves, four leaves must have been lost since this memorandum was written.

"I have not, however, quoted these memoranda merely in order to show by what particular scribe the Annals in question were written. A mistake has, it appears to me, been long current with regard to the identity of the MS., and I believe I am in a position to correct it.

"It is my opinion that the notices just referred to are suffi-

cient to show that these are not those Annals, or that 'Book of the *O'Duibhghenainns* of Kilonan,' which was one of the books mentioned by the Four Masters as having been used by them in their compilation, and which extended from the year 900 to the year 1563. The present volume begins with the year 1014, and in its original form ends (imperfectly) with the year 1571; and we find that one of the O'Duigenan family was a transcriber in the early part of it, and that it was transcribed at *Chuin I Bhraoin*. But it is, I think, more than probable that the volume is but a transcript of the original Book of the O'Duigenans of Kilonan, made, as far as it went, for Brian Mac Dermot; and that to the text of this transcript that noble chief himself, and other scribes, made several additions, carrying the annals down to the year 1590, or two years before his death in 1592. Such is the opinion at which I have arrived as to this manuscript.

"That the present volume was carried down to the year 1590, I am rather fortunately in a position to prove beyond any doubt, having myself discovered a part of the continuation in the British Museum in the year 1849. This part contains sixteen consecutive years, and part of a dislocated year, extending from the latter part of 1568 to 1590, but still leaving a chasm in the volume from 1561¹ to 1568. This continuation is written partly on vellum and partly on paper, in various hands, among which that of Brian Mac Dermot is still very plainly distinguishable; and the following translation of an entry, at the year 1581, with Brian's note on it, seems to complete the identification of the volume:—

"Calvagh (*Calbhach*), the son of Donnell, son of Teige (*Tadhg*), son of Cathal O'Connor, the heir of Sligo and of Lower Connacht, without dispute, died on Friday between the two Easters [that is, between Easter Sunday and Low Sunday] in this year."

"To this article Brian Mac Dermot adds the following note:—

"And the death of this only son of Donnell O'Connor and *Mòr Nì Ruairc* is one of the most lamentable events of Erinn. And there never came, of the descendants of Brian Luighnech [O'Connor], a man of his years a greater loss than he, nor is it likely that there will come. And this loss has pained the hearts of all Connacht, and especially it has pained the scholars and poets of the province of Connacht. And it has divided my

¹ This is obviously an error, as appears from the preceding paragraph, in which O'Curry himself states that

the MS. H. 1. 19 ends with the year 1571. The chasm is from the year 1571 to 1577.—Ed.

own heart into two parts. Uch ! Uch ! how pitiable my condition after my comrade and companion, and the man most dear and truthful to me in the world !

“ ‘ I am Brian Mac Dermot who wrote this, upon Mac Dermot’s Rock ; and I am now like *Olioll Oluim* after his sons, when they were slain, together with *Art Aenfhir*, the son of Conn of the Hundred Battles, in the battle of *Magh Mucruimhé*, by *Mac Con*, the son of *Mac Niadh*, son of *Lughaidh* ; or like *Deirdré* after the sons of *Uisneach* had been treacherously slain in *Eamhain Mhacha* [*Emania*], by *Conchobhar* the son of *Fachtna*, son of *Rossa Ruadh*, son of *Rudhraidhe*, [*Conor Mac Nessa*] ; for I am melancholy, sorrowful, distressed, and dispirited, in grief and in woe. And it cannot be described or related how I feel after the departure of my companion from me, that is the *Calvach*. And it was on the last day of the month of March that he was interred in *Sligeach* (*Sligo*).’

“ Mac Dermot’s Rock (*Carraig Mhic-Diarmada*), and the Rock of Loch Cé (*Carraig Locha Cé*), were the popular names of a castle built on an Island in Loch Cé, near Boyle, in the present county of Roscommon. This castle was the chief residence and stronghold of Mac Dermot, the native chief and prince of *Magh Luirg* (or *Moylorg*), an extensive territory in the same county of Roscommon.

“ The above Brian Mac Dermot, the owner, restorer, and continuator of these Annals, was chief of *Magh Luirg* between the years 1585 and 1592, though in what year he succeeded his father, Rory (*Ruaidhri*), the son of Teige (*Tadhg*), I am not able to say.¹ The father was chief in 1540 and 1542.

“ Of Brian Mac Dermot himself, we find in the Annals of the Four Masters—under the year 1585 (in which year all the native chiefs of Erin were called by proclamation to a parliament in Dublin),—that *Tadhg*, the son of *Eoghan* Mac Dermot, attended this Parliament as deputy from Mac Dermot of *Magh Luirg* ; that is Brian the son of *Ruaidhri*, son of *Tadhg*, son of *Ruaidhri Og*, which Brian was then a very old man. And at the year 1592, the same Annals record the death of this Brian Mac Dermot in the following words :—

“ ‘ Mac Dermot of *Magh Luirg*,—*Brian*, the son of *Ruaidhri*, son of *Tadhg* Mac Dermot, died in the month of November ; and the death of this man was the more to be lamented, because there was no other like him of the *Clann-Maolruanaidh* [the tribe name of the Mac Dermots], to succeed him in the chieftainship.’

¹ Brian must have succeeded in the year 1568, under which date the death of his father, *Ruaidhri*, is re-

corded in the present chronicle. See vol II., p. 397.—Ed.

"It would appear, I think, that these cannot be the so-called Annals of Kilronan; but that they are those called the Annals of Loch Cé, quoted by Sir James Ware in his work on the Bishops of Erin, is by no means certain.

"Dr. Nicolson (Protestant Bishop of Derry, and afterwards Archbishop of Cashel), in his valuable 'Irish Historical Library,' published in Dublin in 1724, p. 36, thus speaks of the Annals of Loch Cé, quoted by Sir James Ware:—

"'The Annals of this monastery are frequently quoted by Sir James Ware; but all that he ever saw was a fragment of them (part in Latin and part in Irish), beginning at 1249, and ending at 1408. He supposes the author to have been a Canon-Regular of the said Abbey, and to have lived about the middle of the Fifteenth Century. His copy, perhaps, has had some farther loss since it fell into other hands; seeing all that can be now said of it is '*Pars Annalium Cœnobii S. Trin. de Loghkea, incipiens ab An. 1249, et desinens An. 1381, ex Hibernico Idiomate in Anglicum versa.*'

"The same writer (Appendix No. 6, page 243) says:—

"'The most valuable collection of Irish MSS. that I have met with, in any private hand, here in Dublin, next to that of the Lord Bishop of Clogher, was communicated to me by Mr. John Conry, who has great numbers of our Historico-Poetical Composures, and (being a perfect master of their language and prosodia) knows how to make the best use of them. Amongst these, there's—

"'1. An ancient copy of the *Annales Senatenses* (Annals of Ulster), written on vellum and in a fair character, but imperfect at the beginning and end; for it begins at the year 454, ten years later than the Duke of Chandois', and ends (about 50 years sooner) at 1492.

"'2. There is also in the same Letter and Parchment, and the same folio Volume, a copy of the Annals of the Old Abbey of *Inch-Maccreen*, an island in the Lake of *Loghkea*, very different from those of the Holy Trinity, an abbey (in the same Loch) of a much later foundation. This book commences at the year 1013, and ends with 1571.

"'3. He has likewise the original Annals of Donegal (or the Quatuor Magistri), signed by the proper hands of the Four Masters themselves, who are the compilers of that Chronicle,' etc., etc., etc.

"This, indeed, is a most valuable notice from the very candid Bishop Nicolson.

"The Annals of the Old Abbey of Inis Maccreen, properly *Inis Mac Nerinn*, an island in *Loch Cé*, which he mentions, are beyond any doubt those which I have already identified as

such. According to Conry's report to the bishop, these Annals commenced with the year 1013, and ended with 1571; but it is quite clear that the year 1013 is a mere mistake for 1014, with which the book commences in its present, and I am sure in its then condition. For it commences with an account of the battle of Clontarf; and as the original page is much defaced and the date totally illegible, and as the date of that great event is given by the Four Masters under the year 1013, it seems probable that, without looking to the copy of the whole annal, and the date mentioned below, Conry gave that year as the commencement of the book to the bishop. The last page of the year 1571, with which the volume (without the British Museum addition) ends, is also illegible, showing plainly that the book had been a long time lying without a cover, probably in the ruined residence of some departed member of the Mac Dermot family, before it passed into Conry's hands. Still, notwithstanding that Conry gave this book the name of the Annals of the Abbey of *Inis Mac Nerinn* of *Loch Cé*, it is quite clear from the circumstances under which they were written, that they were not the annals of that abbey, if any such annals ever existed.

"There is some mystery as to the way this volume passed from the hands of *John Conry*. It was, however, purchased at the sale of the books of Dr. John O'Fergus, in 1766, by Dr. Leland, the historian, along with the Annals of Ulster,—a transcript made for the doctor of the first volume of the Annals of the Four Masters,—and the imperfect autograph of the second volume, described above by Dr. Nicolson,—and placed by him (Dr. Leland) in the College Library, where the group may now be seen together. It is fortunate that we actually have still in existence a copy of the printed catalogue of the books of the patriotic Doctor O'Fergus, which is preserved along with several other memorials of him, by his worthy great-grandson, my esteemed friend, James Marinus Kennedy, Esq. (of 47, Lower Gloucester-street, in this city), who has kindly permitted me to consult this interesting catalogue. On examining it, I found included in it the Annals of Ulster,—a transcript of the first volume of the Annals of the Four Masters, by Hugh O'Mulloy, an excellent scribe, in two volumes,—and the imperfect autograph copy of the second volume,—among several other MSS. of less value, set down for sale; but no account of the Annals of the Abbey of *Inis Mac Nerinn*, mentioned by John Conry in his communication to Dr. Nicolson. So far indeed we have lost the direct evidence of the volume being that which Conry had mentioned to the bishop; but the fact of its having been purchased by the College along with the

other books and transcripts belonging to Conry's collection, the identity in the years of its beginning and ending, and the original locality to which it was referred, which, though erroneous, was approximately correct, can leave no rational doubt of its being the reputed Annals of the Abbey of *Inis Mac Nerinn* in *Loch Cé*, though the internal evidences clearly prove it to be the Annals of the *Rock* of *Loch Cé*, or Mac Dermot's Rock, the residence of the owner and part-compiler, Brian Mac Dermot, in 1590. Indeed, even the wanting link above alluded to is supplied in a contemporary list or catalogue of the Irish books sold at Dr. O'Fergus' sale, which is preserved in (pasted into) a MS. volume in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy (commonly known by the name of "Vallancy's Green Book"), and contains the names of the persons to whom, and the prices at which, the various Irish MSS. there were sold. For in that list I find it mentioned that Dr. Leland bought 'No. 2427, Annals of the Four Masters, three vols. [the two volumes of transcription and one of autograph before mentioned], a fine MS., £7 19s.;' and also, '2410, Annals of Ulster, by the Four Masters [sic], a very ancient MS. on vellum;' and '2411, Continuation of the Annals of Tigernach, very ancient, on vellum,' both together for £18. The last mentioned MS. was, I have no doubt, the one of which I have been speaking, mistaken by the maker of the catalogue for a 'Continuation of Tigernach,' probably only because he could make no better guess at what it really was. And it is singular that this volume is now lettered 'Tighernaci Continuator' on the back: (H. 1. 19, T.C.D.).

"I have thus, I think, conclusively identified the MS. spoken of by Dr. O'Donovan as the 'Annals of Kilronan,' and I have identified it as one different from the original Book of the O'Duigenans of Kilronan, referred to by the Four Masters. Whether that MS. is or is not the same as the Annals of *Loch Cé*, referred to by Sir James Ware, does not, however, appear to me to be by any means clearly settled¹ by Nicolson, the accuracy of whose descriptions of Irish MSS. is not always implicitly to be depended on. Certainly, Sir James Ware does quote from what he calls the Annals of *Loch Cé* at the year 1217, as we shall presently see, though in the passage before quoted from Nicolson, that writer positively says that 'all he (Ware) ever saw was a fragment of them, beginning at 1249, and ending at 1408.'

"The references by Ware to these Annals are in his 'History of the Bishops.' In the first volume of this important work (as edited by Walter Harris, pp. 84, 250, 252, 271), we find it

¹ Vid. *infra*, pp. xxxii-xxxiv.

stated on the authority of the Annals of 'Lough Kee' (*Loch Cé*), that Adam O'Muirg (*Annadh O'Muireadhaigh*), Bishop of Ardagh (*Ard-achadh*), died in the year 1217; Cairbre O'Scoba, Bishop of Raphoe (*Rath Bhotha*), in the year 1275; William Mac Casac, Bishop of Ardagh, in the year 1373; and John Colton, Archbishop of Armagh, in the year 1404. On reference to our volume of Annals, we find the death of *Annadh O'Muireadhaigh* and *Cairbre O'Scoba* under the respective years of 1217¹ and 1275. The other years, 1373 and 1404, are now lost, though these lost sheets were probably in existence in Ware's time.

"The following little note, written in the lower margin of the eleventh page of the fragment in the British Museum, is not without interest in tracing this very volume² of Annals to the possession of the family of Sir James Ware.

" 'Honest, good, hospitable, Robert Ware, Esq., of Stephen's Green; James Magrath is his servant for ever to command.'

"This Robert was the son of the very candid writer on Irish history just mentioned, Sir James Ware; and it is pretty clear that this entry was made in the book, of which the fragment in the British Museum formed a part,² while it was in the hands of either the father or the son.

"Having thus endeavoured, and I trust successfully, to identify for the first time this valuable book of Irish Annals, I now proceed to consider the character of its contents, so as to form a just estimate of its value, as a large item in the mass of materials which still exist for an ample and authentic History of Ireland.

"These Annals of *Loch Cé*, as I shall henceforth call them, commence with the year of our Lord 1014, containing a very good account of the Battle of Clontarf; the death of the ever memorable *Brian Boroinhé*; the final overthrow of the whole force of the Danes, assisted as they were by a numerous army of auxiliaries and mercenaries; and the total destruction of their cruel and barbarous sway within the 'Island of Saints.'

"The first page of the book is nearly illegible, but it was restored on inserted paper in a very good hand, at *Carn Oilltriallaigh* in Connacht, on the 1st of November, 1698, by *S. Mac Conmidhe*.

"The account of the Battle of Clontarf just alluded to, is especially interesting, because it contains many details not to be found in any of the other annals now remaining to us.

"In chronology as well as the general character, the Annals

¹ This is an error; the death of *Annadh O'Muireadhaigh* is entered in this Chronicle under the year 1216.

² Vid. *infra*, p. xxxii.

of Loch Cé resemble the Annals of Tighernach, the Annals of Ulster, and the *Chronicum Scotorum*; but they are much more copious in details of the affairs of Connacht than any of our other annals, not excepting even perhaps the Chronicle now known as the Annals of Connacht. And as all these additional details involve much of family history and topography, every item of them will be deemed valuable by the diligent investigator of our history and antiquities.

"The dates are always written in the original hand, and in Roman numerals, represented by Irish letters.

"The text is all in the ancient Gaedhlic characters, and mainly in the Gaedhlic language, but mixed occasionally with Latin, particularly in recording births and deaths, when sometimes a sentence is given partly in both languages."

The conclusions to be derived from the foregoing disquisitions are briefly:—

Results of
the foregoing descrip-
tions.

1. That both Dr. O'Donovan and the Rev. Dr. Todd considered the MS. to be a copy of the "Book of the O'Duigenans of Kilronan," which the Four Masters used when compiling their annals; and

2. That Professor O'Curry, whilst inclining to the same opinion, concluded that the Chronicle should be called the "Annals of Inis-Mac-Neirinn, in Loch-Cé," or rather the "Annals of Loch-Cé."

The name
"Annals of
Loch-Cé" given to the
MS. H. 1.
19, by Pro-
fessor
O'Curry.

The great respect justly entertained for Professor O'Curry's opinion on such subjects has led to the general adoption of the title which he has given to the present Chronicle, although the evidence on which he bases his opinion is not conclusive. He seems to have merely followed Dr. Nicolson in connecting the MS. with the monastery of Inis-Mac-Neirinn; but the name of that monastery occurs only thrice throughout the Chronicle, a circumstance which appears to conflict with the notion that it was compiled therein.

In discussing Dr. O'Donovan's suggestion, that the MS. was a copy of the "Book of the O'Duigenans" which the Four Masters used, and which commenced with the year 900, Professor O'Curry lays too much stress on the

fact that the present Chronicle commences with the year 1014, for it is most likely, as O'Donovan says¹, that it has "lost several pages at the beginning." The first page begins with a capital of the usual size, not with an enlarged or ornamental letter, as manuscripts generally do; and the usual indications with which Irish scribes signified the beginning of a work are also wanting.

Although the MS. was unquestionably copied for, and was the property of, Brian MacDermot, whose chief residence was on an island in Loch-Cé; yet the appropriateness of the title which Professor O'Curry has given to it remains a subject of considerable doubt. A portion of it, at least, seems to have been copied in a different place;² and Sir James Ware (or rather Walter Harris, the editor of his works), quotes frequently from a chronicle called the "Annals of Loughkee," which it is very certain, as will presently be made apparent, was not the same compilation as that which is now in question.³ The Chronicle so called by Ware and Harris, is also frequently referred to by Archdall;⁴ but the source from which he derived his references is really a list of entries contained in a paper MS. in King's collection, in the Library of the Royal Dublin Society. These entries are entitled "Annals of Loughkee," and stated to have been taken from "MS. Clogher, No. 10." The latter MS. is included in the Clogher Manuscripts in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, its present classification being F. 1, 18. The entries referred to occupy four pages, commencing at p. 319 of the volume, and are headed "Ex Annalibus Loghkeensibus." But it appears, on comparing these entries with the original of the present Chronicle, that they must have been taken

Doubts as to the appropriateness of the name.

¹ Vid. *supra*, p. xiii.

² Namely, at *Chúain Hi Bhraín*, now Cloonybrien, in the parish of Ardearne, barony of Boyle, county Roscommon, not far from Loch Cé. Vid. *supra*, p. xxiii., and vol. ii., p. 224, n. 2.

³ O'Curry's opinion (*supra*, p. xxix), that the MS. was in the possession of the Ware family was founded on a misconception. Vid. *infra*, p. xxxii; and also p. lv.

⁴ *Monasticon Hibernicum; passim.*

from a different source, most likely from a compilation made in the Monastery of Trinity Island¹ in Loch-Cé, or Lough-Key, not far from the Rock of Lough-Key, Mac Dermot's residence.

The original of the present Chronicle not used by Ware.

Taking into account Ware's remarkable accuracy in dealing with the historical materials at his disposal, it may be concluded that he never had the use of the original of these volumes, from the omission in his works of numerous important entries which appear in the present work, and which he certainly would not have passed over, had they come under his notice. A few instances will serve to render this apparent.

Contains entries not found in Ware's account of Irish Bishops.

In his account of the Archbishops of Armagh, when speaking of Tomaltach (or Thomas) O'Connor,² Ware makes no allusion to the connexion of this prelate with the see of Elphin, although it is evident from the entry within given (p. 219; at the year 1201), that Tomaltagh had held the bishopric of Elphin, or Síl-Muireadh-agh,³ as it is there called, either before his first occupation of the primatial chair, or between the date of his resignation of it, in 1184, and his resumption in 1185.

In his list of the Bishops of Cork, Ware omits the name of Bishop O'hAedha, or O'Hea, whose death is recorded in the present Chronicle, at the year 1182.⁴

¹ In a list of Irish Historical Materials contained in Vallancey's "Green Book," a MS. in the Royal Irish Academy, a fragment of a Chronicle answering to the above is described as follows: "Annals of Ireland (of Lough-kee), partly Latin, partly Irish, ab anno 1249 ad annum 1356, in [the Bishop of] Clogher's MSS., T. C. Dublin." Another MS. is also thus described by the same writer: "Annalium (pars) cœnobii S. Trin. de Lough-kee, incipiens ab anno 1249, et desinens an. 1381, ex hibernico idiomate in Anglicanum versa. Bibl.

Chand. No. 35. These are translated by Con. MacGeoghegan, are imperfect, and now in the possession of the Rev. Richard Archdall. They are defective in the beginning, middle, and end. The original in Irish, complete, is in my possession, beginning 1244, and ending 1562." But the Irish original here referred to by Vallancey is no other than the so-called "Annals of Con-nacht."

² Ware's Works (ed. Harris), vol. i, p. 62.

³ Vid. *infra*, p. 218, n. 1.

⁴ *Id.*, p. 163.

Under the head of Bishops of Clonfert, he has no mention of the name of Celechair O'hAirmhedhaigh (or O'Harvey), whose obit is given *infra*, at the year 1186; but in his place, Ware has Maelcallainn O'Cleirichen, who is called "Bishop of Glenn-da-locha"¹ in the present chronicle, and who was perhaps the same as the "Malchus alias Macrobius" referred to by Ware,² who "did not know when he died."

The name of Echthighern, son of Maelchiarain, whose death is entered *infra*,³ under the year 1191, is omitted from Ware's list of the Bishops of Cluain-Iraird, or Clonard; and that of David O'Gillapatraic (ob. 1253),⁴ from among the Bishops of Clonmacnois; the name of Echmilidh, who died in 1204,⁵ is not included in the catalogue of Bishops of Ulidia, or Down; nor is that of O'Dobhailen⁶ (O'Devlin) among the Bishops of Cenannus, or Kells, of whom Ware may be said to have given no account. Gilla-Isa O'Maeilin, Bishop of Mayo,⁷ is omitted from the catalogue of that ancient diocese, as is also Bishop O'Selbhaigh, who died in 1182,⁸ from the list of the diocese of Port-Lairge, or Waterford.

In his account of the Bishops of Elphin, Ware makes no allusion to the curious dispute regarding the election of Bishop John O'hUghroin, so quaintly related in the present Chronicle under the year 1244;⁹ in reference to whom he says¹⁰ "I do not find whether he was actually consecrated or not," though his consecration is recorded within at the year 1245.¹¹ Neither does he seem to have known anything of the election of Marian O'Donnabhair in 1297,

¹ In transferring this Maelcallain O'Cleirichen from Glendalough to Clonfert, Ware seems to have been misled by Colgan (*Act. SS.*, p. 153, n. 2); and the latter by the Four Mast. See their Annals at the year 1186, first entry.

² Works (ed. Harris), vol. i, p. 375.

³ Vid. p. 185.

⁴ *Infra*, p. 401.

⁵ *Ib.*, p. 233.

⁶ *Ib.*, p. 245.

⁷ *Ob.* 1185; *infra*, p. 171.

⁸ *Infra*, p. 163.

⁹ *Ib.*, p. 367.

¹⁰ Works (ed. Harris), vol. i, p. 629.

¹¹ *Infra*, p. 371.

who "went to Rome, to contest the bishopric, and died on that journey."¹ The appointment of Andrew O'Crean, "by the Council of Ireland," in 1582,² and his removal in 1584, in favour of John Lynch, are also unnoticed.

In his catalogue of the Archbishops of Tuam, also, when writing of Maelmaire (or Marian) O'Laghtnan, Ware says that "immediately upon his election, he hastened to Rome to solicit the Pope's confirmation; where he was approved of by Gregory the IX., and invested with the pall."³ But it is stated in this Chronicle, at the year 1236⁴ (not 1235, as in Ware), that he went to England, "and was consecrated by virtue of the letters of the comarb of Peter, and the consent of the king of the Saxons"; and the transmission of the pallium to him from Rome is also noticed within under the year 1237,⁵ although apparently unknown to Ware.

It is evident from the foregoing that Ware could not have used the present Chronicle. Had he done so, his works would have been enriched with much additional information on the History and Antiquities of Ireland, which he laboured with so much zeal to illustrate.

Hence, we can only accept the title "Annals of Loch-Cé" as a somewhat arbitrary designation; and possibly as being in derogation of the better claim of another now lost MS. to that title. The "Annals of the Rock of Loch-Cé," or the "Annals of Carrick-MacDermot," would be a more appropriate name.

Loch-Cé,
co. Ros-
common.

Loch-Cé, or Lough-Key, the name of which is thus associated with the present Chronicle, is a beautiful lake in the county of Roscommon, near the town of Boyle. The Rock

¹ *Infra*, p. 519. The Four Masters say that it was his competitor, Malachy MacBrian, who died on the journey to Rome; and O'Donovan, in a note to his ed. of the F. M. (at A.D. 1297, note *) corrects the Annals of Ulster, which agree with the present Chronicle.

But O'Donovan was wrong, as the death of Bishop Malachy is recorded by the Four M. under the year 1303.

² *Infra*, p. 455.

³ Works (ed. Harris), vol. i, p. 605.

⁴ *Infra*, p. 335.

⁵ *Ib.*, p. 345.

of Loch-Cé, MacDermot's chief residence, so frequently mentioned in the Chronicle under the name of Carraig-Mic-Diarmada, is a small island situated in the southern corner of the lake, close to the demesne of Rockingham. Within a few perches of that fine structure, the seat of Lord Kingston, may be seen the site of the ancient abode of the MacDermots, previous to the erection of the old castle which covered "the Rock." The more ancient residence, which was called "Longphort Mic Diarmada," must have been constructed of perishable materials, as no traces of masonry are now discernible. Even before the MacDermots established their superiority over the territory of Moylurg, the site was one of note; stories of its ancient importance still linger in the traditions of the neighbourhood; and old men point out there the secluded spot nightly visited by the spirit of "Lady Magreevy," the wife of a chieftain of the older sept of Magreevy, or Mac Riabhaigh,¹ its former possessors.

As in the case of other Irish lakes, the origin and history of Loch-Cé have occupied the inventive minds of bards and *shenachies*, whose accounts are still remembered in the locality. According to one account, taken down by O'Donovan, the name of Loch-Cé is derived by the people from a woman named Cé, or Céibh (*Ceiv*), who was the daughter of Manannan Mac Lir (the Irish Neptune), and whom they call *Ceib ní Manannain*, i.e. Ceib, daughter of Manannan. "She belonged," as O'Donovan relates the tradition, "to the giants of Keish (Keshcorran, county Sligo); was disfigured and rendered insane by some enchantment; fled towards Loch-Cé, and remained at [where now is] Rockingham, where she was taken care

Legendary
accounts of
its origin.

¹ The tribe name of the family of Mac Riabhaigh was Feara-Scene, or Feara-Skenè (vid. *infra*, sub an. 1238; p. 349); and this tradition may help to fix their situation, which O'Donovan could not point out. See

his ed. of the Four Mast., A.D. 1238, n. ¹, where he incorrectly says that no other reference to the tribe occurs in the Irish Annals than the single entry given by the Four Mas- ters.

of by a family of the Keeltys for twelve months. To this family, for their kindness to her, she gave the privilege that none of the name should ever be drowned in the lake. By the laws of the enchantment she could not remain in any place where her ugliness would be remarked. After twelve months she went back to Kesh, where all refused to admit her, except Oisín, who gave her an asylum. On the following day, she became a beautiful woman, and, for his kind treatment, took Oisín with her to *Tír na hÓige* (*patria juventutis*), the situation of which is not known; but it is the Elysium of the Irish, lying somewhere under ground; and many caves in Ireland are said to lead to it."¹

Dinnsenchus account of Loch-Cé, and site of the battle of Moytura-Cunga.

Another, and older, account represents the name of the lake as derived from a man named Cé, one of the Druids of Nuada, king of the mystic race known as the Tuatha De Danann. This account is contained in the copy of the curious legendary tract entitled *Dinnsenchus*, preserved in the Book of Lecan; and as it is of peculiar interest to the historian and antiquary—inasmuch as it indicates a different locality as the site of the battle of Magh-tuiredh-Cunga, from that which has hitherto been generally recognised² as the scene of the overthrow of the Firbolg dynasty by the Tuatha De Danann race—it is here printed from the original MS.³

Loch Cé canar po hainmniged. Ní. Dia tucad cath Muigi tuiread Cunga eoir Eochaid mac Eirc ocus Nuada airceolam, ri Tuathí de danann, dia po moir for fearaib ùolḡ, ocus diai benad a lam do Nuada and la Speng mac Sengainn, dia ndeachaid tḡrai Nuadao .i. Cé do deḡam an áir, co po moir for taracht ocus for dergmire rairrder, conar an don taracht co panic co capnn Coirpḡleibe, ocus po gab ac ribal in maigi no co ruair capnn cloch ar in maig; cor thoit ruan codalta rair, co moig in loch na

¹ Vid. Ordnance Survey Letters (R. I. Acad.); Sligo, pp. 412-13.

² See Wilde's Lough Corrib, p. 210, sq.

³ Book of Lecan, fol. 236, b 2.

timcheall, cor bairdeo he; conat uat ita in loch .i. loch Cé. Unde dicitur—

Loch Cé cro imar méaro,
 Diambai na moig min lebai;
 Int uirgi idan, a fír
 Ca himat ar ar epich.

Fiarraidim dib cuich in Ce
 O rloinid cach uile hé;
 Cia cambai ar banba comblait,
 In dñai amra car porbair.

Craet he int adbar am ar far
 In loch uaine can uathfar;
 Int uirgi failich glan glar,
 Rairid dam a dindrenéar.

Dñai Nuatad ro neptad bair
 Mac Echtaich mic Eadarlain
 Ir o fepit annm in lacha,
 Ar techt a marom mor catá.

Tainic o Muig tuiread the
 O ro gaetad gai neme;
 Iar na guin darim condene,
 Cor furo i caru choirprebe.

Sul do epich Ce arim charu
 Do moir in loch na timcheall;
 Do lin cach doiri nar éar
 Ir clar in moigi minglair.

Ir de rin ita loch Cé,
 Aderim can imargae;
 O dñai Nuatad niamda a gal,
 Aca loc of na locharb.

l. o. c. h.

“Loch Cé; from what was it named? Not difficult to tell.
 When the battle of Magh-tuiredh-Cunga was given between

Eochaidh, son of Ere, and Nuada Airgetlam, king of the Tuatha De Danann, on which occasion the Feara-Bolg were routed, and his hand was cut off Nuada there, by Sreng son of Sengann, Nuada's druid, i.e. Cé, went to see the slaughter; whereupon he rushed in madness and red lunacy towards the south-east; and he ceased not from the madness until he came to the carn of Corr-sliabh; and he commenced traversing the plain until he found a heap of stones on the plain, where a deep sleep fell upon him; and the lake burst up around him, so that he was drowned; and therefore it is from him the lake is, i.e. Loch Cé. Unde dicitur—

Loch Cé, wherefore did it burst forth,
When it was a smooth wide plain?
The pure water, O man!
From what place did it arise?

I ask of you, who was the Cé
From whom all name it?
Who, in famous Banba, possessed him?
The illustrious druid, where did he increase?

What is the cause from which proceeded
The green, unruffled lake?
The clear blue, glad water—
Relate to me its *dinnsenchus*.

The druid of Nuada, who strengthened valour,
Son of Echtach, son of Edarlam:
The name of the lake is from his grave,
After his coming from the rout of a great battle.

He came from the hot Magh-tuiredh,
When poisoned lances had wounded him—
After being wounded by fierce weapons—
Until he sat on the carn of Corr-sliabh.

Before Cé got up from the carn,
The lake burst forth around him,
It filled each thick wood,
And the surface of the smooth green plain.

It is from this that Loch Cé is,
 I say it, without falsehood ;
 From Nuada's druid, bright his valour,
 Is this loch above the lochs.

L. O. C. H.

The MS. from which the foregoing legend has been taken was compiled in the year 1416, in the present county of Sligo, by Gilla-Isa Mor MacFirbisigh, one of the most eminent antiquaries of his time, who probably quoted the story from some ancient authority, although it is not found in the copies of the Dinnsenchus Tract contained in the other principal Irish MS. compilations. But whether his authority for the legend was written, or oral, it would seem that MacFirbisigh considered the battle of Magh-tuiredh-Cunga—a battle much celebrated in the legendary history of Ireland—to have been fought in some place to the north-west of Loch-Cé, since the druid Cé, from whom the name of the lake has here been derived, is represented as proceeding from the battlefield in a south-eastern direction, to the cairn around which the waters of the lake subsequently burst forth. There are extensive sepulchral remains in the townland of Magh-tuiredh, or Moytirra, in the parish of Kilmastranny, and county of Sligo, about ten miles to the north-west of Loch-Cé, which was apparently the place implied in the account of Gilla-Isa Mor MacFirbisigh; but they are considered to be the remains of a battle different from that of Magh-tuiredh-Cunga; and another member of the same learned family, Dubhaltach MacFirbisigh, agrees¹ with the Four Masters, O'Flaherty, and other Irish writers of the seventeenth century, in fixing the site of the battle of Magh-tuiredh-Cunga near Cong, in Conmaicne-Culi-Tolaidh, now the barony of Kilmaine, county Mayo.

Two battles
 of Moy-
 tura.

It is difficult to conceive how Dr. O'Donovan, a scholar

¹ See his Geneal. Work (R. I. Acad. copy), p. 76.

General
correspon-
dence
among
ancient
Irish
Annals.

no less remarkable for his extensive acquirements than his scrupulous regard for accuracy, should have hazarded the assertion¹ that "the Four Masters have all the entries in this Chronicle." It is a statement entirely without foundation, as he himself virtually confesses in another passage already quoted.² It is true that in the earlier portions a general correspondence is noticeable in the arrangement and contents of both chronicles. This observation, however, applies to most of the Irish Annals, and in an especial manner to the more ancient compilations. The Irish annalists who succeeded Tighernach, down to the time of the Four Masters, with few exceptions, seem to have borrowed their materials principally from his chronicle, as far as it went. This formed the skeleton of each body of annals, to which was subsequently added such information as could be gleaned from the registers of local monasteries, from tradition, and sometimes from those historical poems which formed the substitute for annals among the Irish in ancient times.

The Annals
of the Four
Masters.

The correspondence occasionally observable between the present chronicle and the Annals of the Four Masters, not only in the arrangement and contents of the earlier entries, as already remarked, but also in the use of peculiar phraseology, tends to strengthen Dr. O'Donovan's conjecture that this chronicle is an imperfect copy of the "Book of the O'Duigenans," cited by the Four Masters. Even if this were conclusively proved, it would, nevertheless, be extremely improbable that the Four Masters would have incorporated with their compilation the entire contents of the original MS. The nature of the work on which they were engaged, namely, a digest of the Irish Annals, necessarily precluded them from doing more than making a selection from the various collections at their disposal; and in too many instances this work of selection was performed in a very unsatisfactory manner.

¹ Vid. *ante*, p. xv.

| ² See note ¹, p. xv, *ante*.

The value and authority of the Annals of the Four Masters have been seriously diminished by the disingenuous practice, too frequently followed by the compilers,¹ of omitting or suppressing entries which may have seemed to them to exhibit the character of ecclesiastics in a questionable light, or to cast discredit on the Church of which they were zealous members. The compilers of the Annals of Loch-Cé are less open to censure in this particular, and seem to have made their entries irrespectively of such considerations. Numerous transactions of this nature are recorded in the present chronicle. To select a few examples:—the Four Masters have no notice of the conflict “of the relic-house” related in this work, under the year 1055, between the comarb of Patrick (*i.e.* the Archbishop of Armagh), and the comarb of SS. Finian and Colum Cille, nor of the “great war in Armagh, between Cumus-cach O’hEradhain and Dubhdhaleithe,” regarding “the abbacy,” recorded under the year 1060. Neither do they notice the sacrilegious attack on the Archbishop of Armagh by Tighernan O’Ruairc, in the year 1128, denounced in such strong language in this Chronicle; the capture of the abbey house of Kildare, by the Hy-Kinsellagh, in 1132, when the abbess was subjected to outrageous treatment; nor the battle mentioned in the latter year, between the community of Scrin (Ballinaskreen, county Londonderry) and Lochlainn O’Boylan.

The Four Masters are also silent regarding the violence practised towards Irish abbots (Cistercians?), in England, in 1217, on their way to a general chapter of their order; and regarding the simony within attributed to “Jacobus Pencial,” the Roman legate to Ireland,² at the year 1221. They have no notice of the singular transaction related

Events recorded in this Chronicle, unnoticed by the Four Masters.

¹ Vid. Reeves's ed. of Adamnan's Life of St. Columba, pp. 250, 254, 255.

² And also to Scotland. “Magister Jacobus canonicus S. Victoris Parisiis Apost. sedis pœnitentialis, Scotiæ et

Hiberniæ legatus, convocatis totius regni prelatibus apud Perth tenuit generale concilium quatuor continuis diebus.” *Fordun; Scot. Chron., A.D.* 1221; ed. Goodall; lib. ix., c. 37 vol. ii., p. 46.

in this Chronicle under the year 1244, in connexion with the election of a Bishop of Elphin; nor of the "great war" between the Archbishop of Armagh and the Bishop of Meath, in 1263, so briefly recorded in this work. Examples of the omission of transactions of this class¹ by the Four Masters might be multiplied; but the foregoing will perhaps suffice to disprove O'Donovan's statement that these otherwise industrious compilers had copied all the entries in this Chronicle, and at the same time justify the remarks which Dr. Reeves (*Adamnan*, pp. 250, 254, 255, 401) has made in condemnation of their unwise partiality.

Character
of Roderick
O'Connor,
the last
monarch of
Ireland.

The remarkable statement contained in the present Chronicle at the year 1233 (*infra*, p. 315,) regarding the profligate character of Roderick O'Connor, the last monarch of Ireland, and the fruitless attempt alleged to have been made to reform him, with the offer of five wives, if he abstained from "the sin of the women," may well have been omitted by the Four Masters, as incredible; but other important events in his life, such as his retirement to Cong Abbey in the year 1183,² and his resumption of the sovereignty of Connacht in 1185,³ are also unnoticed by them.⁴

The present
Chronicle
nearly
agrees with
the Annals
of Ulster,
in the early
portion.

The contents of this Chronicle from the year 1015 to the year 1138, where the first hiatus occurs, and again from 1170 to 1220, are very much in accord with the Annals of Ulster. This accordance, in some places so close as to suggest the idea that the original compilers of both works had drawn their materials from a common

¹ Some of the preceding entries are also in the Annals of Ulster, which the Four Masters used when making their compilation. See O'Donovan's ed. of the Four M.; Int., p. xii.

² *Infra*, p. 165.

³ *Ib.*, p. 169.

⁴ The Four Masters naturally paid more attention to the history of Ulster than to that of any other province of Ireland. It cannot be mat-

ter for surprise, therefore, that the affairs of Connacht (especially during the 13th century, when the Burks established their power over that province, and during the 16th century, when the descendants of William Fitz Aldelm, with the aid of the native Irish, endeavoured to shake off English supremacy), should be, as they are, more fully detailed in this Chronicle.

source, is especially noticeable in certain peculiarities of language and orthography; and also in numerous entries relating to English and foreign affairs, which are not found in other Irish annals.

In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, preserved in the British Museum,¹ there are some notices of events which are contained in this Chronicle, but do not occur in either of the original Irish copies of the Annals of Ulster at present known. One important entry, namely, the account of the murder² of the eminent Irish poet, Cuan O'Lochain, recorded *infra* under the year 1024, appears to have caused some difficulty to Dr. O'Donovan, who, in quoting it, confesses³ that he was "not prepared to say where the translator found authority for it." But it is contained in the Bodleian MS. of the Annals of Ulster, although not in the Dublin copy;⁴ and also in the Annals of Inisfallen, but in somewhat different phraseology.

In his account of the Annals of Ulster, Professor O'Curry observes⁵ that "throughout the entire MS. blank spaces had been left by the original scribe at the end of each year, and that in these spaces there have been added, by a later hand,⁶ several events and *aliases*, or corrections of dates." This practice, which is in keeping with the custom⁷ of ancient annalists, has been followed throughout

¹ Clarend. Coll., vols. xx. and xlix.; Ayscough, Nos. 4784 and 4795.

² By the Sinnachs, or Foxes, whose family name is stated to have been derived from the remarkable retribution which followed the commission of the crime. See also a reference to the same circumstance in the Chron. Scotorum, at the year 1022=1024.

³ *Miscell. of the Irish Archaeological Society*; Dublin, 1846; vol. i., pp. 187-8.

⁴ H. 1. 8, Trin. Coll., Dublin.

⁵ *Lectures*, p. 92.

⁶ It may be remarked that many entries, and clauses of entries, which are included in the text of the origi-

nal of the present volumes, are interlined in the Dublin MS. of the Annals of Ulster.

⁷ "The Chronicle in its earliest form," as Sir T. Duffus Hardy observes, "was little more than a barren register of dates. The wants of the historian were supplied by a few sheets of parchment stitched together, with blank spaces, in which successive annalists might enter, from time to time, a brief record of events which fell especially beneath their notice, or immediately affected the welfare of the brotherhood." *Descript. Cat. of Materials relating to the Hist. of Great Britain and Ireland*; vol. i., part 1; Pref., p. xiii.

the greater portion of the MS. H. 1. 19. Down to the year 1221, a space of from six to eight lines has been left after the entries for each year; from 1462 to 1496 the same thing is noticeable; and again, from 1542 to the end; (the blanks in the last division being utilized by Brian Mac Dermot).

Entries relating to foreign affairs.

I have alluded to the numerous entries relating to foreign affairs which appear in the present Chronicle. Some of these entries are, no doubt, taken from the early Irish annalists; but others seem to have been derived from different sources, not now traceable. The obit of the Emperor Henry II. (whom the chronicler calls "king of the world"), and the succession of Conrad II., recorded *infra* under the year 1023, appear to have been borrowed from Tighernach, as well as the notice of the battle between Conrad II. and Eudes, Count of Champagne, referred to under the year 1038, and the poisoning of the Pope, recorded at the year 1048.

The sources from which they were probably obtained.

The notice of the earthquake in Sliabh-Elpa (the Alps), recorded *infra* at the year 1118, is also contained in the Annals of Ulster, which add that the event was "related by pilgrims," thus indicating, perhaps, the nature of the authority for many references to such foreign events mentioned in the present Chronicle as are not noticed in the other Irish annals, nor in the contemporary chronicles of England.

Retreat of the waters of the Muir-Torrian.

Two of these entries are worthy of more than a passing remark, considering that they appear solely in an Irish chronicle compiled in a remote part of Connacht. I refer to the drying up of "fifteen *giurneisi*" on each side of the Muir-Torrian,"² recorded under the year 1215, and to the statement that the "Roman Emperor Carolus (Carrthalus) was slain by the Saracens, whilst defending Christendom," which is given at the year 1268. The retreat of the waters of the Muir-Torrian, (possibly here used as design-

Death of a Roman Emperor Charies.

¹ See note ^a, p. 253 *infra*.

² The Tyrrhene Sea, Mare Inferum,

or Tuscan, as distinguished from the Mare Superum, or Adriatic Sea.

nating the Ligurian, as well as the Tuscan sea), may reasonably be referred to the effects of an earthquake;¹ and the account of the phenomenon may have been communicated to the chronicler by some one of the Irish ecclesiastics who attended the Lateran Council, held in the month of November, 1215. But it is difficult to suggest the authority for the entry relating to the "Roman Emperor Charles," or to indicate the person alluded to by that title.²

The notice of the death of Hakon, king of Norway, under the year 1263, affords an illustration of the singular meagreness sometimes observable in entries by our early annalists of events of real historical importance. It is merely stated that "Ebhdhonn (it is thus the name is written) died in Innsi-Orc (the Orkneys), on the way whilst coming to Ireland;" but for what purpose he was coming is left unexplained. The object of King Hakon's visit to Ireland, on this occasion, is related in Munch's History of Norway, as follows:—

Important entry regarding King Hakon's project of invading Ireland in 1263.

"Whilst King Hacon lay near Gude, whence there is but a short distance over to the north coast of Ireland, it happened, as we have mentioned above, that embassies came to him from the Irish, who gave him to know that they were ready to become subject to him, in case he would come and liberate them from the oppressive dominion of the English!"³

It is hardly possible, after the lapse of so many cen-

¹ An earthquake is recorded as having occurred in Burgundy and Limousin, on the 3rd of March, 1215; but it cannot be more closely synchronized with the event above noticed, as the Irish chronicler, with a characteristic disregard for preciseness in the detail of dates, has not given the day of the week or month. Vid. *Chron. Cluniac.*; Dom Bouquet, tom. xviii., p. 743.

² The entry is not contained in any of the other Irish chronicles, and may involve some confusion of person or date; but other references to affairs in

the east (the return from Palestine of Louis IX., in 1254, and his death in 1270; and the battle of Damascus in 1299, for example), are given with enough of exactness to make it worth the consideration of those who desire to investigate this obscure period of German history. Under the same year (1268) the annalist Clyn records that, "Karolus vicit Coradellum imperatorem Grecorum."

³ Det Norske Folks Historie, fremstillet af P. A. Munch; Christiania, 1868; vol. IV., pt. I., p. 407.

turies, and considering the silence of English and Irish historians on the subject, to ascertain by what authority these embassies were despatched to King Hakon; but Munch assumes that they were sent by the native chieftains of Ulster, and not by the inhabitants of Ireland of Norse descent.

Again he says:—

“His (Hakon’s) loss was rather not so great but that he could contemplate immediately to go over to Ireland from thence; for whilst he was lying still in Lamlash harbour, there came to him Sigurd the South Islander, back from Ireland, with his following, and brought him the proposal from the Irish that they would maintain his whole army during the next winter, if he would come and liberate them from their English masters.”¹

Munch’s chief authority for the foregoing statements was probably the *Saga Hakonar Hakonarsonar*, which thus refers to the subject:—

“Then, whilst King Hakon was in the southern islands, there came embassies to him from Ireland, that the Irish would give themselves under his dominion if he liberated them from the misfortune which the Englishmen had inflicted, for they held then all the best places in sight. Then sent the King to Ireland Sigurd, the South Islander; with light ships, and to ascertain on what condition (*meot hversju*) the Irish would solicit him to go thither. After that King Hakon sailed southwards in front of Satiris Mula, with the whole army, and lay to at Hereyarsund.”²

“A little later the king sailed along Cumry out to Melasey; then came to him those men whom he had sent to Ireland, and told him that the Irish offered to maintain his whole army till this, that he freed them from under the dominion of the English. King Hakon was very desirous to sail to Ireland; but the whole army objected to that. Then the king declared that he would sail to the Southern Islands, since the army had but little provisions. After that the king sailed under Gude, and thence out into Ilarsund; and he lay there two nights, and imposed a tribute on the Island of 300 neats.”³

¹ *Det Norske Folks Historie*, vol. I., p. 418.

Fornmanna Sögur, Kaupmannahöfn, 1835; vol. X., p. 131.

² *Saga Hakonar Hakonarsonar*;

³ *Ib.*, p. 142.

It is difficult to suppose that the general purport of these negotiations was unknown to the annalist; and we are justified in concluding that he has either observed a studied reticence regarding them, or, possibly, passed them by as of no account, in his estimation, in comparison with the petty feuds of the chieftains of Connacht, which he frequently details with so much of circumstance. When it is considered that two hundred and fifty years had passed since the expulsion of the Danes, and that the subjugation of the most warlike part of the island, to which Hakon's attention seems to have been specially directed, had been well nigh completed by the defeat and death of Brian O'Neill in the battle of Downpatrick, the enterprise of Hakon assumes a character of daring and magnitude, which makes the omission of all direct reference to it in the other Irish annals the more remarkable.

The entries relating to English affairs are not devoid of interest, although couched in such brief terms. The account of the death of Harold Harefoot, correctly given under the year 1040, is limited to the bare statement that "Aralt, king of the Saxons *givas*,¹ moritur;" but the use of the word *givas*, a term which does not appear in any of the English chronicles, in connexion with the name of Harold, is curious as indicating the annalist's idea of the extent of King Harold's sovereignty, which he evidently did not regard as embracing the whole of England. The notice of the battle in which Siward, Earl of Northumberland, defeated MacBeth, in 1054, is also very brief; but it gives the loss in round numbers on each side, and supplies the name of "Dolfinn, son of Finntar," as among

Silence of
Irish annal-
ists respect-
ing King
Hakon's
project of
invading
Ireland.

English
affairs.

Harold
Harefoot.

Battle be-
tween Earl
Siward and
MacBeth.

¹ The word *givas* occurs also in the notice of Harold's death contained in the Annals of Ulster; but Dr. O'Connor (in his edition of those Annals) prints it *guais*, and erroneously translates it "ferorum." But it really represents the "Occidentales Saxones

qui antiquitus Gevissæ vocabantur." *Beda*, iii. 7. See also Lappenberg's *Hist. of England*, ed. Thorpe; London, 1845; vol. I., p. 109, n. ². I am indebted to my learned friend, William J. O'Donnovan, esq., LL.D., for pointing this out to me.

the slain—particulars, it may be observed, that are not found in the record of this battle contained in the Anglo-Saxon chronicle.¹

Death of
King John.

In the short notice of the death of King John, at the year 1216 (*infra*, p. 254), he is stated to have died "*do reacht*," an expression which has been translated "of a fit." The words *do reacht* also signify "of a law;" but this could hardly have been the meaning intended by the annalist; whilst the correctness of the interpretation within given is supported by the present use of the word *reacht*,² to signify "a fit," in those districts of Connacht where the Irish language is still spoken.

Expedition
to the Con-
tinent.

Under the year 1254, the chronicler states that "the king of the Saxons went to Spain on a hosting;" but it is uncertain whether the expedition of King Henry III. to Gascony, in 1253, or that of Prince Edward to Spain in 1254, is spoken of, especially as Edward is confounded with his father in the notice of the battle of Lewes, and the war between "the king of the Saxons and the king of Britain" (or Wales), given under the year 1264.

Simon de
Montford.

The war waged by the barons against King Henry III., in 1265, is briefly characterized as a "great war between the king of the Saxons and Simon Mufford (*i.e.* De Montford)." Equally brief is the further reference to the same war under the year 1267, where the name of De Montford is written "Suforn."³ Regarding the expedition

¹ Dr. O'Connor was wrong in stating that the battle in question was not mentioned in the Anglo-Sax. Chron. See note ¹, p. 52 *infra*; and *Rer. Hib. Script.*, tom. ii., p. 299, note.

² This word, in the form *racht*, is also explained "a fit" by O'Brien and O'Reilly. In Macgeoghagan's version of the Annals of Clonmacnois, which generally agrees with the present Chronicle, King John is said to have been "poysoun'd by drinking of a cup

of ale, wherein there was a toad pricked with a broach." But this account was manifestly taken from some English authority. See note ⁶, p. 254 *infra*.

³ The attempts of the chronicler to represent English names in an Irish dress, are sometimes very rude. A curious instance occurs under the year 1582 (vol. ii. p. 457), where Thomas Ratcliffe, 4th Lord Fitz-Walter and 3rd Earl of Sussex, who had been

of Edward I. to Flanders, in 1297, it is stated that "a great expedition was led into France by Edward, *i.e.* the king of the Saxons, with cheerfulness and great spirits; but he came out of it, nevertheless, without obtaining sway or power on that occasion." In recording the war between Edward II. and Queen Isabella, in 1297, the chronicler is a little more explicit; but the brevity with which English affairs are referred to throughout the work renders it probable that the chronicler obtained his information from sources similar to those from which he seems to have derived his knowledge of continental events.¹

Expedition
to Flanders.

Edward II.
and Queen
Isabella.

The entry respecting John de Curci, in which it is stated (sub anno 1204) that De Laci set him at liberty *iar na crossad do dol co hIarrusalem*, "after having been crossed (*cruce signatus*) to go to Jerusalem," taken in connexion with other entries of a like nature in reference to the crusades² in these Annals, means, beyond question, that De Laci imposed on his powerful rival the obligation of going to the Holy Land, as a condition of setting him at liberty.

Entry re-
specting
John De
Curci.

This entry has been quoted by Dr. O'Donovan, in his edition of the Four Masters,³ but by an unwonted error has been by him rendered, in the reverse sense, "after having been *prohibited* from going to Jerusalem," as if

Lord Deputy of Ireland, is called "Thomas-in-uisgi," or "Thomas of the water." The name Fitz-Walter was not unfrequently written Fitz-Water, which latter form the chronicler seems to have understood as signifying "of the water." Under the year 1332, where "the nobles of Alba" are stated to have been slain by Baliol, the name of the latter is written "Bailldelbhach," as if the writer considered it to be a compound formed of the words *ball*, "a spot," and *delbhach*, "figurative."

¹ Vid. *supra*, p. xliv.

² Under the year 1216 (p. 254 *infra*), two persons, named Mac Cargamhna and O'Celli, are stated to have been "crossed," to go "to the River (Jordan)," the words used being *ar na crossadh aroen, ocus ar ná chinmedh dhoibh dul dont sruth*; and under the year 1231 (p. 306 *infra*), Flahertach O'Flanagan is represented as dying in the abbey of Boyle, *ocus é ar na crossadh*, "after having been crossed."

³ O'Donovan's ed. F. M., ad an. 1204, note n.

"crossed" were used in the sense of *cross*, a hindrance, instead of *cross*, a sign.

Story of
De Curci's
imprison-
ment in the
Tower of
London.

This misconception had hitherto left the movements of De Curci, after his liberation, in the same obscurity which surrounded them while the native annals were still unpublished, save in so far as the publication of the Tower Records below referred to may be considered to have dispelled it. It might be thought that, as he obtained licence¹ in 1207 to come into England, a probable mode of accounting for his disappearance from local history after that time was to be found in the romantic tale of his imprisonment in the Tower of London, related with much detail by the Anglo-Irish annalists, and recorded as authentic by Grace in his "*Annals of Ireland*;"² but it would seem more probable that the silence of contemporaries about this period of his life is to be accounted for by his absence, now seemingly well authenticated, in the Holy Land.

The tale of his imprisonment has been repeated by later historians, and it is characteristic of the tone adopted towards the native Irish writers, that, in treating it as a

¹ "Rex omnibus, &c. Sciatis quod concessimus Johanni de Curci quod salvo et secure veniat in terram nostram Anglie, et moretur in ea cum amicis suis quamdiu nobis placuerit."

Rot. Litt. Pat. in Tur. Lond. asservat.; accurate T. Duffus Hardy; vol. i. pt. 1, p. 77 a (A.D. 1207).

² The legend represents De Curci, after his capture by De Laci, as having been conveyed to England, where he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment. "When he had endured for a long time the most squalid life of a prison," writes the annalist Grace, summarizing the tale, "he was at length set at liberty by King John, being chosen as champion against a certain man of gigantic

stature whom the king of France had appointed the defender of his right to a certain castle; when the Frenchman, afraid of his great strength, had refused the combat, in the presence of both kings he gave noble proof of his vigour, having cut through a helmet at one stroke. Wherefore, by both he was gifted with large presents, and was restored by John to the earldom of Ulster; but having endeavoured fifteen times, always with great danger and contrary winds, to return to Ireland, and having sojourned some time with the monks at Chester, he returned to France, and there [ended] his life." Grace's *Annales Hibernie*, ad an. 1204.

fabrication, it is represented as the "narrative of Irish bards and romancers;"¹ whereas, in truth, the Irish alluded to are they who, in the present entry, have preserved one of the few facts now authentically known concerning De Curci.

The Tower Rolls, however, which preserve the evidence of his leave to return to England in 1207, also contain a mandate of King John, addressed to his constables and officers, in the year 1216, in favour of De Curci. They likewise contain directions for the payment of an annuity to John de Curci in the years 1212, 1213, and 1214, as well as the assignment of dower to Affrica, his widow, in 1219;² so that, if this be the same person, it can no longer be said that we are without reliable notices of him after the year 1205; but in that case the received opinion that the *Expugnatio Hibernica* of Giraldus Cambrensis was published prior to the year 1209,³ may possibly be liable to correction; for Gerald seems to speak of De Curci as of one deceased.⁴

The references to the affairs of Alba, or Scotland, are also numerous; but not more so than might be expected, considering the relations that existed between Ireland and Scotland during the middle ages. The intimate nature of this relationship was sustained by the identity of national sentiment between the two countries, resulting from the possession of common traditions and a common literature, and the practice of a common system of education. Evidences of this community of social and intellec-

Affairs of
Scotland.

¹ See Leland's *History of Ireland*; Dublin, 1814; vol. i., p. 181.

² The Patent Roll (Tower), of the 15th year of King John, contains a direction to the Irish Government to provide a portion of land in Ireland for the maintenance of Affrica, wife of John de Curci. See also Gilbert's *History of the Viceroy's of Ireland*; Dublin, 1865; p. 63.

³ Vid. *Giraldi Cambrensis Opera*, vol. 5, ed. Dimock; London, 1867; Introd. p. 59.

⁴ *Ib.*, pp. 344-5. "Erat itaque Johannes vir albus et procerus," &c. and "legitimam ex sponsis prolem suscipere nondum meruere [scil. FitzStephen, Hervey, Reimund, and De Curci; of whom the first three were then certainly dead]."

tual culture are exhibited in many entries in the present Chronicle. At the year 1061, for instance, Dubhtach Albanach, or Dubhtach the Scotchman, is described as "chief anmchara (*i.e.* soul-friend, or confessor) of Ireland and Alba." Under the year 1181, Tadhg O'Dalaigh is called "ollamh (or chief poet) of Ireland and Alba." Again, under the date 1185, a similar title is given to Maelisa O'Dalaigh, chieftain of Corca-Raidhe, now the barony of Corkaree, in the county of Westmeath; whilst Brian O'Higgin, another Irishman, whose obit is recorded under the year 1476, is called "head of the schools of Ireland and Alba."

Defects in
H. 1. 19,
supplied
from other
sources.

The Irish text of the present work from p. 584, vol. i., to p. 144, vol. ii., the original of which is wanting in the MS. H. 1. 19, has been supplied from a copy of the so-called Annals of Connacht, in two vols., preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, (class H. 1, 1 and 2),¹ collated with another copy of the same Annals in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy (class 23, F. 8-9).² The Trinity College MS. appears to have been transcribed in the year 1764, by one Maurice O'Gorman, who states, in a memorandum on the last page of vol. ii., that he copied it from *sean leabhar meamraim*, "an old parchment book." Dr. O'Donovan was of opinion that the "old parchment book" in question was the same as the "*Annales Connaciæ Hibernicæ*, formerly in the Stowe Library, but now in Lord Ashburnham's possession, described by Dr. O'Connor in his Stowe Catalogue."³

Annals of
Connacht.

"The chronology," observes O'Donovan,⁴ "is very minutely detailed in this work, the day of the week on which the calends of January of each year fell, the age of the moon on that day, the cycle of the moon, the cycle of the sun, and the indiction, being invariably marked."

¹ Signified by the letter B in the notes appended to the supplemental text.

² Denoted by the letter C.

³ *Bibliotheca Stovensis*, vol. i. p. 73.

⁴ *Catalogue of the Irish MSS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin*, p. 104.

"It appears," he says, "from several private letters from old Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, to the Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman, that the transcriber of this MS. (Maurice O'Gorman) was employed by the latter to copy several MSS. in the possession of the former; and it is more than probable that this is a copy of the *parchment* MS. described in the Stowe Catalogue by Dr. O'Connor, who deposited all his grandfather's MSS. in the Stowe Library." "This is the most curious historical record," he adds, "now extant of the province of Connaught."

These "Annals of Connacht," for such they must still continue to be called, have also been fully described by Professor O'Curry,¹ who considered the Royal Irish Academy copy to have been made by the same hand that transcribed the Trinity College copy, although the character of the handwriting in both is different. The Trinity College copy is, for a modern MS., unusually free from aspirate signs, while the text of the R. I. Academy transcript is overlaid with these signs. Both transcripts seem to have been certainly made from the same original; but what that original was it is not easy now to decide. "There is reason to believe," O'Curry says,² "that they are [it was] a fragment of the book of Annals of the O'Duigenans of Kilronan," which the Four Masters made use of.³ But it is not at all certain that the MSS. B and C are copies of the "*Annales Connaciæ*" described by Dr. O'Connor, as some entries which he quotes from those Annals, in the description⁴ already referred to, are not found in either B or C.

The contents of these MSS. agree so closely with the

¹ *Lectures*, &c. pp. 104, 113 sq. See also O'Curry's *Catalogue of Irish MSS. in the R. I. Academy*; Series i., vol. ii., p. 426.

² *Lectures*, p. 113.

³ A memorandum added by the late

Theophilus O'Flanagan, in the R. I. Acad. copy, at the year 1378, tends to support this conclusion. See note ², vol. ii., p. 54, of the present work.

⁴ *Bibl. Stowensis*, vol. i. pp. 74, 76.

corresponding text of the present work, as to make it probable that the MS. from which they were transcribed, and the MS. H. 1. 19, were independent copies of a common original—one (the original of B and C) made for the family of O'Connor Donn, by the O'Mulconrys, the hereditary historians and antiquaries of the sept; and the other (H. 1. 19), for Brian MacDermot, chiefly by members of the family of O'Duigenan, the historiographers of the MacDermots. The connexion of the O'Mulconrys with the original of B and C appears from memoranda transcribed into those copies;¹ and it is very certain that the transcribers of the greater portion of H. 1. 19 were members of the O'Duigenan family.²

Other evidences of identity between the contents of the MSS. B and C, and H. 1. 19, are furnished by some marginal entries in an original volume of the Four Masters preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, (Class H. 2. 11). The entries in question, which are in the handwriting of Roderick O'Flaherty, the author of *Ogygia*, (who had the MS. H. 1. 19 in his possession, as already observed), profess to have been taken from "O'Mulconry's MS.," and from a MS. indicated by the letter L (*i.e.* the Annals of Lecan); and all the entries quoted from "O'Mulconry's MS.," with scarcely an exception, are to be found in the MS. H. 1. 19.

These considerations weighed so strongly with my much lamented friend, the late Rev. Dr. Todd,³ who had atten-

¹ The memorandum *ṁṁṁṁ ṁṁṁṁ* O *ṁṁṁṁṁṁṁ* ("I, Miles O'Mulconry"), occurs in the MSS. B and C, at the end of the year 1543, apparently transcribed from the original. At the conclusion of the entries for 1410, the note *ṁṁṁṁ ṁṁṁṁ ṁṁṁṁṁṁ*, occurs also in both, similarly transcribed. This Patin, or Padeen (little Patrick), was undoubtedly another member of the family of O'Mulconry,

and the father of Maurice O'Mulconry, who transcribed the copy of the old *Book of Fenagh*, at present in the possession of the Rev. Richard Slevin, P.P., Gortlitteragh, co. Leitrim.

² Vid. p. xxiii *supra*, and p. lvi *infra*.

³ Dr. Todd contemplated publishing the present Chronicle, with the assistance of Professor O'Curry, who made a copy of that portion of the MS. end-

tively studied the subject, that he urged the advisability of supplying from B and C the large hiatus in H. 1. 19, extending from the year 1316 to 1413. It was his opinion, also, that the MS. B was more correct than C. It has therefore been made the basis of the supplemental text.

The text of the present work, from the end of the first line on p. 420, vol. II. (A.D. 1577), to the conclusion on p. 514, has been taken from a fragment of an Irish chronicle, contained in a MS. volume in the British Museum, Clarendon coll., vol. xlv.; Add. 4792. This fragment comprises fourteen folios of the volume, viz., from folio 27 to folio 40, inclusive. Four of these folios (29, 30, 31, and 32) consist of vellum, the rest of paper. This fragment has been described by Professor O'Curry¹ as "a part of the continuation" of the MS. H. 1. 19; and a copy of it, made by him, is now attached to the latter MS. But it is difficult to understand how it could have formed a portion of H. 1. 19, as the contents of the two first folios of the fragment are contained in the MS. of which it is stated to be a part. The vellum leaves in the Clarendon fragment differ² so much in size and character from the material on which the MS. H. 1. 19 is written, as to render it improbable that both MSS. ever formed portions of the same volume. Nevertheless, it is certain that the Clarendon fragment was written for, and partly by,³ the same Brian MacDermot for whom the MS. H. 1. 19 was transcribed; and if not a part of the MS. H. 1. 19, which, for the

Fragment
of MS. in
the British
Museum.

ing with the transactions of the year 1240. This transcript Dr. Todd, with characteristic kindness, placed at my disposal. But it came to my hands too late to be of use, as the corresponding portion of the work had been already printed. It was a cause of satisfaction to me, however, to know that my copy of the original MS. agreed literally with that of the lamented O'Curry.

¹ *Lectures, &c.*, p. 95.

² The vellum in H. 1. 19 is of a uniform size throughout; is very thick, and ruled for writing, each leaf being 11 x 9 inches, whereas the vellum in the Clar. fragment is not ruled, and measures only 9½ inches in length, by 7 in breadth.

³ The portions of the fragment in the handwriting of Brian MacDermot are indicated in the notes at foot of pages 420 to 514, vol. ii., of the present work.

reasons stated, it could hardly have been, it must have formed portion of a copy of the same MS., made while in a more perfect state than it is at present. Its authority is equally as good as if it actually formed an integral part of the MS. H. 1. 19; and the affairs of Connacht, from the year 1577 to 1590, a momentous period in the history of that distracted province, are recorded in it with an unusual degree of precision and detail.

Transcribers of H. 1. 19.

It appears from the differences observable in the character of the handwriting, that no less than six scribes were engaged in the transcription of the MS. H. 1. 19. That portion ending with the year 1241 seems to have been copied by a person who wrote his name "Philip Badl."¹ The abbreviated part of the name has been read "Badley;"² but it is doubtful whether it represents a surname. It was probably a cognomen of "Philip," who was evidently a member of the family of O'Duigenan, in which family the Christian name "Philip" was a very common one. The remainder of the MS. down to the year 1315 was copied by the same Philip,³ a person Dubhthach⁴ (apparently an O'Duigenan also), and a scribe who signs his name "Conairi, son of Maurice,"⁵ and who was most likely another member of the same family. The entries from 1413 to 1461, inclusive, are in the handwriting of Brian MacDermot.⁶ The contents of the MS. from 1462 to 1542 have been copied by Brian MacDermot and Philip "Badley," in conjunction with two other scribes, one of whom was named Donnchadh Mac-an-fledh, or Donough MacAneely;⁷ the rest of the volume being in the handwriting of Dubhthach O'Duigenan, with the exception of some entries added by Brian MacDermot.

¹ See vol. i., p. 58, note 4.

² Vid. *supra*, pp. xiii., n. 2, xviii., xxiii.

³ *Infra*, p. 542, note 1.

⁴ *Ib.*, p. 274, note 2.

⁵ *Ib.*, p. 286, n. 3.

⁶ Vol. ii., p. 144, note 3.

⁷ *Ib.*, p. 312, note 2; and see also 328, note 2.

The unenviable condition of persons who practised the transcription of Irish historical books, as a profession, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, may be inferred from some of the occasional notes added by the scribes. One of them complains of being "fatigued from Brian MacDermot's book"¹ (*i.e.* the MS. H. 1. 19). Another observes that he desists from his labours "until morning,"² probably for want of the nourishment of which he declares himself, further on,³ to stand in need; whilst a third entreats the reader to overlook a slight error, because his "pulse shrank through excess of labour."⁴

A work transcribed under such circumstances could hardly be expected to present a text altogether acceptable to the philologist. The Irish of the present Chronicle is, nevertheless, fully up to the standard of the period in which it was written. The text in the original is very much abbreviated, the system of abbreviation practised by the scribes being frequently of an unusually complex nature. In extending the abbreviations, care has been taken to produce each word in the actual form in which the scribe would have written it; and where any attempts have been made to correct obvious errors, such attempts will be found indicated in the foot notes.

The translation is entirely literal, and may therefore appear somewhat rugged; but it seemed desirable, having regard to the character of the work, to adhere as closely as possible to the original. The necessity for a glossary has been obviated by the explanation, in foot notes, of difficult or obsolete words, as they occur.

The Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, through their obliging Assistant Librarian, W. B. Hunt, Esq., afforded me free access to their valuable collection

¹ Vol. i., p. 58, note 4. The writer uses the word *barc* (Eng. bark) for book, apparently confounding its Lat. equivalent (*liber*) with *liber*, "a book."

² *Ib.*, p. 342, note 4.

³ *Sceirim do thachu pruinne*; "I cease for want of a dinner" (or of food). Vol. i., p. 572, n. 1.

⁴ Vol. ii., p. 328, n. 2.

of Irish MSS.; and the President and Council of the Royal Irish Academy were no less indulgent. The facilities afforded to me by these bodies served in no small degree to lighten labours which would otherwise have been much more onerous.

During the progress of the work I was deprived, by the death of my revered friend, the late Rev. Dr. Todd, of the generous assistance and friendly counsel, so freely accorded to me on all occasions (and they were many) when I found it necessary to avail myself of his mature judgment, and intimate acquaintance with the materials of Irish History. Those who have been associated with him in his favourite pursuit—the study of the native records of Ireland—know with what unselfish earnestness he strove to imbue others with his own zealous devotion to the subject. Of one of his masterly essays on Irish archæology,¹ it has been justly said by an eminent writer, that it was “the signal of the awakening of hagiography in Ireland.”² His death has left a blank in the list of Irish scholars, which time will not soon or easily fill.

My thanks are due to the Rev. Eugene Murphy, C.C., of Dromod, near Waterville, county Kerry, an accomplished Celtic scholar, for much valuable assistance; and to Dr. Carl Lottner, for supplying me with the translations above printed from the Norse.

In the preparation of the Index (a work which has entailed much labour), I derived material aid from the extensive acquaintance of my friend, D. H. Kelly, Esq., of Castle Kelly, with the topography of Connacht.

I am under special obligations to Samuel Ferguson, Esq., Q.C., LL.D., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records in Ireland, for many useful suggestions to which I have had regard in the translation of obscure passages, and in the preparation of this Preface.

¹ Pref. to *Obits and Martyrol. of Christ Church, Dublin.*

² R. P. De Buck. *L'Archeologie Irlandaise*, &c.; Paris, 1869; p. 27.

The proof sheets have been carefully read by my generous friend, the Rev. Dr. Reeves, without whose zealous co-operation the work would not be so free from errors as I trust it is. For his great kindness in this, as well as for many other like favours, I owe him an amount of gratitude which I should in vain endeavour to express.

W. M. HENNESSY.

DUBLIN,

February, 1871.

ἁννῶτα ἰοχᾶ cé.

ANNALS OF LOCH CÉ.

ΑΝΝΑΔΑ ΛΟΧΑ CÉ.

Felt. Ináir pop aoíne, iii. xx.^{te}. L.; xu.; ceitpe bliadna x. ocur mile aoír an Tígerua in tan rin. Slúaisheð lá mac Amlaoíð ocur lá Máolmóirða, ocur Gallá, ocur Laiğne, a Míðe ocur a mðreghaib, ocur iárrin go tερmann Féichín, go rucepat bú díarñíðe ocur bpoirde aobal leó. Féil Sruğóir ría nlnio ip in bliadoirp, ocur mioncáipe a rañpað, ionnur na haicēip ó cēin mñair.

Mór tñonól pep Muman ocur Míðe, ocur deircept Connacht lá mðpían mðpórñia mac Cinnéirioğ .i. rí Epeann, pop gallaib Acha clíat, ocur pop Laiğnaib, vía ttaðairt ró a péip amail our pucc ríam, óp po ağain ocur ró áirdeipriğ coğað comhpáarmadað etip ðpían ocur gallaib Acha clíat, ocur Laiğnib, an tan rin. Gaðair ðpían longpopt iğ Clúain tapb, i pen Muig ealra, pé hAcha clíat atthúað. Níp ðo bepn báoghail aghaib pop Acha clíat an ionbuðrin; bá lám i neo sruíðe aghaib paip. Níp ðo hiongaðail deaðða, peoð ba cūingeðaðib gleitne ocur uğra móipe paigín ap an roðpoido do pocht ann an ionbuð rin, óp do pochtatar ann tpeinrip cōghaibde ocur áirpige

¹ *Kalends of January on Friday:* i.e. the kalends, or first of January, fell in this year on a Friday, the twenty-sixth day of the moon's age; but read "28th" (although the Annals of Ulster have "26th").

² *The 15th.* The numerals xu.

indicate that the year 1014 was the fifteenth year of the Solar Cycle; and the Sunday letter C.

³ *Shrovetide.* Inro (inid), MS. The name is from the Lat. *initium*, and signifies the beginning of Lent. The Welsh form is *ynydd*.

ANNALS OF LOCH CÉ.

THE kalends of January on Friday,¹ the 26th of the moon, the 15th;² the age of the Lord, at that time, fourteen years and a thousand. A hosting by the son of Amhlaibh, and by Maelmordha, and the Foreigners and Lagenians, into Midhe and Bregha, and afterwards to Termann-Feichin; and they carried off innumerable cows, and a great number of captives. The festival of Gregory before shrovetide³ in this year, and Little Easter⁴ in summer, which had not been noticed from a remote time.

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A great assemblage of the men of Mumha, and Midhe, and the South of Connacht, by Brian Boromha, son of Cenneidigh, *i.e.* the King of Erin, against the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and against the Lagenians, to bring them under his obedience, as he had previously brought them; for a mutually aggressive war kindled and arose, at that time, between Brian and the Foreigners of Ath-cliath and the Lagenians. Brian took up a position in Cluain-tarbh in old Magh-Ealta, to the north of Ath-cliath. To attack Ath-cliath on this occasion was not to attack a "neglected breach."⁵ It was *like putting* a hand into a griffin's nest to assail it. It would not be evading⁶ conflict, but seeking great battles and contests, to advance against the multitude that had then arrived there; for the choicest brave

¹ *Little Easter*: monéáirc, or Low Sunday. The word cáirc (or cáirc) = pascha, the *k* sound made *p*, according to a well known law.

⁵ *Neglected breach*. Depn baoghail

(bern báoghail); lit. "gap of danger," but signifying a place left exposed to attack.

⁶ *Evading*. hiongabail, for hiongabail, MS.

րոհր Ծրետա, օ Կաօր ԹաԾրօյձ, օսը օ Կաօր Եւջրտ,
 օսը օ Կաօր Զօնիա՛. Դօ ըւաճտօսը ան ըօր ըօրձա
 ըիօձ օսը տօյրեաճ, արօճ օսը արե՛ միլիճ, օսը լաճ
 ղցօլե, օսը շրեյրիք շիւրքերտ րոմօն, երը ծիւ՛
 Լօճլոննաճ օսը ըիօն Լօճլոննաճ, ա ըօճրօսը օսը
 ա մբա՛ ձալլ, ձօ ըաճտօսը ա ղճտ ճիաճ աճ մաճ
 Ամլօյի, աճ ըրեճօլա՛ն ճօճա՛ օսը ճաճիճտի օ
 Զօյճօալալ. Դօ ըօճտօսը ան Տիօճրօ՛ ըիօն
 օսը Տիօճրօ՛ ըօն, ծա՛ մաճ Լօճար յարա րոհր
 հօր, օ ըլաճալալ րոհր հօր մալլե ըրա. Դօ
 ըօճտօսը ան, մօրքօ, ըլօյձ ծիմօրա ա հրոհրի՛ Զալլ,
 օսը ա Մաւրոն, օսը ար ղա ըննօյի, օսը ա Ծրաճ-
 ղօյի, օսը ա ըլեմնոյի. Դօ ըւաճտօսը ան ըօր
 Ծրօսը .i. յարա Կաօրե ԹաԾրօյձ, ձօ ըլաճօյի ծիմօրա,
 օսը Սիճիք ծիւ՛ .i. միլի՛ [Կաօրե] Եւջրտ, օսը Զրիքե
 արօ ըլեմոննալ, օսը Զրիքա՛ն ա ղօրմաճալ. Դօ
 ըւաճտօսը ան, ըօնօ, միլե լաճ՛ օ ծիւ՛ Դաճրօյի
 ծաճա, ըիճքեճա, ըօ ճալա, ձօ ըիաճօյի օսը ձօ ըարձ-
 ձալ, օսը օ լիքեճօյի յօմճօ օ ճարրոն Լօճ. Ղօճաճը
 ան, մօրքօ, ըլօյձ ծիմօրա օսը ձարօ՛ օճ ալլաճ
 ըիք Զալլ, օսը ղա արձալճե տաճտօսը ա ըրիւ՛ ըրաճ,
 օսը ա ձաճրօյի, օսը ա Ծրեոյն, օսը Ղօմա՛ն. Դօ
 ըւաճտ ան, ըօնօ, Մալմօրքօճա մաճ Մարճաճա միճ
 ըիւն .i. ալրօյիձ ճիւճօ՛ Լալլեճ, ձօ ըիօճալ, ձօ ըտօյրեճ-
 ալ, օսը ձօ ըրեյրքօյի Լալլեճ; ձօ մաճօմալ, օսը
 ձօ ղցօլաճարօ՛ մար ճօն ըիւ՛ յրո ըօճրօսը
 ճօճա.

Դա մօր ըրա ան Տօճրօյի օսը րոճօլ ըալի ան.
 Դա բաճաճ օսը բա արքաճաճ ան ճօմիքճի օ ըօնրաճ

¹ *Caer-Eabhog*: i.e. York.

² *Caer-Eighist*. Not identified.

³ *Caer-Goniath*. Probably *Caer-Gwent*, or *Caerwent*.

⁴ *Black Lochlonnachs*. Դու՛ Լօճլոննաճ (dubh Lochlonnach). This was the name given by the Irish to the Danes to distinguish them from

the *Finn* ("fair") *Lochlonnachs*, or Norwegians.

⁵ *Fair Lochlonnachs*. See last note.

⁶ *Siograd Finn*: i.e. "Siograd (or Sigurd) the Fair."

⁷ *Siograd Donn*. "Siograd (or Sigurd) the Brown."

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men and heroes of the island of Britain had arrived there, from *Caer-Eabhrog*,¹ and from *Caer-Eighist*,² and from *Caer-Goniath*.³ There arrived there, still, the principal kings and chieftains, knights and warriors, champions of valour and brave men of the north of the world, both *Black Lochlonnachs*⁴ and *Fair Lochlonnachs*,⁵ in the following and friendship of the Foreigners, until they were in *Ath-cliath*, with the son of *Amhlaibh*, offering war and battle to the *Gæidhel*. Thither came *Siograd Finn*,⁶ and *Siograd Donn*,⁷ two sons of *Lothar*, Jarl of *Innsi-hOrc*, accompanied by the armies of *Innsi-hOrc*. Thither came, moreover, great hosts from *Innsi-Gall*, and from *Manainn*, and from the *Renna*,⁸ and from the Britons, and from the Flemings. There arrived there also *Brodar*, *i.e.* the Jarl of *Caer-Eabhrog*, with very great hosts, and *Uithir the Black*, *i.e.* the warrior of [*Caer-*]*Eighist*, and *Grisine*, a knight of the Flemings, and *Greisiam* from the Normans.⁹ There arrived there, likewise, a thousand bold, brave, powerful heroes of the black *Danars*, with shields and targets, and with many corslets, from *Thafinn*.¹⁰ The great armies and famous young bands of *Fine-Gall* were also there, and the merchants who had come from the lands of France, and from the Saxons, and from Britain, and from the Romans. There arrived there, moreover, *Maelmordha*, son of *Murchadh*, son of *Finn*, *i.e.* the chief king of the province of *Laighen*, with the kings, and chieftains, and brave men of *Laighen*, with youths and servants accompanying them in the same multitude.

Great, indeed, was the multitude and assemblage that came thither. Warlike and haughty was the uprising they

⁸ *Renna*. By the name *Renna* (pl. of *rinn*, "a point,") are probably meant the *Rinns* of Galloway, in Scotland.

⁹ *From the Normans*. α νορμανναιβ, for α νορμανναιβ, MS.

¹⁰ *Thafinn*. This is probably an error, as the word is nearly obliterated

in the MS. The Editor has followed Professor O'Curry's reading, which agrees with that of John Mac-Connidhe (see note ¹, next page); but the original seems rather to read ο τὰ φιννλοελ... from "*Finn Lochl[ainn]*," or Norway.

runn .i. annrað ocur anġluinn ġall ocur ġaoiðeal laighen, an aghaib cāta na Muinnech, ocur do ðiong-māil doeroides Ġriain Ġoroīa ðiōb; conað .ui. cāta coīmōra coīmilion na n'Danār .i. cað aġ coīmēo an dūinib allā artigh, ocur cūig cāta aġ lāmāch inaġhaib na nġaoiðiol.

Niōr ðionōil, imorro, Ġriain rliōigh ināio roċpairoe inoaghaib an mor pluagheo rin iarċair ðomain ocur ġall, acht Muinēig aīmāin, ocur Moelġechlainn co bġepaib Miðe; uair nī toprachtaoap ċuige Ulaib, ināio Airġiallai, na Cinel nEogain, ina Cinel Conaill, ina Connachta, acht hī Maine ocur hī bġiacpað, ocur Cenel Oeða, uair nīr ðo maib annrin etir Ġriain ocur Taðġ an eich ġil, mac Cathail, mic Conċobair, rī Connacht. Comib aipe rin po epig Taðe dul la Ġriain rin cað rin Cluana tapð.

Acōi, imorro, Inoerġe mac Uraðain .i. ġilla ġpaða do Ġriain, a nairling an aghaio ruar an ċath, renāð cleirēch niomða, inoap lair, doċum an longpuit, ocur rīao aġ cantain tġailmċeoail ocur tġaoirleiginn; ocur po rīarparao Inoerġe cia na cleirig. Sēnān mac Ģeirpċinn rin, ar na cleirig. Cīð our pue alle ó na eġlair fein conicce po hé, ol Inoerġe. Peich oligġer do Ġriain, ol an cleirēað; ða niarpað tánic runn.

¹ *Multitude.* The first page of the original having become very obscure, and now quite illegible, the preceding text has been taken from a transcript of it, made in the year 1698, at Carn-Oilltriallaigh, now Heapstown, co. Sligo, by one John MacConmidhe, or MacNamee, under the circumstances which he has explained in the following note:—

“Dioð a ġior aġ ġaè aōn leigġer an beġān rin ġur ab ī ciall ġipe nā taoiðe oaille po don taoið amuig don leaðar, do ġġiōbuġa annro, deċela a ðul r noaille

nī ġa mō ði; ī mbaib cārin oill-triallaiġ ðaīn anioġ an deaċ-māo lā do Nouember, 1698. S. mac Conmīoe.”

“Be it known to every one who reads this fragment, that it is the true sense of the obscure page of the outside of the book I have written here, for fear it should become more obscure. In the village of Carn-Oilltriallaigh am I to-day, the tenth day of November, 1698. S[ean] Mac Conmidhe.” Mac Conmidhe's copy, which follows the first folio of the MS., is accompanied by a

made, viz.:—the warriors and champions of the Foreigners, and of the Gaeidhel of Laighen, against the battalions of the men of Mumha, and to ward off from them the oppression of Brian Boromha. The muster of the Danars was, therefore, six great battalions, *i.e.* one battalion guarding the fortress within, and five battalions contending against the Gaeidhel.

Brian, however, assembled neither host nor multitude¹ against this great army of the west of the world, and of Foreigners, but the men of Mumha alone, and Maelshechlainn with the men of Midhe; for there came not to him the Ulidians, nor the Airghialla; nor the Cenel-Eoghain, nor the Cenel-Conaill; nor the men of Connacht, save the Hi-Maine, and Hi-Fiachrach,² and Cenel-Oedha; for goodwill existed not then between Brian and Tadhg-an-eichghil,³ son of Cathal, son of Conchobhar, king of Connacht; and hence it was that Tadhg refused to go with Brian to that battle of Cluain-tarbh.

Moreover, Indeirghe, son of Uradhan, *i.e.* Brian's orderly-servant,⁴ saw in a vision, the night before the battle, a synod of many clerics, as he thought, coming towards the camp, singing psalms and reading aloud; and Indeirghe asked who the clerics were. "That is Senan,⁵ son of Gerrchinn," said the clerics. "What has brought him hither from his own church?" asked Indeirghe. "Debts⁶ that are due to him from Brian," replied the cleric, "and it is to

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transcript thereof made by Professor O'Curry.

¹ *Hi-Fiachrach*: *i.e.* the Hi-Fiachrach-Aidhne, a sept descended from Fiachra, brother of Niall of the Nine Hostages, who occupied a district co-extensive with the present diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the co. Galway.

² *Tadhg-an-eich-ghil*: *i.e.* "Tadhg (or Thaddeus) of the white steed."

³ *Orderly-servant*. *ḡilla ḡara*. *ḡilla* (gilla) means a lad, or servant,

(gillie), and *ḡara* is the gen. of *ḡar*—Lat. *gradus*.

⁵ *Senan*: *i.e.* St. Senan of Inis-Cathaigh, now Scattery Island, in the Shannon.

⁶ *Debts*. By the debts here referred to is probably meant an atonement for the profanation of Inis-Cathaigh (St. Senan's establishment) committed by Brian in the year 977. See Ann. Four Mast., and Chron. Scotorum, at the year 975=977.

Ro iocfaidh nír iza éig, ol Indeirge, ceinoc roicreth lair a éocht punn. Ammapaé tiz amm a nioacó pe sénan, ol an clepeé, ocur ír eigin rriur. Tiaúro uab iairin. Inoirper, imorro, Indeirge do Brian an ailing at condaire, ocur bá merrairde a menma lair a éluirín.

At connaire, dona, Diarmuid .h. Copepain .i. per graða Domnaill mic Diarmada, ocur po boirium as marbað nan Gall an inir Cathaig aibé aine éar, and ailing ceona do Brian, ocur reacht mbliadna dhec ar x^o riaran aibé oime rín inar marbað Brian at connair into ailing rín.

Tánic Oebinn, ingen Duinn oílen, real beg ría nair-meirge into aibé rín, ó ríó Craige leiré, tagallam Brian, gur innir do so doirpað ar na bapaé. Ro riarraio Brian ri eia ða macaib buð ri ða eir, ocur eia lín rið no marbriðe irin cat imarpoen ririum. In ceo mac do [éirir ire] bur rí ar héir, ar ri. Conið uime rín po éuirium rior ar cento Murchaða, co doirpað dia tagallam ría gcaé pul at rirpað an rluais. Ní éánic Murcharo ann conrurzaib a leine uime. Ir annrín do éluin Donncharo meða Brian as iomtagallam pe a gilla graða, ocur nír an pe a eodach uile do gcaíl uime, acht tanic co hoponn co tuc a lañ ar cuaille na himthairde a rairde an rí ina pupuill, gur riarraio do Brian eir do genum; in ar na crecharb no ragrað, no irin longport no

¹ *Killing of the Foreigners.* This event took place in the year 977. See last note.

² *For Brian.* do Brian. That is to say, he had a vision concerning Brian.

³ *Oebinn;* now Aoibhill (pron. Eevill), the familiar sprite of the Dal-gCais, or sept of the O'Brien's of Thomond. See *Danish Wars*, ed. Todd, cxi., n^o.

⁴ *Sidh*, pron. *Shee*; a name applied by the Irish to a supposed fairy residence. "Viros Sidhe vocant Hiberni aerios Spiritus, aut phantasmata; ex eo, quod ex amoenis collibus quasi prodire conspiciantur, in quibus vulgus eos habitare credit: quæ collium talium ficta habitacula à nostris *Sidhe* vel *Siodha* dicuntur." O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, pars iii., cap. xxii. See

demand them he has come here." "They would be paid to him at his house," said Indeirghe, "even though he had not come here." "To-morrow the time for paying them to Senan arrives," said the cleric, "and they must be paid." They afterwards departed from him. Indeirghe told Brian, moreover, the vision that he had seen, and his (Brian's) mind was the worse for hearing it.

Diarmaid Ua Corcraín, *i.e.* the orderly-man of Domhnall, son of Diarmaid, and who had been at the killing of the Foreigners¹ in Inis-Cathaigh, saw the same vision, on the night of Easter Friday, for Brian;² and thirty-seven years before that Friday night in which Brian was slain this vision was seen.

Oebhinn,³ daughter of Donn-Oilen, came a short time before nocturns on that night, from the Sidh⁴ of Craig-liath,⁵ to converse with Brian, and told him that he would fall on the morrow. Brian enquired of her which of his sons should be king after him, and how many of them would be slain in the battle along with himself. "The first son [whom thou shalt see⁶] shall be king after thee," said she. Wherefore it was that Brian sent for Murchadh, in order that he might come to speak with him before all, ere the multitude would arrive. Murchadh came not until he put on his garment. Then it was that Donnchadh heard the voice⁷ of Brian, conversing with his orderly-servant, and he waited not to put on all his clothes, but came quickly and placed his hand on the post of the bed in which Brian was, in his tent, and asked Brian what he should do, whether he should go on the

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also O'Donovan's supplt. to O'Reilly's Dictionary, in *voc.* ὀϊό.

⁵ *Craig-liath*. Now Craiglea, near Killaloe, co. Clare.

⁶ *See*. The words within brackets are conjecturally supplied, the corresponding space in the original MS.

being blank, some words having apparently been erased.

⁷ *Voice*. μεσα. This word is not found in any Glossary accessible to the Editor. It is probably a mistake for μεσσηρ, or μεσσηρ, explained καὶ οὐκ ὑπερβαῖα, "speech, or eloquence," in O'Clery's Glossary.

anrao. Aduabairt ðrian, imorro, ó ðo tue aithe ar
 ðuē nDonnchara, uair pob ole lair a ðorrachtuin
 ðuige ar tur; ir cuma lem, ar ré, ciō be ní do
 néir, oir ni doir iarraō poða. Tanie Donnchara,
 imorro, arin pupuill tria luinne iarrin, ocur dorala
 Murchao ðo i ndorur na puiple, ocur ni tue nech
 ðiō taimthech di apoile.

O po riacht, imorro, Murchao co raibe ag iom-
 agallam re ðrian, po ráiō imorro ðrian ppír: eirg,
 ar ré, it leabao co ti an la, ocur an ni po buo mian
 lempa nír ðeoaig dia duir e. Ro bui trá gach miēl-
 main a cinn a ðeli doib amlao rin no go tanie mairden
 an laoi cona lan iōillri .i. oeime ðarq. Ir annrin po
 cuireo caē croða comoirpore etorra tiēlinuib, da
 na ppit indamail a nErinn. Maiōiō pop Galluib
 ocur pop Laiōuib a torraē, conporoileōuro uile
 co leir, in quo bello cecioit ex aduepua caterua
 Gallorum, Maolmorōa mac Murchaoa, aiporūg
 laigen, ocur Domhnall mac Pergusle, pí na bPorēuaē,
 ocur Brogarban mac Conchoðair, pí .h. bPailē.
 Cecioit uero a Gallir, Dupgall mac Amlaib, ocur
 Siōpuo mac Lotair, iapla inri hOpc, ocur Gilla
 Ciapáin mac Glúin iapuin, piōðamha Gall, Uirp
 duē, ocur Suairtēair, ocur Donnchara .h. hEruilē,
 ocur Spurrine, ocur Luimne, ocur Amlaib mac Laō-
 mainn, ocur Broðar .i. toirrech na Luingri Loēlanne,
 qui occioit ðrian, et re mile etir mairbado ocur
 barhao. Do popēuir ann, rin, a bPpūēgair in ðaēa
 rin ó Goirēlaib, ðrian mac Ceinderiois mic Lop-
 cain, aiporūg Goirēl Epenn ocur Gall bPettan,
 ocur Augur iapthair tuarcept Eorpa uile, ocur a

¹ *Gallorum*; i.e. of the Foreigners (Galli.)

² *Son of Conchoðhar*. The text has mc Cop mc Conch. "son of Cor . . . son of Conchoðhar," as if the tran-

scriber had intended to represent Brogarban as the son of Cormac, but observing his mistake, substituted "Conchoðhar," omitting to erase the letters "mac Cop."

foraging excursions, or remain in the camp. Brian said, however, when he recognized Donnchadh's voice, (for he liked not his being the first to come to him), "I care not what thou doest," said he, "as it was not for thee I was seeking." Donnchadh, moreover, left the tent after that, in anger, and Murchadh met him in the door of the tent, and neither of them saluted the other.

When Murchadh, also, came and was conversing with Brian, Brian said to him: "go to thy bed," said he, "until the day comes, and that which I should wish, God has not permitted to thee." All evil omens were thus crowding upon them until the morning of the day came with its full brightness, *i.e.* Easter Friday. It was then that a brave, noble battle was fought between them on both sides, for which no equal was found in Erinn. The Foreigners and Lagenians were first defeated and entirely routed, in quo bello cecidit ex adversa caterva Gallorum,¹ Maelmordha, son of Murchadh, chief king of Laighen, and Domhnall, son of Ferghal, king of the Fortuatha, and Brogarbhan, son of Conchobhar,² king of Ui-Failghe. Cecidit vero a Gallis, Dubhgall, son of Amhlaibh, and Sighrud,³ son of Lothar, Jarl of Insi-hOrc, and Gillaciarain, son of Gluniarainn, royal heir of the Foreigners; Uithir the Black, and Suairtghair, and Donnchadh, grandson of hErulbh, and Grisine, and Luimne, and Amhlaibh, son of Lagmann, and Brodar, (*i.e.* the captain of the Lochlann fleet, who slew Brian); and six thousand, either by killing or drowning.⁴ There fell there, also, in the mutual wounding of that battle, of the Gaeidhel, Brian, son of Cenneidigh, son of Lorcan, supreme king of the Gaeidhel of Erinn, and of the Foreigners of Britain, and the Augustus of the whole north-west of Europe, and his son,

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¹ *Sighrud*; *i.e.* Sigurd, son of Lod-ver. See Todd's *Lanish Wars*, Gen. Table VI. (A), p. 264, n. 11.

⁴ *Either by killing or drowning.* The

expression *et in mairb agus ocus bairh-ao* lit. signifies "between killing and drowning."

mac .i. Murchada, ocup a maciúðe .i. Toirprehelbach mac Murchada, ocup Conaing mac Duinneuan, mic Ceinneidiú, ríðaiúna Muman, ocup Moéla mac Doúnaill, mic Paolain, rí na nDéiri Muman; Eochardh mac Dúnathagh, ocup Níall mac Cuinn, ocup Cuúuilú mac Ceinneidiú, tri coeimte úriain; ocup Taóe mac Murchada h1 Ceallaiú, rí .h. Máine; Moelpuanaró .h. hEidín, rí Eúgne; Seúðendach .h. Duúagáin, rí Peparúaiúe, ocup mac Decharó mic Muirpeshagh éloein, rí Ciappaghe Luacra, ocup Doúnaill mac Diarmada, rí Corca úarceinn; Sganlan mac Cathail, rí Eóganachta Loca Léin, ocup Domnall mac Einiín mic Cuinniú mórú, móriúaró Maip in Albain, et alii multi nobiles.

1r ann boi ant airúriú .i. úriain mac Ceinneidiú, ocup Conaing mac Duinneuan, ar cúl na caé ag cantain a palm, ocup ag denam ipnaíde, conuipreino fear úian parpoctach Dánpargach ar iomgaúail an úairr ar an maíom, úo painic úur an maíúin amboí an rí. O úo airúú an Dánpargach an rí ambaogal pornoét a cloiúeú, ocup po úičeno airúri Erenn ocup por úičeno Conaing mur an ceúna, ocup torúuir féin a úpuiúúuin in coúipue rin.

Luió, úrá, Maolmuire mac Eochada .i. comúorba Paupae, co ríuiúú ocup mionnuú comic[e] Sopo Colum Cille, co tuic arp cuip úriain ocup Murchada a mic, ocup cento Conaing, ocup cento Mothla, conporáúnocht a nÚro Maúa a nioluió nuí. Úí aúúe, umopio, úórum ocup úo úramao Paupais ag aipe na úcopp ppopter honorem púip porui.

Dúnlaing mac Tuathail, rí Lúgen, úhé. Caé eúip Cian mac Maolúúuaró ocup Domnall mac Duíúúáboipeno, co torcharp ann Cian, ocup Cathal, ocup

¹ *Feara - Maighe.* Peparúaiúe, MS.; *recte* Peparúaiúe (Fera-Maighe). The name in full is Feara-

mhaighe-Feine, but the distinctive portion (Feine) was often dropped, and continues so in the modern form,

i.e. Murchadh, and his son, viz. Toirrdhelbhach, son of Murchadh; and Conaing, son of Donnucuan, son of Cenneidigh, royal heir of Mumha; and Mothla, son of Domhnall, son of Faelan, king of the Deisi-Mumhan; and Eochaidh, son of Dunadhach, and Niall, son of Conn, and Cuduiligh, son of Cenneidigh—Brian's three guards; and Tadhg, son of Murchadh Ua Ceallaigh, king of Ui-Maine; Maelruanaidh Ua hEidhin, king of Aighne; Geibhendach Ua Dubhagain, king of Fera-Maighe;¹ and Mac-Bethaidh, son of Muiredhach Claen, king of Ciarraighe-Luachra; and Domhnall, son of Diarmaid, king of Corca-Bhaiscinn; Sgannlan, son of Cathal, king of Eoghanacht-Locha-Léin; and Domhnall, son of Eimhin, son of Cainnech Mór, great steward of Marr in Alba; et alii multi nobiles.

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The supreme king, *i.e.* Brian, son of Cenneidigh, and Conaing, son of Donnucuan, were behind the battalions, chaunting their psalms, and performing prayers, when a vehement, furious, Danmarkian escaped from the battle, avoiding death, until he came to the place where the king was. As soon as the Danmarkian perceived the king unguarded, he unsheathed his sword, and beheaded the supreme king of Erin, and he beheaded Conaing likewise; and he himself fell in the mutual wounding of that fight.

Maelmuire, son of Eochaidh, *i.e.* the comarb of Patrick, came, truly, with seniors and relics, to Sord-Choluim-Chille, and bore from thence the bodies of Brian and his son Murchadh, and the head of Conaing, and the head of Mothla, which he buried at Ard-Macha, in a new grave. Two nights, moreover, was he, with the congregation of Patrick, waking the bodies, propter honorem regis positi.²

Dunlaing, son of Tuathal, King of Laighen, died. A battle between Cian, son of Maelmhuaidh, and Domhnall, son of Dubhdabhoirenn, in which Cian, and Cathal, and

Fermoy, the name of a barony and town in the co. Cork.

² *Regis positi.* ṛeḡis ʔositi. MS.

Raḡallach, τρι mic Maímhuaḡ, ocur ár áḡbail impa. Cathal mac Domnaill, pí .h. nEchach, do marbad la Donnchaḡ mac ḡriain. Maíḡm píá Taḡḡ mac ḡriain for Donnchaḡh mac ḡriain, dú nar parḡbaḡ Ruairi mac Donnagan, pí Ḳraḡh. Sloiged la .h. Maolḡoraid ocur la .h. Ruairc a Maḡ nḲóí, ḡo po ḡarḡrat Domnaill mac Cathail, ocur ḡur innrairpet in maḡ, ocur ḡo puerat ḡialla Connacht, licet non in eodem uice. Maíḡm for Dál nḲraíḡe píá nUlltaib, ubi multí occiri sunt. Flaíḡbertach mac Domnaill, comarba Ciárain ocur Finnén, ocur Ronán, comarba Feín, ocur Conn .h. Dísraíḡ in Cripḡo ḡormierunt. Ḳo imḡa trá airiri na bliáḡnai ra.

[*Cl.* Enar .iii. p. ; *L.* iii. ; cois bliáḡna dhéc [*ap.*] míle air in Tíḡerna. Domnaill mac Duíḡḡaboireno ḡo ḡarbad la Donnchaḡ mac ḡriain i caḡ. Flaíḡbertach .h. Neill ḡo tocht a Míḡe ḡo ḡáḡair Maolḡreclainn. Maíḡreclainn iarum ar ploiḡeaḡ a Laiḡne, ḡur po opt Laiḡne, ocur ḡo ḡuc bóruíḡe ocur eiripe Laiḡen lair. Níall mac Pḡḡaile mic Connaiḡ a ruo ḡenere occirur epḡ, o Uíḡ Tuirḡre. Muirḡceptach .h. Lopeáin, aircinnecḡ Loḡra, [*dhéc*]. Ḳoḡ .h. Ruairc, pí ḡreppne, ḡo marbad la Taḡe an eich ḡil mac Cathail, pí Connacht, ḡolóre .i. aḡ loḡ Neill a Maḡ Oí, ḡo pḡerram na baḡla loḡra, conio eḡh o rin tallao pḡḡe ar a clainḡ, ḡenmoḡá Oeḡ aḡáin.

¹ *Ui-Echach*; i.e. the *Ui-Echach* of Munster, a tribe settled in the S.W. of the co. Cork, and descended from Eochaidh, son of Cas, son of Corc, King of Munster in the fourth century. On the adoption of surnames by the Irish the principal family of this tribe took the name of O'Mahony. There were other tribes in Ulster called *Ui-Echach*, or *Nepotes Eochadii*.

² *Ruaidhri, son of Donnagan.* In

the *Ann. Four Mast. and Chron. Scotorum* the name is "*Ruaidhri Ua Donnagáin* (or *O'Donnagáin*)."

³ *Killed.* *parḡbaḡ*, lit. "*was left*."

⁴ *Ubi.* *ube*, MS.

⁵ *Occisi.* *occirri*, MS.

⁶ *Ronan.* *ronain* (the gen. form of the name), MS.

⁷ The 4th. The numerals *iiii* are evidently in mistake for *iii*; although the *Ann. Ult.* have also *iiii*.

Raghallach—the three sons of Maelmhuidh—were slain, and a prodigious slaughter about them. Cathal, son of Domhnall, king of Ui-Echach,¹ was slain by Donnchadh, son of Brian. A victory by Tadhg, son of Brian, over Donnchadh, son of Brian, in which Ruaidhri,² son of Donnagan,² king of Aradh, was killed.³ A hosting by Ua Maeldoraidh and Ua Ruairc into Magh-Aei, and they slew Domhnall, son of Cathal, and devastated the plain, and carried off the pledges of Connacht, licet non in eadem vice. A victory over the Dal-Araidhe by the Ultonians, ubi⁴ multi occisi⁵ sunt. Flaithbheartach, son of Domhnall, comarb* of Ciaran and Finnen; and Ronan,⁶ comarb of Fechin; and Conn Ua Digrairdh, in Christo dormierunt. Numerous are the events of this year.

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The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 4th⁷ of the moon; the age of the Lord fifteen years [over] a thousand. Domhnall, son of Dubhdabhoirenn, was slain in a battle by Donnchadh, son of Brian. Flaithbheartach Ua Neill came into Midhe, to assist Malsechlainn. Malsechlainn went afterwards on a hosting into Laighen, and he plundered Laighen and carried off a borumha,⁸ and the pledges of Laighen. Niall, son of Ferghal, son of Connach, a suo genere occisus⁹ est, *i.e.* by the Ui-Tuirtre. Muirchertach Ua Lorcain, airchinnech of Lothra, [died]. Aedh Ua Ruairc, king of Breifne, was slain, dolose,¹⁰ by Tadhg-an-eich-ghil, son of Cathal, king of Connacht, viz. :—at Loch Neill in Magh-Aei, against the protection of the Bachal-Isa; wherefore it was that kingship was taken from his children, except Aedh¹¹ alone.

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⁸ *Borumha*; *i.e.* a prey of cows.

⁹ *Occisus*. occiprup, MS.

¹⁰ *Dolose*. do lóire (dolósse), MS.

¹¹ *Except Aedh*. The meaning is, that in consequence of the great transgression committed by Tadhg, in slaying O'Ruairc, who was protected

by oaths sworn upon the Bachal-Isa (Baculus Jesu), his descendants were excluded from the right of succeeding to the sovereignty of Connacht, with the exception of his son, Aedh, or Hugh ("of the broken spear"), who succeeded his father, and transmitted the succession to his posterity.

Íclt. Enair i.p.; L. xiiii.; re bliatna dhec ocup
mile air in Tiserna. Mac Liag, aró ollam Epenn,
mortuup ept. Caé eoir ulltoib iṛ Dál Aṛaíḁe, gur
muisḁ pop Dál nAṛaíḁe; do fuit ann Domnall .h.
Loingisḁ, pí Dál nAṛaíḁe, ocup Niall mac Duibḁuinne,
ocup Conchobar .h. Domnallain, pí .h. Tuirtri.
Niall mac Eochada, ocup Copeaḁ [mac] Muirpeghaig
mic Flann, pí Fea Maigḁe hīḁa, a fuir occuiri punt.
Donncuan mac Dúnlainḁ, pí Laiḁen, ocup Taḁc .h.
Rian, pí .h. nḁrona, do mḁarḁaḁ lá Donnchaḁ mac
Silla Paṛpaic pop lár Leiḁḁlinne. Dún Leiḁḁlari
do uile loṛcaḁ. Cluan pḁṛta ocup Cenantur do
loṛcaḁ. Aṛpḁṛtaḁ mac Coiriḁóḁráin, aṛḁinnech Roir
Ailṛṛeaḁ, do ḁḁ. Siḁ an Epinn.

Íclt. Enair iii.p.; L. xviii.; pḁacht mbliatna
dhec ocup mile air in Tiserna. Conḁur mac Cairpe
ḁalma, píḁamna Tempach, mortuup ept. Pḁḁal mac
Domnaill mic Conchobar, píḁamna Ailḁ, do mḁarḁaḁ
o Cénel Eogain péin. Flann .h. Deice, pí .h. Méḁ,
a fuir occuiri ept. Copmac .h. loṛcáin, pí h1 nḁchach,
do mḁarḁaḁ o Uibḁ Tṛena. Donnchaḁ mac Donnchaḁa
h1 Conḁalaigḁ, píḁamna Epenn, a fuir occuiri ept.
Muirḁach .h. Duibḁoin, pí .h. mic Cuair ḁṛegh, do
mḁarḁaḁ la Flaiḁḁṛḁach .h. Neill. Aṛ Sall ocup
Laiḁen imm Oḁḁa la Maḁlṛḁclain. Oengur mac
Flann, aṛḁinnech Laine léipe; Copmac .h. Maol-
miḁe, aṛḁinnech ḁṛomma ráḁi, mortui punt. Silla-
colum mac Muirḁhaigḁ .h. Maḁlṛḁea, ocup Oḁḁh .h.
hḁṛaḁáin, pí [h.]mḁṛḁṛṛail Maḁa, mortui punt.
Silla Cuiṛṛ .h. loṛcain, tiserna Caille Fallmain, do
mḁarḁaḁ a Cenantur.

¹ *Mac Liag.* The bard of king
Brian Boromha. See Hardiman's
Irish Minstrelsy, vol. ii., p. 361.

² *Son.* mac. Omitted in MS.;
supplied from the Ann. Ult.

³ *Feara-Maighe-Itha.* pḁṛṛḁmaigḁ

hīḁa (Fern-mhaighe-hItha), MS. The
"Feara-Maighe-Itha" ("men of Magh
Itha") were the people inhabiting Magh
Itha, or "the plain of Ith," a district
in the co. Donegal, between the rivers
Finn and Mourne, and now the barony

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 18th of the moon; the age of the Lord sixteen years and a thousand. Mac Liag,¹ chief poet of Erin, mortuus est. A battle between the Ulidians and the Dal-Araidhe, and the Dal-Araidhe were defeated; in which fell Domhnall Ua Loingsigh, king of Dal-Araidhe, and Niall, son of Dubh-thuinne, and Conchobhar Ua Domhnallain, king of Ui-Tuirtre. Niall, son of Eochaidh, and Coscrach, [son]² of Muiredhach, son of Flann, king of Feara-Maighe-Itha,³ a suis occisi sunt.⁴ Donncuan, son of Dunlaing, king of Laighen, and Tadhg Ua Riain, king of Ui-Drona, were killed by Donnchadh, son of Gillapatraic, in the middle of Leithghlinn. Dun-leth-glaise was entirely burned. Cluainferta and Cenannus were burned. Airbhertach, son of Cosdobhran, airchinnech of Ros-ailitrech, died. Peace in Erin.

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 28th⁵ of the moon; the age of the Lord seventeen years and a thousand. Aenghus, son of Carre Calma,⁶ royal heir of Temhair, mortuus est. Ferghal, son of Domhnall, son of Conchobhar, royal heir of Ailech, was slain by the Cenel-Eoghain themselves. Flann Ua Beice, king of Ui-Méith, a suis occisus est. Cormac Ua Lorcaín, king of Ui-Echach, was slain by the Ui-Trena. Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh Ua Conghalaigh, royal heir of Erin, a suis occisus est. Muiredhach Ua Duibheoin, king of Ui-mic-Uais-Bregh, was slain by Flaithbhartach Ua Neill. A slaughter of the Foreigners and Lagenians, near Odhbha, by Maelsechlainn. Oengus, son of Flann, airchinnech of Lann-leire; Cormac Ua Maelmidhe, airchinnech of Druim-raithe, mortui sunt. Gillacolum, son of Muiredhach Ua Maeltrea, and Oedh Ua hEradháin, King of [Ui]-mBresail-Macha, mortui sunt. Gillachrist Ua Lorcaín, lord of Caille-Follamhain, was killed in Cenannus.

of Raphoe; to be distinguished from Magh-Itha-Fothairt, a district in the co. Wexford.

⁴ *Occisi sunt.* occipit erit, MS.

⁵ *The 28th; rectè 29th.*

⁶ *Carre Calma.* "Carrach Calma" ("Carrach the powerful") in the other chronicles.

[Ktt. Enaip iii. p. ; l. x. ; ocht mbliatona dhéc ocup mile aip in Tigerna. Dhoen mac Moelínórda, pí laigen, do dállad i nOċ cliaith la Siupeac mac Amlaibh. Moelan mac Eienig .h. Lorcaín, pí Gaileng ocup Tuat Luighe uile, do marbad do Saitneib. Slóigeð la Cénel Eogan go Cill Pádrac, sup marbárat droing inóir, ocup co bparzuibárat Gilla Cripit mac Conaing mic Congalais, muipe Cloinne Sinaiċ. Domnall .h. Coimdelbáin, pí Loegaire, ocup Cairnīde .i. pechtaipe Moeltreclain, do marbad la pípa Ceall ocup Ele tairriuig cpeíche. In pérla miongach do ábrugad in hoc anno, pípa pe coeicidíir, in aimpir íoigínair.

[Ktt. Enaip u. p. ; l. xxi. ; nóí mbliatona dhéc ocup mile aip in Tigerna. Ailén mac Oirpéin, pí Muşorn, ocup Oirpéin .h. Caþurais [tigern]na Saitne, do marbad la Gailengab. Cill rapa uile do lorcad do čeneð dait. Domnall mac Maltreclainn, comarba Pinnen ocup Moċolmóg, in Cripit quieuit. Arðgar ocup Arđú, meic Máiltrechlainn mic Moelpuanais, da píðdāhna Oiliċ, a píir occipí punt. Matġaman mac Conaing mic Duinnucan, píðāhna Muman, do éġ. Plaitber-tach .h. Neill do čeacht a tír Conaill, sup po opt tír nEnna ocup tír Lúgoech. Ruairí .h. hAillellain, pí .h. nEchach, do marbad la pípa Pínnmarde. Ro marbad, imorro, dā mac Cinnéidċ .i. Congalac ocup Gillauipe, iná dīġuīl ró cédóir. Eriġe do tabairt do Uib Cairpéin do Donnchad mac Driain, sup po tērcad a bor der de. Dāmliaġ Dērmuighe do bairreð la Muirceptach .h. Carrais for Moelínuaib,

¹ *Ua Lorcaín*. This is the name in the Annals of Ulster also, but Tighearnach and the Four Masters write it *Ua Leochain*, which is probably the correct form, as the family of *Ua Leochain*, now anglicised "*Loughan*"

(and incorrectly translated "*Duck*"), were, in the eleventh century, chiefs of *Gailenga-Mora*, a district comprising the present barony of *Mor-gallion*, co. Meath, and a part of the adjoining co. of *Cavan*.

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 10th of the moon; the age of the Lord eighteen years and a thousand. Braen, son of Maelmordha, king of Laighen, was blinded in Ath-clíath by Sitric, son of Amhlaibh. Maelan, son of Eicnech Ua Lorcain,¹ king of Gailenga and all Tuath-Luighne, was slain by the Saithne. A hosting by the Cenel-Eoghain to Cill-Fabhrich, when they killed a great number, and lost Gillachrist, son of Conaing, son of Conghalach, steward of Clann-Sinnaigh. Domhnall Ua Caindelbhain, king of Laeghaire, and Caismidhe, *i.e.* Melsechlainn's lawgiver, were slain by the Feara-Ceall and Ele, *whilst* taking a prey. The hairy star² was seen in this year, during the space of a fortnight, in harvest time. A.D.
[1018.]

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 21st of the moon; the age of the Lord nineteen years and a thousand. Ailén, son of Oissén, king of Mughorna, and Oissen Ua Cathusaigh, lord of Saithne, were killed by the Gailenga. Cill-dara was all burned by lightning. Domhnall, son of Melsechlainn, comarb of Finnen and Mocholmog, in Christo quievit. Ardghar and Archú, sons of Melsechlainn, son of Maelruanaidh—two royal heirs of Oilech—a suis occisi³ sunt. Mathghamhain, son of Conaing, son of Donnucuan, royal heir of Mumha, died. Flaithbhertach Ua Neill went into Tir-Conaill, and he destroyed Tir-Enna and Tir-Lughdech. Ruaidhri Ua hAilellain, king of Ui-Echach, was slain by the men of Fernmhagh. The two sons of Cennedigh, viz.:—Conghalach and Gillamuire, were likewise slain, immediately after, in revenge of him. An attack was made on Donnchadh, son of Brian, by the Ui-Caisin, and his right hand was cut off. The stone-church of Dermhagh was broken open by Muirchertach, grandson of Carrach, against [1019.]

² *Hairy Star*; *i.e.* a comet. The appearance of this comet is also recorded in the Annals of Ulster, under

this year, but is not noticed in any of the other Irish Chronicles.

³ *Occisi*. Occissus, MS.

նի եբբ Cell, օսր ա թաբարտ ար ար էրցն, օսր ա մարծո յարսւմ.

Խտ. Եսար .ii. ք.; Լ. ii.; բիժե ճլատն ար միւ ար
 Ին Տիցերնա. Եսալ յարա Կոնա յերթիջի՛ն յո ԼորԿա՛ծ.
 Ճլոնն յա Լոճա Կոնա յերթոյջի՛ն յո ԼորԿա՛ծ. Ըլաւն
 Իրարօ օսր Ըլաւն մի Կոյր, օսր Տօրօ Ըլաւն Ըլլե,
 յերթարարտ Երեմատարսւն. Բլաւթերթա՛հ. Կ. ԿԵժա՛ծ
 յո ծալա՛ծ Լա Միալլ մա Եժա՛ծ. Ճլլաճարսւն մա
 Օրբեմ, ըն Միջծօրնա քր ըն օն Լաօ, յօմարծա՛ծ Լա. Կ.
 մի Ըլար Երբճ. Արօ մաճա սիւ Կո Լէր յո ԼորԿա՛ծ .i.
 Ին յաճիւս մօր Կոնա յիւջե յո Լաւժե, օսր ան Ըլոյցտե՛հ
 Կոնա Ըլոյսի, օսր ան Տաճալլ, օսր ան Ծօս, օսր ԵարԿա՛ծ
 յա յաԿա՛ծ, օսր ան յենճա՛ր քրօսրտս յԵ՛ն ա յերթ
 Խտ. Լաւն, ան Լաւն ըն Ընցիւր. Մօլմարսւն մա
 Եժա՛ծ, ԿօմարԿա Բարսա, Կոն Ըլերե՛հ յարթար
 ԵօրԿա սիւ, Ին .xx. անն քրնցարսւն քր, Ի յերթ յոն
 Լաւն, յա Կօնն ըն Ընցիւր, Ին Ըրտօ Կուսիւ. Ամա-
 ճա՛ծ ա ճօմօրԿար Բարսա, յո քր յաճի օսր Ելարս.
 Բննաճ մա Ըլարս, ըն Ալան, ա քր օսր Եր.
 Օթհ. Կ. Կննքե՛տաճ, ըն Կ. Մէ՛, յո մարծա՛ծ յո Սի՛ն
 Միալլան.

Խտ. Եսար .i. ք.; Լ. Ըն.; ճլատն ար բիժիտ ար միւ
 ար Ին Տիցերնա. Մարծոն ըն յիւջարսւն մա Ծոնլայն,
 ըն Լայն, քր Տիցիօ Կ. Ամլայն, ըն Աճա Ըլա՛ծ օն
 Ծելցն Մօջօրօճ. Բրօր Երնե՛տա յո քրԿան Ին
 Օրրարի՛ն Ին Կոնն. Երբճ Լա մա Օթհ Կն Միլ
 յար Սի՛ն ԾօրԿանն. Ծարս ա Միջ աճե՛տա, օսր քո
 մարծրա՛ծ Ին Լէ՛ յերթ Կոնարքե՛տ, Կոնո՛ յարԿե՛տ.

¹ *Tertia*. տերցիա (tercia), MS.

² *Cremate*. Երեմատե (cremate), MS.

³ *Ui-mic-Uais*. The MS. has .h. mic Ըլար (Ui-mic-Cuais), a form in which the name is frequently written; but the proper form is Ui-mic-Uais, the tribe name of one line of the descendants of Colla Uais, king of Ireland in the 4th century.³ The name

of Ui-mic-Uais is still preserved in that of the barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath.

⁴ *Carbad-na-nAbadh*; lit. "the chariot of the Abbots."

⁵ *The 3rd*. Ա յերթ. These words are preceded by the characters "ԻԵ," which are probably an abbreviation of the word *scilicet* (scilicet).

⁶ *Occisus*. Occissus, MS.

Maelmhuidh, king of Feara-Ceall, who was taken out of it by force, and afterwards slain. A.D.
[1020.]

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 2nd of the moon; the age of the Lord twenty years and a thousand. Cill-dara, with its oratories, was burned. Glenn-da-locha, with its oratories, was burned. Cluain-Iraird, and Cluain-mic-Nois, and Sord-Choluim-Chille, *tertia*¹ parte crematæ² sunt. Flaithbhertach, grandson of Eochaidh, was blinded by Niall, son of Eochaidh. Gillaciarain, son of Oisen, king of Mughdhorna during the space of one day, was slain by the Ui-mic-Uais³-Bregh. Ard-Macha was altogether burned, viz.:—the great stone-church with its roof of lead; and the belfry with its bells, and the Sabhall, and the Toai, and Carbad-na-nAbadh,⁴ and the old preaching chair, on the 3rd⁵ of the kalends of June, the Monday before Whitsuntide. Maelmuire, son of Eochaidh, comarb of Patrick, head of the clerics of the entire West of Europe, in the 20th year of his government, on the 3rd of the nones of June, on Friday before Whitsuntide, in Christo quievit. Amhalghaidh placed in the comarbsp of Patrick, with the consent of laity and clergy. Finnlaech, son of Ruaidhri, king of Alba, a suis occisus⁶ est. Oedh Ua hInnrechtaigh, king of Ui-Meth, was slain by the Ui-Niallain.

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 13th of the moon; the age of the Lord twenty-one years and a thousand. A victory by Ughaire, son of Dunlaing, king of Laighen, over Sitric, son of Amhlaibh, king of Ath-cliaith, at Deilgne-Moghorog. A shower of wheat⁷ was shed in Osraighe in hoc anno. A predatory excursion by the son of Oedh Ua Neill through Ui-Dortain; they were in Magh-atechta, and they killed the Lethderg⁸ [1021.]

¹ Shower of Wheat. The words *καοίτε σπυρίτνεχτα*, signifying the same thing, are written in the margin.

² Lethderg; i.e. "the half-red." This seems to have been the agnomen

of some chieftain of the Ui-Dortain; but the person meant has not been identified. The text of the clause is corrupt and not very intelligible.

.h. méth, ocur muşorna, ocur na saithe, ocur rir
 perrmarde, ocur .h. Dorðonn, cona ríşuib. Ro bói ona
 h. Celechain ocur .h. Lorcan, con uib mðrearrail,
 ocur con uib Niallán, ar a geinn a noenach Mača, co
 compangadar uile uime, co ruc mac Oeða a şabáil
 tairpriş uile, ocur ni raişe acht dá .xxv. dhéc óglæch,
 ocur do cer rocharde etorra ar lár Airð Mača;
 rre in libro Duibðáleithe. Branacan .h. Moelurðir,
 airpe Mişe, do mharbað dia belltaine illoç Anninn.
 Aoð mac Floinn mic Maltreclainn, ríðamha Tempač,
 ocur Domnall .h. Murchada, occiri runt.

[Ctt. Enar .ii. p.; L. xxiii.; dá bliadain ar .xxv. ar
 mile ar in Tígepa. Mac Cerðall, rí Eli, ocur
 Domnall .h. Cellas, rí Počart, ocur Sitræc mac
 Inair, rí Ruirt Lærge, occiri runt. Macleisinn
 mac Cairill, rí Oirşiall, ocur Flann .h. Tadéain,
 archinnech Derrmarde, ocur Lachtánan cmarba Inni
 cannega, in Curoto dormierunt; in Airð Mača aobað.
 Moelreclainn mór mac Domnall, airðriş Epenn,
 tur orduin ocur oirrechuir iarthair ðomuin, do éş ir in
 tpeerr bliadain .xt. reşni rui, ir in tpeir bliadain .lxx.
 aetair ruæ, in .iiii. a nonar Septembur, die uidelicet
 dominico, pecunda lúnae.

Murðompac porpan Bpaiprge etir Şulla Ača cliač
 ocur Niall mac Eochada, rí Ulað, şur po muiş por na
 Şallaib, ocur şur láað a noerş ár, ocur şur po doerpa

¹ *Ua Celechain.* h. Celechain (Ua Celechair), MS.; but this is a mistake, as the ruling family at this period in Ui-Breasail, (now the bar. of O'Neilland East, co. Armagh), was that of Ua Celechain, or O'Callaghan.

² *In libro Dubh-da-leithe.* This book is also quoted in the Ann. Ult., under the years 962 and 1021. It is supposed to have been compiled by Dubhdaleithe, abbot of Armagh, whose

death is recorded in the Chron. Scotorum under the year 1061=1063. Nothing else is known regarding the book at present.

³ *Murchadh;* i.e. Murchadh Glun-ilair, king of the Northern Hy-Neill, who was slain in the year 972=974, according to the Chron. Scotorum.

⁴ *He,* i.e. Lachtan, the last mentioned of the three.

⁵ *Of his Reign.* reşni rui, MS. King Maelsechlainn (or Malachy) II.

in a conflict, but the Ui-Meith, and the Mughdhorna, and the Saithne, and the men of Fernmhagh, and the Ui-Dorton, with their kings, overtook them. Ua Celechain¹ and Ua Lorcaín, with the Ui-Breasail and Ui-Niallain, were, moreover, before them in Oenach-Macha, so that they all surrounded him; but the son of Oedh Ua Neill carried his preys through them all, and he had only twelve score warriors; and many were slain between them in the middle of Ard-Macha. Sic in libro Dubh-da-leithe.² Brannacan Ua Maeluidhir, a chief of Midhe, was slain on May-day in Loch-Ainninn. Aedh, son of Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, royal heir of Temhair, and Domhnall, grandson of Murchadh,³ occisi sunt.

A.D.

[1021.]

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 24th of the moon; the age of the Lord twenty-two years and a thousand. The son of Cerbhall, king of Eile, and Domhnall Ua Ceallaigh, king of Fotharta, and Sitric, son of Imhar, king of Port-Lairge, occisi sunt. Macleighinn, son of Cairell, king of Oirghiall, and Flann Ua Tadhgain, airchinnech of Dermhagh, and Lachtnan, comarb of Iniscain-Degha, in Christo dormierunt; in Ard-Macha he⁴ died. Maelsechlainn the Great, son of Domhnall, supreme king of Erinn, pillar of the dignity and nobility of the west of the world, died in the 43rd year of his reign,⁵ in the 73rd year of his age,⁶ on the 4th of the nones of September,⁷ viz. :—on Sunday, the 2nd of the moon.⁸

[1022.]

A naval battle on the sea, between the foreigners of Ath-cliaith and Niall, son of Eochaidh, king of Uladh; and the foreigners were defeated, and slaughtered; and some of

obtained the sovereignty of Ireland in A.D. 980, and reigned until the year 1002, when he was deposed by Brian Boromha, after whose death, in 1014, Malachy resumed the sovereignty, which he held until his demise. The chronicles generally include the 12 years of Brian's usurpation in the regnal period of Malachy, thus in-

dicating their opinion of the illegitimacy of Brian's title to the sovereignty.

⁶ *Of his age.* ετατιρ ρυα (etatis sua), MS.

⁷ *Of September.* Σεπτέμβριυ (Septimbris), MS.

⁸ *The 2nd of the moon.* ƿ. luna, MS.; the ƿ. being probably a mistake for ƿ, an abbrev. for ƿεκυνοα.

apoule díð arðena. Muirceprtað .h. Capra, píðamna Teirrach, do mparbad on ðuð .i. la Moelpreclainn. Maíðm a sleíð fuair por Airðialla, la Níall mac Eocharda, ður cuirpeð ðepr ar Oirðiall ann. Maððamain mac Laiðnéen, pí fepnmaíðe, do mparbad do cāthal .h. Críðán por Láir Cluana Eoar.

[Ct. Enáir .iiii. p.; l. .ii.; tri bliatna .xx.^{et} ar mile ar in Tígerua. Epepa i .iiii. epai lenáir, .iiii. io Enáir, dia Darðaoín; epepa ðréine, imorro, i .xxiii. an épeai ceðna, dia Darðaoín, cinn coeicíðir, i nóí [Ct. [peðpa]. Domnall mac Oeðha bið hí Máilpreclainn do mparbad o mac Senán .h. Leocán. Donnchað .h. Duinn, pí ðpeð, do ðaðáil do ðallab ina naípecht péin, ocur a bpeíð tap muir. Loélainn mac Mailpreclainn do mparbad a fuir. Taðe mac ðuain do mparbad o Eilíð. Conchobar .h. Capra do mparbad lar na ðuta. Leóðailín, pí ðpeattan, do .és. Oenpec, pí an do main, do éc in pace; tap a éirri po ðað píðe an do main .i. Cuana. Domnall .h. hēðpa, pí Laiðne Connacht, do mparbad lá .h. Concobair .i. pí Connacht.

[Ct. Enáir .iiii. p.; l. xii.; ceitri bliatna .xx.^{et} ar mile ar in Tígerua. Uðape mac Dunlaing, pí Laiðen, ocur Moelmorðā mac Lorcáin, pí .h. Cinnrelaigh; teað do ðaðáil porpa að Duðloð la Donnpleiðe mac Maolmórðā, pí .h. bpaoláin, ocur a tuítim ann. Donnpleiðe péin do mparbad ðo ðar íarriin la híð Muirpeghaigh. Cað Aða na cpoirri a Copann, eoir .h. Moelðoparíð .i. pí Ceneoill Conaill, ocur .h. Ruairc, ður po mñuð por

¹ *The Guth*, i.e. the stammerer, a nickname of Maelsechlain, which attached to his descendants. See under the years 1023 and 1025.

² *The 2nd.* Read 5th; the 11 of the MS being a palpable mistake for v.

³ *Eclipse*; i.e. an eclipse of the Moon. Vid. *L'Art de verif. les Dates*, tom. I., pag. 71.

⁴ *The Guths.* See note 1.

⁵ *Leobhailin.* Leóðailín (Leobhailim), MS. Llewellyn, or Llywelyn, son of Seisil, is meant, whose death is entered in the *Annales Cambriæ* under the year 1023, but in *Brut y Tywysogion* at the year 1021.

⁶ *Oenric*; i.e. the Emperor Henry II.

⁷ *Cuana.* The Emperor Conrad II.

them were enslaved, moreover. Muirchertach, grandson of Carra, royal heir of Temhair, was slain by the Guth,¹ *i.e.* by Maelsechlainn. A victory was gained at Sliabh-Fuaid, over the Airghialla, by Niall, son of Eochaidh; and a terrible slaughter of the Airghialla was committed there. Mathghamhain, son of Laighnén, king of Fernmhagh, was slain by Cathal Ua Crichain, in the middle of Cluain-Eois. A.D.
[1022.]

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 2nd² of the moon; the age of the Lord twenty-three years and a thousand. An eclipse³ on the 14th of the January moon, the 4th of the ides of January, on Thursday. An eclipse of the sun, also, on the 27th of the same moon, on Thursday, at the end of a fortnight, on the ninth of the kalends [of February]. Domhnall, son of Oedh Bec Ua Maelsechlainn, was slain by the son of Senan Ua Leochain. Donnchadh Ua Duinn, king of Bregha, was apprehended by the Foreigners, in their own assembly, and taken beyond the sea. Lochlainn, son of Maelsechlainn, was slain a suis. Tadhg, son of Brian, was slain by the Eile. Conchobhar, grandson of Carra, was killed by the Guths.⁴ Leobhailin,⁵ king of Britain, died. Oenric,⁶ king of the world, died in pace; after him Cuana⁷ assumed the sovereignty of the world. Domhnall Ua hEghra, king of Luighne of Connacht, was slain by Ua Conchobhair, *i.e.* the king of Connacht. [1023.]

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 16th of the moon; the age of the Lord twenty-four years and a thousand. Ugaire, son of Dunlaing, king of Laighen, and Maelmordha, son of Lorcan, king of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, had a house captured against them, at Dubhloch, by Donnsluibhe, son of Maelmordha, king of Ui-Faelain, and they fell there. Donnsluibhe was himself slain, soon afterwards, by the Ui-Muiredhaigh. The battle of Ath-na-croisi, in Corann, between Ua Maeldoraidh, *i.e.* king of Cenel-Conaill, and Ua Ruairc; when Ua Ruairc was [1024.]

.h. Ruairpe, sup po láad deirs ár per mbeirpne
ocur Connacht la Cenel Conaill. Cúan .h. Lóacán .i.
prímhéigerr Erienn, do marbad lá Teṛpa. Do pígne
Dia pirt píleṁ co pollur ar an lucht po marb, óir po
bárraigeo a nroṁ oigheo iad, ocur ní po haṁnuiceo a
cuirp sup íoṁuil poeil ocur poluámain iad. Domnall
mac Oṁṁa, píṁaṁna Oiliṁ, do marbad do Gilla ínúgra
mac óṁáin. Maolṁáin .h. Conaill, pí .h. Níallán, do
marbad do Uíṁ Doreáin. Moelpuanaíṁ .h. Ciaraṁ
.i. pí Cairppi, a púir occirur eṛt. Cpech la mac h1
Neill, sup po opt .h. Méth ocur .h. Doreáin.

Íctt. Enár .iii. p.; L. ii.; coic bliatna .xx. ar
mile ar in Tiseṁna. Muireṁhach mac Muṁróin,
comarba Ciaraín; Maolṁáin .h. Doráin, comarba
Doire, [Dormierpunt]. Níall .h. Conchobair, píṁaṁna
Connacht; Seirgaola, pí ḁregh, occirí punt. Moel-
recluinn ṁot, pí Míṁe, do éc. Sloigeo la Flaitṁbertach
.h. Néill a mḁreaghair ocur a nṁallair, co tuc gilla
ṁoerṁeal ó ṁallair. Cpeaṁ la Cathalán, pí Peṁmarṁe,
por peruirṁ Manach. Cpeaṁ la píra Manach ró céṁóir
co loṁ nliatṁe, sup po loirṁet, ocur sup po marṁrat
.iii. bíir ṁhéṁ por bíir an loṁ. Teṁmonn Peiṁín do
arṁan do Caṁalán .h. Cpiṁán.

Íctt. Enár .iii. p.; L. xii.; ré bliatna .xx. ar mile
ar in Tiseṁna. Sloigeo la mac ḁruan a Míṁe, ocur
a mḁreaghair, ṁo ṁollair ocur ṁo laṁṁib, ocur ṁo

¹ *Terrible Slaughter.* deirs ár; lit. "red slaughter."

² *Died.* po bárraigeo; lit. "were put to death."

³ *Gillamughra.* In the Ann. Ult. and Four Mast. the name is written Gillamura, or "servant of Mura," which is probably the correct form, as the name was apparently derived from St. Mura of Othan, or Fahan, co. Donegal.

⁴ *Sixth feria.* The MS. has uṁ (7th);

but this is clearly a mistake, as the feria for the four preceding years were respectively, 1, 2, 3, and 4, and the year 1024 being a leap year, the 1st of January in the year 1025 fell on the 6th feria, or Friday.

⁵ *The 2nd.* This is wrong. The Ann. Ult. correctly read xxii (27).

⁶ *Which;* i.e. the habitation on the lake. Loch - Uaithne, now called Lough-Ooney, is near the village of

defeated, and a terrible slaughter¹ of the men of Breifne and Connacht was committed by the Cenel-Conaill. Cuan Ua Lochain, *i.e.* the chief poet of Erin, was slain by *the men of Tethfa*. God performed a "poet's miracle," manifestly, on the party that killed him, for they died² an evil death, and their bodies were not buried until wolves and birds preyed upon them. Domhnall, son of Aedh, royal heir of Oilech, was slain by Gillamughra,³ son of Ogan. Maelduin Ua Conchaille, king of Ui-Niallain, was killed by the Ui-Dorthainn, Maelruanaidh Ua Ciardha, *i.e.* king of Cairpre, a suis occisus est. A predatory expedition by the son of Ua Neill, so that he ravaged Ui-Meth and Ui-Dorthainn. A.D. [1024.]

The kalends of January on the 6th feria,⁴ the 2nd⁵ of the moon; the age of the Lord twenty-five years and a thousand. Muiredhach, son of Mughron, comarb of Ciaran; Maeleoin Ua Torain, comarb of Doire, [dormierunt]. Niall Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connacht; Geirgaela, king of Bregha, occisi sunt. Mael-sechlainn Got, king of Midhe, died. A hosting by Flaithbhertach Ua Neill into Bregha, and to the Foreigners, and he took the hostages of the Gaaidhel from the Foreigners. A predatory expedition by Cathalan, king of Fernmhagh, against the Feara-Manach. A predatory expedition by the Feara-Manach, immediately after, to Loch-nUaithne, which⁶ they burned, and they slew seventeen men on the margin of the lake. Termon-Feichin was plundered by Cathalan Ua Crichain. [1025.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria,⁷ the 16th⁸ of the moon; the age of the Lord twenty-six years and a thousand. A hosting by the son of Brian⁹ into Midhe and Bregha, and to the Foreigners¹⁰ and Lagenians, and [1026.]

Smithsborough, in the barony of Dartry, co. Monaghan. The chiefs of Dartraighe-Coininnse, or Dartry, had their principal residence at this lake, whence they were sometimes called "lords of Loch-Uaithne."

⁷ Seventh feria; 1111. 1. (4th feria),

MS.; but the numerals 1111 are by mistake for 111.

⁸ The 16th. Rectè 9th, as in the Ann. Ult.

⁹ Son of Brian; *i.e.* Donnchadh.

¹⁰ Foreigners. The foreigners of Dublin are here meant.

hOrrpaigib, go núc a ngialla. Slóigheo la Flaithbertach .h. Neill a mÍde, go tuc a ngialla, ocuṛ gonteachaioṛ poṛ leic oispiṛ a nInir Mochta, sup po inoir an inir. Slóigheo la mac Eochada irin úair ceoṇa go Sulluib, sup po loife, ocuṛ co tuc bpoio moṛ uaidib, ocuṛ peoṛa dípaí. Moelpuanaioṛ .h. Maoldopaioṛ do ṫul ina ailitri. Aimepṣin .h. Mórṫa, pí laigri, inṫerpectuṛ epṫ. Peall la Domnall .h. Cellaig poṛ Muireoṫhach .h. Céle, sup po inapṫ ina aipeacht peirin.

[Ct. Enair .i. p.; l. xx.; reachṫ mbliatṫa .xx. ap mile [air in Tigerna]. Ruaoṛi mac Foṣarṫaig, pí deirceṛṫ ḃpeṣ, do éṣ in ailitri. Taṫe mac Gilla Paṫpaig do ṫallaḃ lá pí Orrpaige .i. Donnchaḃ mac Gilla Paṫpaig. Slóigheo la mac ḃpaiaṇ an Orrpaigib, sup po láraṫ Orrpaigeár a muinnṫeṛi im Dóṣra mac n'Dunchaḃa, ocuṛ im Domnall mac Senčáin, ocuṛ im pochaḃe móir aipčena. Caṫalán .h. Cpuočán, pí Peṛnmaoḃe, ocuṛ Cúloča .h. Gaṛḃéit, pí .h. Méit, do comṫuṫim lepoile a nṫṣail. Cpeḃ la Cénel n'Boṣaiaṇ a nUllṫoib, co tucraṫ bópoṫa móir leó. Dún Cuillind a nUlbain do uile loṫeaḃ in hoc anno.

[Ct. Enair .ii. p.; l. i.; ochṫ mbliatṫa .xx.^{et} ap mile air in Tigerna. Taṫe mac Echach, aipchinnech Cill Dálúa; ḃpíán .h. Cončṫaṛ, ocuṛ Coṛnán .h. Ruairc, ocuṛ Flaithbertač .h. hEpaḃáin, ocuṛ Cončṫaṛ mac Eochada, occuṛi pṫnt. Moelmochta, pí bṫep Roir, o Conaillib occuṛuṫ pṫneṫ. Opṣaiaṇ Daimbiaṣ la pṫpa Manach. Mac Concuailgne, pí hí nEchach, do éc. Sitpeac mac Amlaib, pí Gall, ocuṛ Plannáṣaṇ .h.

¹ *Doghra*. The name is also thus written in the Annals of Ulster; but in Tighernach, the Chron. Scotorum, and the Four Mast., it is written "Gadhra, son of Dunadhach," which is probably the correct form.

² *Dun-Cuillind*; i.e. Dunkeld.

³ *Occisi*. occuṛi, MS.

⁴ *Was slain*. occuṛi ṫṫ, MS.; a mere blunder of the scribe. The Annals of Ulster, the contents of which are at this period almost iden-

tical with the entries in the present chronicle, have o. e. for "occisus est."

⁵ *Son*. The MS. has m. m. for "mac mac" ("son of the son,") with which the Annals of Ulster agree; but this is a mistake, as the Sitric in question was the son of Amhlaibh, Amlaff, or Olaf (son of another Sitric), who was slain in Munster in 1013. See Todd's *Danish Wars*, p. 288, note ¹⁶.

Osraighe, and he carried off their pledges. A hosting by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill into Midhe, whose pledges he took; and he went over the ice into Inis-Mochta, so that he plundered the island. A hosting by the son of Eochaidh, at the same time, to the Foreigners; and he burned *their territory* and carried off from them a great spoil, and countless jewels. Maelruanaidh Ua Mael-doraidh went on his pilgrimage. Aimhergin Ua Mordha, king of Laighis, interfectus est. Muiredhach Ua Céle was betrayed by Domhnall Ua Ceallaigh, who slew him in his own assembly. A.D.
[1026.]

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 20th of the moon; [the age of the Lord] twenty-seven years and a thousand. Ruaidhri, son of Fogartach, king of the South of Bregha, died in pilgrimage. Tadhg Mac Gilla-patraic was blinded by the king of Osraighe, *i.e.* Donnchadh Mac Gillapatraic. A hosting by the son of Brian into Osraighe, when the Osraighe committed a slaughter of his people, including Doghra,¹ son of Dunchadh, and Domhnall, son of Senchan, and a great multitude besides. Cathalan Ua Crichain, king of Fernmhagh, and Culocha Ua Gairbheith, king of Ui-Meith, fell by each other in a conflict. A predatory expedition by the Cenel-Eoghain into Ulidia, and they brought with them a great prey of cows. Dún-Cuillind,² in Alba, was altogether burned in hoc anno. [1027.]

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the first of the moon; the age of the Lord twenty-eight years and a thousand. Tadhg, son of Eochaidh, airchinnech of Cill-Dalua, *died*. Brian Ua Conchobhair, and Cornán Ua Ruairc, and Flaithbheartach Ua hEradhain, and Conchobhar, son of Eochaidh, occisi³ sunt. Maelmochta, king of Feara-Ross, was slain⁴ by the Conaille. Plundering of Daimhliag by the Feara-Manach. The son of Cu-Cuailgne, king of Ui-Echach, died. Sitric, son⁵ of Amhlaibh, king of the Foreigners, and Flannagan Ua Ceallaigh, king of Bregha, [1028.]

Cellaig, pí bpeig, do dól do Róim. Cpeé lá Cénel
Eogain a típ Conaill, co tuceat gabála mora leó.

[Ctt. Enáir .iii. p.; L. .xii.; noi mbliadna .xx. ar míle
air in Tígeina. Donnpleibe .h. bpozapbáin, pí .h.
bfaile, a puir occirur ept. Donnchar .h. Donnacán,
pí Pernaíde, ocur mac h1 Geirreche, pí Conaill, do
comtuítm a Cill Sleibe. bpuan .h. Conchobair,
píðamna Connacht, a puir occirur ept. Oeoh .h.
Ruairc ocur Oengus .h. hCongus, ocur archinnech
Droma cliaí, ocur tpi píit duine eli do loícat
maile ppiu, a nínor na lanne. Muirceptach .h.
Canannán, no .h. Maolmorad, do marbat do Uib
Canannán. Amíab mac Síreac, pí Gall, do epgabáil
do Maígháin .h. Ríagán, pí bpeig, so bpargabí ða
ced dhéig bo, ocur .ii. .xx. eod mbpetnach, ocur tpi
xx. uinge do óp, ocur cloríem Caplura, ocur aipe
Saoídel eoir laigínib ocur leí Cuinn, ocur tpi píit
uince dairged gíl ina huinge geimlíde. Maolcoluim
mac Maibpíge, mic Ruairi, ocur Maolbpiíge .h.
bpolcán, pííí tpaop Epenn na amrur, moítuí punt.

[Ctt. Enáir .ii. p.; L. .xiii.; tríca bliadna ar míle air
in Tígeina. Flaithbertach do teacht o Róim. Apó
mbpeacáin do loícat ocur dargain do Gallabí Áca
cliaí, ocur da ced duine do loícat ipin daimíag, ocur
da ced eli do bpeit ambpoid. Cill dapa do loícat
tpe anbpaíteírr mná. Sloiged la mac Eochada co

¹ Son of *Ua Geirreche*. He is called "Cinaeth," or Kenneth, in Tighernach and the Four Mast.; but in the latter Annals the name *Ua Geirreche* is incorrectly written "*Angeirre*."

² *Oengus*. The MS. has *Oenguso* (*Oenguso*), the gen. form of the name.

³ *Ua Maeildoraidh*. This is the correct name according to the other Irish Chronicles in which the event

is recorded. Tighernach adds that Muirchertach *Ua Maeildoraidh*, or O'Muldory, was "king of Cenel-Conaill."

⁴ *Fetter ounce*. uinge geimlíde (uinge geimhlidhe). The Irish word *geimhel*, or *geimhen* pron. *géven* (bonds, fetters), from which *geimhlidhe* is formed, seems to be the origin of the English word *gyves*.

⁵ *Flaithbheartach*; i.e. Flaithbheartach

went to Rome. A preying expedition by the Cenel-Eoghain into Tir Conaill, when they carried off great spoils. A.D.
[1028.]

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 12th of the moon; the age of the Lord twenty-nine years and a thousand. Donnsléibhe Ua Brogarbhain, king of Ui-Failghe, a suis occisus est. Donnchadh Ua Donnacain, king of Fernmhagh, and the son of Ua Geirrche,¹ king of Conaille, fell by each other at Cill-sléibhe. Brian Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connacht, a suis occisus est. Oedh Ua Ruairc, and Oengus² Ua hAenghusa, and the aircinnech of Druim-cliaibh, and sixty other persons along with them, were burned in Inis-na-lainne. Muirchertach Ua Canannain, or Ua Maeldoraidh,³ was slain by the Ui-Canannain. Amhlaibh, son of Sitric, king of the Foreigners, was taken prisoner by Mathghamhain Ua Riagain, king of Bregha, until he (*Amhlaibh*) gave twelve hundred cows, and six score British horses, and three score ounces of gold, and the sword of Carlus, and the hostages of the Gaeidhel, both of Laighen and Leth-Chuinn; and three scores ounces of white silver, as his fetter ounce.⁴ Maelcoluim, son of Maelbrighde, son of Ruaidhri, and Maelbrighde Ua Brolchain, chief artificer of Erin in his time, mórtui sunt. [1029.]

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 23rd of the moon; the age of the Lord thirty years and a thousand. Flaithbhertach⁵ came from Rome. Ard-Breacain was burned and plundered by the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith, and two hundred men were burned in the stone-church, and two hundred more carried off in captivity. Cill-dara was burned through the negligence of a woman. A hosting by the son of Eochaidh to [1030.]

O'Neill, called "an trostain" "of the [pilgrim's] staff," from his pilgrimage to Rome. There is probably an error in the text, however, as the other

Irish Chronicles record Flaithbhertach's departure for Rome in this year, and his return therefrom in the succeeding year.

Telaig noc, ocur nocha tórraig ní. Eochaidh .h. Cethenén, comarba Tígernai, áro íoí Epenn an eгна, a nÁro Macha quieuit. Tadó an eic gíl mac Cathail mic Conchobair, .i. arbori Connacht, ocur an gort, pi míde, occiri punt. Ruaidrí .h. Canannan do marbta la hOed Ua Néill. Tadó .h. Lorcáin, pí .h. Cennpelai, do ég ina ailtirí a nglinn da laéa. Cú mára mac Mic Lias, aró ollam Epenn, do dól déc.

[Ktt. Enar .ii. p.; l. iii.; bliadain ar tríáa ocur míle air in Tígerua. Oedh .h. Néill do éocht rluaig móp atimcéll mic Eochada íoir, co tuc trí míle do buaib, ocur dá ced ar míle do bpoio. Sloiged la mac Eochada a níl Echach, gur po loirpet Cill Combair cona verþoi, ocur gur po marb ceþrao do cleirchaib, ocur go puc tríáa do bpoio. Sloiged la mac Úriain an Ogyraigib, gur po láó ár a munntríe im Maolcoluim Caonraigech, et alii multi. Caðura, comarba Caoimhín, do dállao la Domnall mac Dunlaing. Creað int rneachta la hOed [Ua] Néill a típ Conaill, gur po marda .h. Canannán, pi Cineoil Conaill. O Donnacán, pí Árað éire, do marbað la .h. mBriain .i. Toirphelbach.

[Ktt. Enar .iii. p.; l. xu.; dá bliadain .xxx. ocur míle air in Tígerua. Maðgáin .h. Ríagáin, pi Úrea, do marbað do Domnall .h. Ceallai, per dolum. Gilla Comhán mac Maolbriúde, mor mada Muipebe, do lora co coeait do doeinb imme. Domnall .h. Maoltopaib, pi Cineoil Conaill, rpaibail báir an bliadain rin. Mac Maðgáin mic Muirpehaig, pi Ciarraghe, ocur Donngal mac Duinncothais, pí

¹ *Tadhg-an-eich-ghil*; lit. "Tadhg (Thady, or Thaddeus), of the white steed."

² *Died*. do dól déc; lit. "went to death."

³ *Around the son of Eochaidh*. This

is another mode of saying that Oedh marched round the territory of the son of Eochaidh, i.e. Ulidia.

⁴ *The son of Brian*; i.e. Donnchadh, son of Brian Boromha.

⁵ *Caenraigech*. This is an epithet

Telach-og, but he obtained nothing. Eochaidh Ua Cethenén, comarb of Tighernach, chief sage of Erin in wisdom, in Ard-Macha quievit. Tadhg-an-eich-ghil,¹ son of Cathal, son of Conchobhar, *i.e.* chief king of Connacht, and the Got, king of Midhe, occisi sunt. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain was slain by Oedh Ua Neill. Tadhg Ua Lorcaín, king of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died on his pilgrimage at Glenn-da-locha. Cumhara, son of Mac-Liag, chief poet of Erin, died.² A.D. [1030.]

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 4th of the moon; the age of the Lord thirty-one years and a thousand. Oedh Ua Neill went with a large army eastwards, around the son of Eochaidh,³ when he carried off three thousand cows, and one thousand and two hundred captives. A hosting by the son of Eochaidh into Ui-Echach, when they burned Cill-Combair with its oratory, and killed forty clerics, and carried off thirty captives. A hosting by the son of Brian⁴ into Osraighe, when a slaughter of his people was committed, including Maelcoluim Caenraighech,⁵ et alii multi. Cathusach, comarb of Caeimhghen, was blinded by Domhnall, son of Dunlaing. "The prey of the snow"⁶ by Aedh [Ua] Neill, in Tir-Conaill, when he killed Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill. O'Donnagain, king of Aradh-thire, was slain by Ua Briain, *i.e.* Toirdhealbhach. [1031.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 15th of the moon; the age of the Lord thirty-two years and a thousand. Mathghamhain Ua Riagain, king of Bregha, was slain by Domhnall Ua Ceallaigh, per dolum. Gilla-comghain, son of Maelbrighde, great steward of Murebhe,⁷ was burned, together with fifty persons. Domhnall Ua Maeldoraidh, king of Cenel-Conaill, died in this year. The son of Mathghamhain, son of Muiredhach, king of Ciarraighe, and Donnghal, son of Donncothaigh, king of [1032.]

signifying "of Caenraighe," or Kenry, a district now forming the barony of Kenry, in the co. of Limerick.

the quantity of snow that fell during the expedition.

⁷ *Murebhe*; *i.e.* Moray, in Scotland.

⁶ *Prey of the snow*. So called from The name is written ⁿmebe in the MS.

Garleng, occipri punt. Etrá .h. Conaing, mōamna Mumán, occipur ert o mūinnter Imlech. Maōm Dromma bēndāir por uiltāib ma nĀirġialla. Maōm inber dōinne ma Sirec mac Āmlāib, por Conallāib, ocur por Uib Dorġuinn, ocur por Uib Méitġ, in po lāb innár. Moeltuile, erpos Āirō Maċa, in Ciarro [quieuit]. Āoth .h. Purreib do ġābāil na herpocōide iarpin.

[Ctt. Enár .ii. p.; L. xx.ii.; tpi bliadna trīċa ar mīle aír in Tigerna. Maōm ma Murchad .h. Maltreclann por Concobar .h. Máltreclann, ġur pur marbad Maolruanāo Ua Carra Calma, ocur lorcán .h. Caoindelbāin, pi loġuire, et alii multī. Concobar .h. Muireġhāigġ, pi Ciarrāigġe, occipur ert. Āonach Carman la Donnchad mac ġillapatraig, iar ġābāil piġe laigġen dō. Āimeġġin .h. Cērbāill, pi Eli, [ocur] Cumman mac Ruairi hī Cēraċā, mortui punt. Maōm lé hēile, i torġaradā ōraon hūa Cleirig, ocur Muireadach mac mic ġillapatraig, et alii multī. Sġrín pēdāir ocur pōil aġ tepepprin ūola por alġóir pātraic i nĀro Macha, coram omnibur uidentibur. Oēth mac Plaitġbertāig hī Neill, pi Oilig, ocur mōamna Erenn, porġ penitentiā mortuū ert, oibċe pēle Āinoriar. Āoth O Neill mortuū ert.

[Ctt. Enár .iii. p.; L. iii.; cetpi bliadna trīċa ar mīle aír in Tigerna. Maolcoluim mac Cīnaċā, pi Ālban,

¹ *Occisi.* occipri, MS.

² *Occisus.* ococipur, MS.

³ *Community.* mūinnter (muinnter.) This word generally signifies "people," but, as here, frequently denotes a monastic family or community. In this sense Mr. Whitley Stokes has compared it with the N. H. Germ. *münster*, Eng. *minster*. See *Goidilica*; Calcutta, 1866, p. 31.

⁴ *Grandson.* The MS. has mac "son;" but this is probably a mistake,

as Carra (or Carrach) Calma, "Carrach the powerful," was slain in 967, according to the Chron. Scotorum. The Annals of Tighernach, of Ulster, and the Four Masters, have "uā," or "grandson."

⁵ *Alii.* alii, MS.

⁶ *Occisus.* occipur, MS.

⁷ *Fair of Carman;* i.e. the fair, or public sports, of Carman, or Loch-Carman, now Wexford.

⁸ *Son of Mac Gillapatraic.* So also

Gailenga, occisi¹ sunt. Edru Ua Conaing, royal heir of Mumha, occisus² est by the community³ of Imlech. The victory of Druim-Bennchair *was gained* over the Ulidians, by the Airghialla. The victory of Inbher-Boinne *was gained* by Sitric, son of Amhlaibh, over the Conaille, and the Ui-Dorthainn, and the Ui-Meith, in which they were put to slaughter. Mæltuile, bishop of Ard-Macha, in Christo [quievit]. Aedh Ua Furreidh assumed the bishoprick afterwards.

A.D.
[1032.]

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 26th of the moon; the age of the Lord thirty-three years and a thousand. A victory by Murchadh Ua Maelsechlainn over Conchobhar Ua Maelsechlainn, in which Maelruanaidh, grandson⁴ of Carrach Calma, and Lorcan Ua Caindelbhain, king of Laeghaire, et alii⁵ multi, were slain. Conchobhar Ua Muiredhaigh, king of Ciarraighe, occisus⁶ est. The fair of Carman⁷ *was celebrated* by Donnchadh Mac Gillapatraic, after he had assumed the kingship of Laighen. Aimhergin Ua Cerbhaill, king of Eile, [and] Cu-Mumhan, son of Ruaidhri Ua Cedfadhá, mortui sunt. A victory *was gained* by the Eile, in which Braen Ua Clerigh, and Muiredhach, son of Mac Gillapatraic,⁸ et alii⁹ multi, were slain. The shrine of Peter and Paul dropped¹⁰ blood on the altar of Patrick, in Ard-Macha, coram omnibus videntibus.¹¹ Aedh, son of Flaithbheartach Ua Neill, king of Oilech, and royal heir of Erinn, post pœnitentiam mortuus est, on the night of Andrew's festival. Aedh Ua Neill mortuus est.¹²

[1033.]

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 7th of the moon; the age of the Lord thirty-four years and a thousand. Maelcoluim, son of Cinaeth, king of Alba,

[1034.]

in the Ann. Ult. The Four Mast. call him "Muiredhach Mac Gillapatrik;" but the Ann. of Tighernach have "Muiredhach, son of Muirchertach Mac Gillapatraic."

² *Alu.* *alu*, MS.

¹⁰ *Dropped.* *ας τερεριου;* lit. "dropping."

¹¹ *Videntibus.* *υποεντιπου,* MS.

¹² *Mortuus est.* This is a repetition of the preceding entry, and is in a different but contemporary hand.

obut. Amhlaid mac Sítreac do marbað do tsaxanachaid, as dul do Róimh. Gillaqeclain, mac Gilla mochoanna, occipur ept. Duibhingen, pi Connacht, a piur occipur ept. Donnchara mac brian do innreð oppaige co léir. Cathal Mairtír, airéinneð Corcaige, ocur Conn mac Maolpaorais, airéinneð Munghairde, in Cnirto dormierunt. Macnía .h. hUchtáin, per léiginn Cenannra, do báthar as tiachtain a hAlban, ocur cuilebáð Colum Cille, ocur tri mionna do mionnaib páorais, ocur tria per imraib. Suibne mac Cinoetha, pí Gall Goidil.

kt. Enair .iiii. p.; L. xiiii.; coig bliathna .xxx. ar mile air in Tigerna. Cnut mac Sain, pí Saxon, dhéc. Cathal mac Amhalgaid, pí iaréair laigen, ocur a ben .i. ingen mic Gilla cáimgin, mic Cinoetha, ocur a éu, do marbað an aoineacht do mac Cellaigh mic Dunchada. Flaitheptað .h. Murchada, pí Cenel mboguine, cum multir occipur ept. Iarnán .h. Flannchada .i. Cú na naom ocur na bpién do gairéi de, do teacht por creid a nDelbna, coná táiréadar uaire do Delbna a nmaireg, so tatarat cliathar noó, ocur co taratar ár a muintire, ocur po marbað tre nept na noem. Raġnall .h. hImair, pí piur lairge, do marbað in Alé cliaé la Sítreac mac Amhláib. Arto mbreacáin do

¹ Saxons; i.e. the Saxons of England, probably.

² *Cuilebhadh*. cuilebáð. The Four Mast., who give this entry, seem to have misunderstood the meaning of the word cuilebáð, for they divide it into two words, cu lebad, which Dr. O'Donovan (Ann. Four Mast., A.D. 1034), has translated "with the bed," in the endeavour to represent the meaning of the text, although he must have been aware that lebad was not the abl. case of lebad, a bed. The *cuilebhadh* of Colum Cille was a relic, either an altar-cloth or canopy, as appears from an ancient tract cited

in Professor O'Curry's *Lectures*, pp. 333-5. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, pp. 321-3, where many references to this *cuilebhadh* are collected; but the suggestion (loc. cit.), that *cuilebhadh* is the Irish form of *colobium* is hardly admissible, as according to the ancient tract referred to, it seems to have been an altar-cloth. See another reference to *cuilebhadh* under the year 1128, *infra*.

³ *Gall Gaeidhel*; lit. "foreign Gaeidhel," and understood to signify the descendants of Irish who settled in, or intermarried with the natives of Scotland, the Hebrides, and the Isle of

obiit. Amhlaibh, son of Sitric, was slain by Saxons,¹ in going to Rome. Gillasechlainn, son of Gillamochonna, occisus est. Dubhdaingen, king of Connacht, a suis occisus est. Donnchadh, son of Brian, plundered Osraighe entirely. Cathal Martyr, airchinnech of Corcach, and Conn, son of Maelpatraic, airchinnech of Mungairit, in Christo dormierunt. Macnia Ua hUchtain, lector of Cenannus, was drowned while coming from Alba; and the cuilebhadh² of Colum-Cille, and three reliquaries of the reliquaries of Patrick, and thirty men along with them, *were also drowned*. Suibhne, son of Cinaeth, king of the Gall-Gaeidhel,³ *mortuus est*.

A.D.
[1034.]

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 18th of the moon; the age of the Lord thirty-five years and a thousand. Cnut, son of Sain,⁴ king of the Saxons, died. Cathal, son of Amhalghaidh, king of the West of Laighen,⁵ and his wife, *i.e.* the daughter of the son of Gillacaeimghin, son of Cineath, and his dog, were slain together by the son of Cellach, son of Dunchadh. Flaithbheartach Ua Murchadha, king of Cenel-mBoghuine, cum multis occisus est. Iarnan Ua Flannchadha, *i.e.* he who was called "Cú na naem ocus na bhfiren,"⁶ went on a predatory excursion into Delbhna; but a small number of the *men of Delbhna* overtook his band, and gave him battle, and committed a slaughter of his people; and he was slain through the power of the saints. Ragnall, grandson of Imhar, king of Port-Lairge, was killed in Ath-cliaith, by Sitric, son of Amhlaibh. Ard-Breacain was plundered by Sitric, son

[1035.]

Man. The name has also been translated Dano-Irish. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 306, note ¹.

⁴ *Sain*, for *Svain*, or *Svein*; an instance of the tendency in the Irish to change a primitive *sv* into *s*. See *Zeuss*, *Gram. Celt.*, vol. I., p. 145; and *Revue Archéologique*, Avril, 1867, p. 287.

⁵ *West of Laighen*. The Four Mast. call Cathal "king of Ui-Ceallaigh-Cualann," a territory in the north-east

of the present co. of Wicklow, which would indicate that the words *iapẽtaip laigen* of the text should be *aip̃tẽp laigen*, "east of Leinster." The word *aip̃tẽp* (east), usually abbreviated *h̃tẽp*, is frequently misunderstood for *iapẽtaip*.

⁶ *Cú na naem ocus na bhfiren*; *i.e.* "the dog of the saints and the faithful." *Cu* is generally, in composition, a complimentary title,

arḡain la Sipecc mac Amlaib. Sopd Colum Cille do lorcad ocup do arḡain do Conchobar .h. Máilpreclainn na díḡail.

Ĳctt. Enáir .u. p.; L. xxiii.; pe bliatona xxx. ar míle air in Tígeḡna. Domnall O hUaḡapain, pí bḡep lí, occirur epṯ o Dál Aḡaíḡe. Sḡolóc O Flannagáin, pí bḡep oTeṯṯa, a ruir [occirur epṯ]. Domnall mac Flainn, píḡamna Tempaḡ, do maḡbad o pḡuibḡ ḡḡeipḡne. Mupchaḡ .h. Aḡḡapail, ocup Niall mac Muirḡerra, da píḡaḡḡa iapṯair Connacht, omḡep occiri punt. Cuḡíḡe mac Éignecháin, pí ḡeneóil nEnna, obuit. Donnchaḡ mac Dúnlaing, pí Laigen, do ḡallaḡ la Donnchaḡ mac ḡillapṯraing, conḡḡḡaile de. Flaithḡbertach in tḡoḡḡain .h. Néill, aḡḡoḡíḡ ḡiḡíḡ, poḡṯ penetentiam optimam, in Cḡḡṯo quieuit. Ruatḡḡi mac Taiḡḡ, mic Lorcain, do ḡallaḡ la mac Mail na mbó.

Ĳctt. Enáir iii. p.; L. x.; pecht mbliatona ar tḡíḡa ar míle air in Tígeḡna. Cathal mac Ruatḡḡi, pi iapṯair Connacht, do ḡul da oilitḡi ḡo hAḡḡo Macha. Flann .h. Mailpreclainn do ḡallaḡ la Conchobar hUa Maoilpreclainn. Aḡḡá .h. Celechán, pí .h. mḡḡeppail, ocup Ruatḡḡi .h. Lorcáin, pí .h. Nialláin, occiri punt ie Cḡaíḡí ḡaile ó Muirḡḡhach O Ruḡḡaḡáin, ocup ó Uibḡ Echacḡ. Cúinnḡain .h. Roḡḡann, pí Puirṯ Laiḡḡe, a ruir occirur ṯṯ. Tḡi .h. Moelḡoḡaíḡ do maḡbaḡ. Domnoḡ aḡḡail ocup pḡiḡḡur mór in ḡliaḡáin pi.

Ĳctt. Enáir i. p.; L. xxi.; ocht mbliatona ar .xxx. ar míle air in Tígeḡna. Colmán cam .h. Conḡaile, comapḡa Molairḡi, in Cḡḡṯo quieuit. ḡilla Cḡḡṯ,

¹ The 28th. Should be 29th.

² Occisus est. occirur ṯṯ, for occirur punt, MS.

³ Omnes. oimṯ, MS. The Ann. Ult. read oḡṯ, which Dr. O'Connor reads "a suis." The Four Masters have to maḡbad, "were slain."

⁴ Cuchiche; lit. "canis mamillae."

⁵ Flaithbheartach In-trostain; i.e. "Flaithbheartach of the [pilgrim's] staff," in allusion to his journey to Rome, mentioned under the year 1030.

⁶ Est. ṯṯ, for punt (sunt), MS.

of Amhlaibh; and Sord-Choluim-Cille was burned and plundered by Conchobhar Ua Maelsechlainn, in revenge thereof. A.D. [1035.]

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 28th¹ of the moon; the age of the Lord thirty-six years and a thousand. Domhnall O'hUamharain, king of Feara-Lí, occisus est² by the Dal-Araidhe. Sgolóc O'Flannagain, king of Feara-Tethfa, a suis [occisus est]. Domhnall, son of Flann, royal heir of Temhair, was slain by the men of Breifne. Murchadh Ua Anchapaill, and Niall son of Muirghes, two royal heirs of the West of Connacht, omnes³ occisi sunt. Cuchiche,⁴ son of Eignechan, king of Cenel-Enna, obiit. Donnchadh, son of Dunlaing, king of Laighen, was blinded by Donnchadh Mac Gillapatraic, and he died thereof. Flaithbhertach In-trostain⁵ Ua Neill, chief king of Oilech, post pœnitentiam optimam in Christo quievit. Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg, son of Lorcan, was blinded by the son of Mael-na-mbó. [1036.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 10th of the moon; the age of the Lord thirty-seven years and a thousand. Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, king of the West of Connacht, went on his pilgrimage to Ard-Macha. Flann Ua Maelsechlainn was blinded by Conchobhar Ua Maelsechlainn. Archú Ua Celechain, king of Ui-mBresail, and Ruaidhri Ua Lorcan, king of Ui-Niallain, occisi sunt at Craebh-chaille by Muiredhach O'Ruadhachain, and by the Ui-Echach. Cúinnhain Ua Robhann, king of Port-Lairge, a suis occisus est.⁶ Three of the family of Ua-Maeldoraidh were slain. Prodigious tempests and great moisture in this year. [1037]

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 21st of the moon; the age of the Lord thirty-eight years and a thousand. Colman Cam⁷ Ua Conghaile, comarb of Molaise, in Christo quievit. Gillachrist, son of Cathbharr [1038.]

⁷ Cam; i.e. "the crooked." The Four Mast. call him *cæch*, (=Lat. cæcus), or "blind," but the Ann. Ult. read *cam*.

mac Caṡḃarr h1 Ḍomnall, ḡabál ḡogair ocup cornuma Cémil Conall, ḡo marbad la mac Cuinn h1 Ḍomnall. Caṡ eoir Cuanna, rí Saxan, ocup Ota, rí Franc, 1 ḡorocair míle pep imm Oḡta. Opcallair O Rúadācán, rí .h. nEeachach, ḡo marbad la cloinn ṡḡionaiḡ 1 nAṡṡ Maṡa, lá réli an Ulltain, anḡiḡuil marḃṡa Eochada mic an Aḃaḡ, ocup anḡiḡail ṡráraiḡṡe Aṡṡ Macha. Maṡm pop Uib Maine ría nḌelbna, pop lap Cluana mic Nóir, áine peile Ciaráin, in quo multī occiri punt. Cúḡuilḡ .h. Ḍonnchada, ríḡaḡna Cairil, ḡo marbad ḡo 1ḡ Paoláin.

[Ct. Enáir .ii. p.; L. ii. Noí mbliadna ṡríḡa ar míle air in Tigeṡna. 1áco, rí ḡreatan, a ruir; Ḍomnall mac Ḍonnchada, rí .h. bPáolain, ó Ḍomnall .h. Pepḡaile; Ḍonnchad ḡepḡ .h. Ruairc, ó .h. Conchobair; Ruairi, rí Pepnḡaiḡe, a ruir; Oeḡh .h. Plannagán, rí Luipḡ ocup .h. bPiacraḡ, omner occiri [punt]. Ḍonnchad mac ḡillapaṡraiḡ, airḡiḡ .laigen et Oṡṡraiḡe, [ḡo éc]. Muireḡhach mac Plaiḡberṡaiḡ h1 Neill ḡo marbad ḡo Leithṡenṡuib. Cepḃall mac Paolain occirur epṡ ó ḡalloib.

[Ct. Enáir .iii. p.; L. .xiii. Cethraḡa bliadna ar míle air in Tigeṡna. hic epṡ annur millerimur et quatoragerimur annur ab incarnatione Ḍomini. Copeṡan Cleirech, cent Eopra im cṡabaḡ, ocup im eḡna, in Cṡṡṡṡ paupaiṡ. Ḍonnchad mac Cṡíonán, rí Aḃban, a ruir occirur epṡ. Aṡalṡ, rí Saxan, ḡiuar moritup. Cell ṡara

¹ *Cuana*; i.e. the Emperor Conrad II. See under the year 1023, *supra*, where the name is similarly written. The Emperor Henry III. is called "Cona" in the Ang. Sax. Chron. See Thorpe's ed., vol. ii., p. 159.

² *Ota*. Odo, or Eudes, Comte de Champagne, slain in the battle of Bar le Duc, 17 Dec., 1037.

³ *Ua Conchobhair*; i.e. Aedh Ua Conchobhair, or Hugh O'Connor.

⁴ *Ruaidhri*. The Ann. of Tighern.

and the Four Mast. read mac Ruairi, "son of Ruaidhri (or Rory)."

⁵ *Ui-Fiachrach*; i.e. Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-Sratha.

⁶ *Omnes*. oīner (oimnes), MS.

⁷ *Leithrenna*. Tighernach writes the name Ui-Labhradha, in which he is followed by the Four Mast. See *O'Donovan's* ed., p. 836, n. z, where the editor adds, "the O'Laverys (Ui-Labhradha), a family still numerous in the barony of Iveagh, county of

Ua Domhnaill, the prop of battle and defence of the Cenel-Conaill, was slain by the son of Conn Ua Domhnaill. A battle between Cuana,¹ king of the Saxons, and Ota,² king of the Franks, in which a thousand men were slain along with Ota. Orcallaid O'Ruadhachain, king of Ui-Echach, was slain by Clann-Sionaigh in Ard-Macha, on the festival of Ultan, in revenge for the killing of Eochaidh Mac-an-Abaidh, and for the profanation of Ard-Macha. A victory gained over the Ui-Maine by the Dealbhna, in the middle of Cluain-mic-Nois, on the Friday of Ciaran's festival, in quo multi occisi sunt. Cúdhuiligh, grandson of Donnchadh, royal heir of Caisel, was slain by the Ui-Faelain.

A.D.
[1038.]

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 2nd of the moon; the age of the Lord thirty-nine years and a thousand. Iaco, king of Britain, a suis; Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, king of Ui-Faelain, by Domhnall Ua Férgaile; Donnchadh Derg Ua Ruairc, by Ua Conchobhair;³ Ruaidhri,⁴ king of Fernmhagh, a suis; Oedh Ua Flannagain, king of Lurg and Ui-Fiachrach,⁵—omnes⁶ occisi [sunt]. Donnchadh Mac Gillapatraic, chief king of Laighen and Osraighe, [died]. Muiredhach, son of Flaithbheartach Ua Neill, was slain by the Leithrenna.⁷ Cerbhall, son of Faelan, was slain by Foreigners.

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 13th of the moon; the age of the Lord forty years and a thousand. Hic est annus millesimus⁸ et quadragesimus annus ab Incarnatione⁹ Domini. Corcran Cleirech,¹⁰ the head of Europe as regards piety and wisdom, in Christo¹⁰ pausavit. Donnchadh, son of Crínán, king of Alba, a suis occisus est. Aralt, king of the Saxons, givas¹¹ moritur. Cill-dara was

Down." The Ann. Ult., however, have the name as in the text.

⁸ *Millesimus*. milþemur (milse-mus), MS.

⁹ *Incarnatione*. ācarpáiciōe (ancarnatione), MS.

¹⁰ *Corcran Cleirech*; i.e. "Corcran the Cleric."

¹¹ *Givas*. This word is written

givar in the Ann. Ult., but Dr. O'Conor prints it givar, and translates "ferorum." The old English transl. of the Ann. Ult. (in Brit. Mus.) has "Aralt, king of Saxons of Gills." The Editor is unable to explain the word. The death of Aralt (Harold "Hare-foot") is entered in the Anglo-Sax. Chron. also under the year 1040.

uile do loíreat im peil Míchíl. Ceanntur do loíreat. Dún da leéglar do loíreat, ocur il čella arphena.

[Ktt. Enár .u. p.; L. xxiii.; bliadain xl. ar míle ar in Tigherna. Ad imda trá na hairpíre etir marbar ocur cpechar, ocur čathairb, irin mbliadain p. Ní cumaing nech a ninnirín co léir, acht mar uaitte do ilib dób, ar dáig oérra na ndoeimeb do innirín treotā. Mac Bethair, mic Bethair, mic Áinmire, aró ollam Áirto Mačai ocur Epenn arphena, [do éc]. Domnall peňar, mac Mail na mbó, do marbar do laigrib. Muirceptach mac Gillaparaig do marbar do Uib Cáoillirde, a mebail. Cpeč la hÁirgiallaib a Conaillib, co pucrat Conaile porra, gur bupíre dób a Muig dá-čuinnech. Cpeč la .h. Nell a nib Echach Ulaó, co tucrat cpeč móir leo. Gilla Comgall mac Duinneuan, mic Dúnlaing, do bpeč a Cill rapa ar éigin, ocur a marbar iapum.

[Ktt. Enár .iii. p.; L. u.; dā bliadain xl. ar míle ar in Tigherna. Perna mór Moebóg do loíreat la Donnchar mac Dpíain. Glend uinrinn do loíreat do mac Mail na mbó, ocur an rapíreč do bupíreč, ocur ced duine do marbar, ocur ceitri ced do bpeč eirde a ndíguil Perna móire. Mupchar mac Dúnlaing, pí laigen, ocur Domnall mac Aodā, pí [h.] Dairče, do čuim la Gillaparaig mac n'Donnchara, pí Orrparaige, ocur la Macrač .h. n'Donnchara, pí Eoganachta. Plann mac Maol-peclann, píđamna Epenn, do marbar tre mēaduil.

[Ktt. Enár .iii. p.; L. xii.; tri bliadna .xl. ar míle ar in Tigherna. Cathal mac Ruairi, pí rapčar

¹ *Son of Bethadh.* Mic Bethair. Omitted in Tighernach, the Ann. Ult., and the Four Mast. Probably a repetition of the name mac Bethair.

² *Glenn-Uissen.* Glend uinrinn (Glend uinsinn, i.e. Ash-glen), in the text; but the name is generally written Glenn-Uissen in old texts, which is now changed to Killeslin, the name

of an old church, and parish, in the barony of Slievenamargy, Queen's co.

³ *Eoghanachta*; i.e. Eoghanachta-Chaisil, "the Eoghanachts of Cashel," a sept descended from Eoghan-Mór, king of Munster in the 3rd century, anciently seated in the district around Cashel, co. Tipperary.

entirely burned about the festival of Michael. Cenannus was burned. Dún-da-leth-ghlas was burned, and many churches besides. A.D.
[1040.]

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 24th of the moon; the age of the Lord forty-one years and a thousand. Numerous, truly, are the events in this year, between slayings and plunderings, and battles. No one could relate them all, but only a few of many of them are related, on account of the dignity of the people mentioned in them. Mac Bethaidh, son of Bethadh,¹ son of Ainmire, chief poet of Ard-Macha, and likewise of Erin, [died]. Domhnall Remhar, son of Mael-na-mbó, was slain by the Lagenians. Muirchertach Mac Gillapatraic was slain by the Ui-Caelluidhe, in treachery. A preying expedition by the Airghialla into Conaille, but the Conaille overtook them, and they were defeated in Magh-dha-chuinnech. A preying expedition by the Ui-Neill into Ui-Echach-Uladh, and they carried off a great prey. Gillacomghaill, son of Donnucuan, son of Dunlaing, was forcibly taken from Cill-dara, and afterwards killed. [1041.]

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 5th of the moon; the age of the Lord forty-two years and a thousand. Ferna-mór-Maedhóig was burned by Donnchadh, son of Brian. Glenn-Uissen² was burned by the son of Mael-na-mbó, and the oratory broken, and one hundred persons were slain, and four hundred taken out of it, in retaliation for Ferna-mór. Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, king of Laighen, and Domhnall, son of Aedh, king of [Ui]-Bairche, fell by Gillapatraic, son of Donnchadh, king of Osraighe, and by Macraith, grandson of Donnchadh, King of Eoghanachta.³ Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, royal heir of Erin, was slain through treachery. [1042.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 16th of the moon; the age of the Lord forty-three years and a thousand. Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, king of the West of [1043.]

Connacht, do eḡ in ailetu a nApo Mača. Doñnall .h. pēḡaile, pī pōpṡuaṡ laigen, do maḡbaṡ dīa ḡōeinib fein. Flann .h. hAñbṡēth, pī .h. Meth, do ñaḡbaṡ ó Uíḡ Cepḡaill, ó pī pēpnmaḡe. Oeth .h. Conḡiacla, pī Teṡpa, do maḡbaṡ o Muipceptach O Maoltreclainn. Ceinnéidḡ O Cuirc, pī Múrcraíde, occipur eḡt. Gilla-moconna O Duíḡdiorma in pace dormiuit. Maíom Maile Caonñaiṡ pōp brú Siuire, pōp Orrpraigib, ocur pōp Eriñuman, pīa Capṡach mac Soepḡrethaḡ, dú a bḡaḡbaṡ .h. Donnaḡáin, pī Aḡaṡ. Maíom pōp Cenel gConaill la Cenél nEogain a dtepmonn Dáḡeoḡ.

[Ct. Enair .i. p.; L. xxii.; ceitu bliatna ap .xt. ap mile air an Tigeḡna. Cumurcach .h. hAillelán, pī .h. nEchach, do maḡbaṡ ó Uíḡ Carracáin. Niall .h. Celechán, pī .h. mḡreapṡail, ocur a bráthair .i. Trénfer, do ḡallat do macuib Maṡaḡán tpe ñebail. Domnall .h. Cuirc, pī Múrcraíde, do maḡbaṡ do .h. [p]laṡlén, ocur do .h. Oirín. Cpeḡ la Niall mac Maileclainn .i. ba pī nOiligḡ an tan rin, pōp Uíḡ Méth ocur pōp Cuailgne, ḡo puḡ da ceo ḡhéḡ bó, ocur rochaíde do bḡaí, a noḡuail tḡáḡaḡḡe éluig na neḡachta. Cpeḡ eli ono la Muipceptach hila Neill pōp Muḡḡorna, co tuc bóḡuma ocur bḡoíṡ a noḡuail tḡáḡaḡḡe an éluig ceona. In Cleipech .h. Conchobair do ñaḡbaṡ.

[Ct. Enair .iii. p.; L. .ix.; coig bliatna .xt. ap mile air in Tigeḡna. Conḡalaṡ .h. Loḡlainn, pī

¹ *Muscraíde*. There were anciently many territories in Ireland called Muscraíde, or Muskerry. The district here referred to, formerly known by the names of Muscraíde Treithirne, Muscraíde Breogain, and Muscraíde Chuirc, is comprised in the present barony of Clanwilliam, in the S. of the co. Tipperary.

² *Occisus est*. occipṡ punt, MS.

³ *Dormiuit*. dormiueṡ for dormierunt, MS.

⁴ *In which . . . was slain*. dú a bḡaḡbaṡ (dú a bḡhargbad); lit. "where was left."

⁵ *Muscraíde*; i.e. Muscraíde-Chuirc. See note¹ *supra*.

⁶ *Clog-an-edachta*. The "Bell of the Bequest," otherwise called *Clog-udachta-Phadraig*, or the "Bell of

Connacht, died in pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Domhnall A.D. [1043.]
 Ua Ferghaile, king of Fortuatha-Laighen, was slain by his own people. Flann Ua hAnbhfheth, king of Ui-Meth, was slain by the Ui-Cerbhaill, *i.e.* by the king of Fernmhagh. Oedh Ua Confhiacla, king of Tethfa, was killed by Muirchertach O'Maelsechlainn. Cennedigh O'Cuirc, king of Muscraidhe,¹ occisus est.² Gillamochonna O'Duibhdhiorma in pace dormivit.³ The victory of Mael-caenmhaigh, on the brink of the Siuir, *was gained* over the men of Osraighe and Er-Mumha, by Carthach, son of Saerbrethach; in which Ua Donnagáin, king of Aradh, was slain.⁴ A victory *was gained* over the Cenel-Conaill, by the Cenel-Eoghain, at Termon-Dábhéog.

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 27th of [1044.]
 the moon; the age of the Lord forty-four years and a thousand. Cumuscach Ua hAillelain, king of Ui-Echach, was slain by the Ui-Carracain. Niall Ua Celecháin, king of Ui-Breasail, and his brother, *i.e.*, Trénfer, were blinded by the sons of Matadhan, through treachery. Domhnall Ua Cuirc, king of Muscraidhe,⁵ was slain by Ua [F]ladhlén, and Ua Oisín. A preying expedition by Niall, son of Maelsechlainn, *i.e.*, who was at that time king of Oilech, against the Ui-Meth and Cuailgne, when he carried off 1,200 cows, and a multitude of captives, in revenge for the profanation of Clog-an-edachta.⁶ Another preying expedition, moreover, by Muirchertach Ua Neill, against the Mughdhorna; and he carried off a prey of cattle, and captives, in revenge for the profanation of the same bell. The Cleirech⁷ Ua Conchobhair was slain.

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 9th [1045.]
 of the moon; the age of the Lord forty-five years and a thousand. Conghalach Ua Lochlainn, king of

Patrick's Bequest," because it was believed to have been bequeathed by St. Patrick. The text reads *Clog-nanedachta*, or "Bell of the Bequests;" but the other Irish Chronicles in

which it is mentioned, have *inó edachta* "of the Bequest." See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 323, n. d.

⁷ *The Cleirech*; *i.e.* the Cleric.

Corcumpuair; Glúniapáinn .h. Cléirpén, pī .h. gCairppi; Flaíðbertach .h. Canannán, pī Ceneoil Conaill; Domnall .h. Ceoṛaḁa, opṛan Muman, moṛtu pūnt. Aipchinnech Leitḁlinne do maṛbaḁ a nṛopur na cille. Cpeḁ la Muirceptach .h. Néll a bṛeṛaib ḁṛeaḁ, conur tarrpaḁ ḁairḁeit .h. Caḁurais, pī ḁṛeḁ, ic Carrán Linne, ocup an mṛuir lán ap a éinn, go toṛchair Muirceptach ann, et alii multi. Carrtach, mac Saoir-ḁṛethais, pī Eoganachta Cairil, do loṛeaḁ a tiḁ éineḁ do .h. Longaṛḁáin mic Duinneuan, cum multis nobilibus uirib. Caḁ etir Albanchaib etoppa pṛein, a toṛchair Cronán, ab Dúin cuillend.

¶Ctt. Enair .iii. p.; l. .xx. Sé bliadna .x. ap mile air in Tigeṛna. Muirḁhach mac Flaíðbertais hī Neill, pṛamna Oilis, ocup Aitéoh .h. hAitéoh, pī .h. nḁehach, do loṛeaḁ a tiḁ éineḁ lá Conuatah mac Congalaḁ, pī Uachtair éipe. Aṛt Uallaḁ O Ruairc do maṛbaḁ do Cenel Conaill. Pṛḁgal .h. Ciapḁa, pī Cairppi, do maṛbaḁ do .h. Flannagáin, pī Teḁra.

¶Ctt. Enáir .ii. p.; l. i. Seacht mbliadna ap .x. ap mile air in Tigeṛna. Snechta moṛ ipin mbliadain pī o féil Muiri go féil Paṛais, do ná pṛit ramail, conuṛlá ap nṛaoíne ocup indele, ocup fiaḁmíol an mḁara, ocup énlaithe. Muirceptach .h. Maṛaḁáin, pī .h. mḁṛeppail, do maṛbaḁ a nAṛo Macha, do Maṛaḁán .h. Céleaḁán, pṛ uolum. Niall .h. Ruairc do mḁarbaḁ la .h. Conchobair. Cpeḁ pluaisḁo lá Niall mac Mailtreclainn a mḁṛeḁhaib, gu pṛmairḁ .h. nṛṛeṛnáin.

¶Ctt. Enair .iii. p.; l. .xii. Ocht mbliadna ap .x. ap

¹ Others. alí, MS.

² On fire. éineḁ; lit. "of fire," MS.

³ Multis. multiṛṛ (multiss), MS.

⁴ Uallach; i.e. the proud.

⁵ Snow. pṛeḁa, for pṛechta, MS.

The form pṛeḁa has been altered to pṛeaḁa (for pṛeachta), by Roderick O'Flaherty, who has added several marginal notes throughout the volume.

⁶ Ua Conchobhair; i.e. Aedh, or Hugh O'Connor.

Corcomruaidh ; Glún-iarainn Ua Cleirchén, king of Uí-Cairpre; Flaithbhertach Ua Canannáin, king of Cenel-Conaill; Domhnall Ua Ceadfatha, the glory of Mumha, mortui sunt. The airchinnech of Leithghlinn was killed in the door of the church. A predatory expedition by Muirchertach Ua Neill into Feara-Breagh; but Gairbheith Ua Cathusaigh, king of Breagha, overtook him at Cassán-Linne, when the sea was full in before him, and Muirchertach and many others¹ were slain there. Carthach, son of Saerbhrethach, king of Eoghanacht-Caisil, was burned in a house on fire,² by the grandson of Longhar-gan, son of Donnóuan, cum multis³ nobilibus ustis. A battle between the men of Alba, among themselves, in which Cronan, abbot of Dun-Cuillend, was slain.

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 20th of the moon; the age of the Lord forty-six years and a thousand. Muiredhach, son of Flaithbhertach Ua Neill, royal heir of Oilech, and Aitedh Ua hAitedh, king of Uí-Echach, were burned in a house on fire, by Cu-Uladh, son of Conghalach, king of Uachtar-thire. Art Uallach⁴ O'Ruairc was slain by the Cenel-Conaill. Ferghal Ua Ciardha, king of Cairpre, was slain by Ua Flannagain, king of Tethfa. [1045.]

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 1st of the moon; the age of the Lord forty-seven years and a thousand. Great snow⁵ in this year from the festival of Mary to the festival of Patrick, for which no equal was found, so that it caused a destruction of people, and cattle, and the wild animals of the sea, and of birds. Muirchertach, grandson of Madadhan, king of Uí-Bresail, was killed in Ard-Macha, by Madadhan Ua Celechain, per dolum. Niall Ua Ruairc was slain by Ua Conchobhair.⁶ A predatory hosting by Niall, son of Maelsechlainn, into Bregha, when he slew Ua hÍffernain. [1047.]

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 12th of the moon; the age of the Lord forty-eight years [1048.]

mile air in Tigherna. Pērgal .h. Maílnuair, pí bPērg
 ḡCeall; ḡillacolum .h. hEicniē airpōi Oirḡialla;
 Cenōpaolao O Cuill, apō ollam Muman; Maolpáðail
 .h. hEiðin pí .h. bPiacpaē Aíðne, moptui punt.
 Comarba Pedaip .i. in Pápa, ocur da pēp dhéc da aorp
 ḡráið, ðpagaíl ðáir maille ppi, iar nól neimhe do patē
 ðóib in comarba po hionnarbato arp peimhe.

Ḳtt. Enaip .i. p.; L. xxii. Noi mbliatna ap xt.
 ap mile air in Tigherna. Maolcōinnic .h. Taiðliḡ,
 comarba Ḍaiminnpi, [do éc]. Muirceptach mac
 Maílteclainn do m̃arbat la Conchobar .h. Maíltech-
 lainn, ðap rapugað Ḍé ocur ðaoine. Conchobar .h.
 Cinnpáolað, pí .h. Conaill ḡabra; loim̃ar .h. Déice, pí
 .h. Méē, occipi punt.

Ḳtt. Enaip .ii. p.; L. iii.; coeca bliatna ap mile
 air in Tigherna. Maolpuanaro .h. Concoirne, pí Ele;
 Ḍonnochao mac ḡillaḡaoláin, pí .h. bPailḡe, occipi
 punt. Cill ðapa cona ðamliag do loptað. Cleipðén
 .h. Muineóc, tuip epabað na hEpenn, [quieuit in
 Cyp̃to]. Scainðep epip p̃iopa Muḡe h1ēa ocur
 Oirḡialla, a topchaip Eochardh .h. hOrrpene.

Ḳtt. Enaip .iii. p.; L. xu.; bliatna ap L. ap mile
 air in Tigherna. Muirceptach mac Ḍpic, pí na nḌéiri,
 do loptað do uíð Paoláin. Mac Ḍuatán mic Ḍpic do
 m̃arbat a noamliag lip m̃óip, do Máilteclainn O Ḍpic.
 Aímalḡao mac Cathaíl, pí iapthaip Connacht, do
 ðallað la hCoð .h. Conchobar. Laiḡnén mac Maoláin,
 pí ḡailenḡ, cum ruā pegina .i. inḡen an ḡait, do ðul

¹ *Son.* mac. So also in Tighernach; but the Annals of Ulster and the Four Masters have ua, or grandson.

² *Occisi.* occipi (occissi), MS.

³ *Grandson.* The MS. has .h. for hua, or ua, the Irish equivalent for nepos. The Ann. Ult and the Four

Mast. read mac "son." The Dublin MS. of Tighernach also has m̃ for mac. Dr. O'Connor, in his ed. of Tighernach, prints the name "Mael-sechlainn, son of Conchobar."

⁴ *Mac Buatan;* i.e. "son of Buatan." The name appears thus also in the

and a thousand. Ferghal Ua Maelmhuidh, king of Feara-Ceall; Gillacolum Ua hEighnigh, chief king of Oirghiall; Cendfaeladh O'Cuill, chief poet of Mumha; Maelfabhaill Ua hEidhin, king of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, mortui sunt. The comarb of Peter, i.e., the Pope, and twelve of his men of grade along with him, died after drinking poison which the comarb who had previously been expelled thence (i.e., *from the Papacy*) gave to them. A.D.
[1048.]

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 23rd of the moon; the age of the Lord forty-nine years and a thousand. Maelcainnigh Ua Taichligh, comarb of Daimhinis, [died]. Muirchertach, son¹ of Maelsechlainn, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Maelsechlainn, to the profanation of God and of men. Conchobhar Ua Cinnfhaeladh, king of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, and Imhar Ua Béice, king of Ui-Méth, occisi² sunt. [1049.]

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 4th of the moon; the age of the Lord fifty years and a thousand. Maelruanaidh, grandson³ of Cucoirne, king of Eile, and Donnchadh, son of Gillafhaelain, king of Ui-Failghe, occisi sunt. Cill-dara, with its stone-church, was burned. Cleirchen Ua Muineóc, tower of the piety of Erin, [quievit in Christo]. A conflict between the men of Magh-Itha and the Oirghialla, in which Eochaidh Ua hOssene was slain. [1050.]

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 15th of the moon; the age of the Lord fifty-one years and a thousand. Muirchertach, son of Brec, king of the Deisi, was burned by the Ui-Faelain. Mac Buatan,⁴ son of Brec, was slain in the stone-church of Lis-mór, by Maelsechlainn, grandson of Brec. Amhalghaidh, son of Cathal, king of the West of Connacht, was blinded by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. Laighné, son of Maelan, king of Gailenga, cum sua regina, i.e., the daughter of the Gut,⁵ went on their

Ann. Ult.; but Tighernach and the Four Mast. have it more correctly "Faelan, son of Brattan."

⁵ *The Gut*; i.e. "the stammerer;" one of the O'Melaghilins, whose death is recorded under the year 1030, *supra*.

dia ailtu do Róim, ocu a é. Máe Laélainn do ionnachbar a piúe Tealá ós, ocu Aoð .h. pepsail do púghao na ionaó.

[Ctt. Enair .iii. p.; L. xxiii.; dá bliadain ar .l. ar mile air in Tigerna. Domnall dán .h. brian do marbar la Connachtaib. bpaon mac Maolmórpá, pí laigen, [do ec] i Colainea. Macraib .h. Donnchaó, pí Eoganachta Cairil, do é.

[Ctt. Enair .ii. p.; L. iii.; tri bliadna .l. ar mile air in Tigerna. Mac na hoidche .h. Ruairc, píóamna Connacht, do marbaó do Diarmuid .h. Cuinn a ninnri Loá hArbhech. Plaitébertach .h. Maolraibail, pí Cairpse bpaichao; muphao .h. Deollán, apchinnech Opoma cliaó; omner in pace dormierunt. Cpeé lá máe Laélainn ocu la pepsail móise hía por Cenel mDinnis Loá Opoáit, so púgrat tri ced bó, ocu sup ro mairbpat Duibéina mac Cnoeá .i. pagnab Cluana Fiaéna, ocu Cúmaá mac Claircén, moep Dál gCair. Moelcpon mac Cathail, pi bpegh, do marbaó do .h. Riacaín. Donnchao .h. Cellaáin, píóamna Cairil, do mairbaó do Orrpaigib. Niall .h. hEicnié, pí pep Manach, do marbaó do pepsail Luirg.

[Ctt. Enair .ii. p.; L. xiiii.; ceitri bliadna .l. ar mile air in Tigerna. Iomhar mac Arailt, pí Gall, do é. Aoð .h. pepsail, pí Tealá ós, ocu mac Aréon .h. Celechán, pí .h. mDerrail, do marbaó do pepsail perrmaíge. Maíom Finnhaíge por Uib Méit ocu por Uachtar éipe, pia nUib Eáá, dú atorchair an croibépe, pióamna Uachtar éipe. Aoð mac

¹ *He died.* Tighernach adds that he died taru iap tiachtain o Róim, "in the east, after coming from Rome." The Four Mast. represent both Laighnén and his wife as having died on their journey homewards.

² [*Died*]. [do ec]. Supplied from the Ann. Ult.

³ *Colainea*; i.e. Cologna

⁴ *Mac-na-hoidhche*; lit. *filius noctis*.

⁵ *Loch-h-Arbhech*; now Loch-Arrow, on the borders of the cos. of Sligo and Roscommon.

⁶ *Omnes*. oimr (for oimner), MS.

⁷ *Dormierunt*. doimiernt, MS.

⁸ *Mac Lachlainn*. mas clacluinn, MS.

pilgrimage to Rome, and he died¹. Mac Lachlainn was expelled from the sovereignty of Tealach-óg, and Aedh, grandson of Ferghal, was made king in his place. A.D. [1051.]

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 27th of the moon; the age of the Lord fifty-two years and a thousand. Domhnall Bán Ua Briain was slain by the men of Connacht. Braen, son of Maelmordha, king of Laighen, [died]² in Colainea.³ Macraith, grandson of Donnchadh, king of Eoghanacht-Chaisil, died. [1052.]

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 7th of the moon; the age of the Lord fifty-three years and a thousand. Mac-na-hoidhche⁴ Ua Ruaire, royal heir of Connacht, was slain by Diarmaid Ua Cuinn on an island of Loch-hArbhech.⁵ Flaithbhertach Ua Maelfhabhaill, king of Carraig-Brachaide, and Murchadh Ua Beollain, airchinnech of Druim-cliabh, omnes⁶ in pace dormierunt.⁷ A preying expedition by Mac Lachlainn⁸ and the men of Magh-Itha, against the Cenel-Binnigh of Loch-Drochait, when they carried off three hundred cows, and killed Duibhemhna, son Cinaeth, viz.:—the vice-abbot of Cluain-Fiachna, and Cúmacha, son of Clairchen, steward of Dal-Cais. Maelcrón, son of Cathal, king of Bregh, was slain by Ua Riagain. Donnchadh Ua Cellachain, royal heir of Caisel, was slain by the Osraighe. Niall Ua hEighnich, king of Feara-Manach, was slain by the Feara-Luing. [1053.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 18th of the moon; the age of the Lord fifty-four years and a thousand. Imhar, son of Aralt, king of the Foreigners, died. Aedh, grandson of Ferghal, king of Tealach-óg, and the son of Archu⁹ Ua Celechain, king of Ui-Bresail, were slain by the men of Fernmhagh. The victory of Finn-mhagh was gained over the Ui-Meith and the men of Uachtar-thire, by the Ui-Echach, in which fell the Croibhdherg,¹⁰ royal heir of Uachtar-thire. Aedh, son of [1054.]

⁹ *Archu*; lit. "slaughter hound," from ap, slaughter, and eu, a hound.

¹⁰ *The Croibhdherg*; i.e. "the red-handed," or, more literally, "red fist."

Ceinnéidigh mic Duinnneuan, murpe élonne Toirprehelbaigh, do marbad do Connachtaib. Caṡ eoir pira Alban ocup Saxpanaib, i toipepaṡar tri míle oipepaib Alban, ocup míle go leitṡ do Saxpanaib, im Dolfinn mac Finnṡar. Loṡ Surṡe Oṡpáin a Sléibṡ Suapeaṡa do élúṡ a noipeṡoh oíṡṡe péle Míchil, condeachair ipin Páṡaill, quod non auditum est ab antiquis.

[Ktt. Enáir .i. p.; Lxxix. Coic bliatna .l. ar míle air in Tigepna. Domnall ruatṡ O ḡpáin do marbaṡ la .h. nṡṡṡin. Sillapaṡraic pí Oṡpṡaigh [do ecc]. Maíṡm pía Toirprealbaṡ .h. mḡpáin for Murchaṡ .h. mḡpáin, dú aṡtoipepaṡar ceitri ceṡ im ceitri tóirprechaib. Caṡ marṡarṡighṡ pía nṡṡṡáleirṡe, comarba Paṡraic, for mac loingriṡ h1 Maolṡṡeclaínn .i. comarba Finnén ocup Colum Cille, dú iṡtoipepaṡar ile.

[Ktt. Enáir .ii. p.; L. x. Sé bliatna .l. ar míle air in Tigepna. Caṡuraṡ mac Sippṡarṡán, comarba Cuinṡ i Cianachta; Cetṡarṡ, cenṡ cleipech Muman, quieuepunt. Cpeṡ Lá Níall mac Maolṡṡeclaínn for Dál nṡṡraigh, go ṡṡuc .xx. ceṡ do ṡuaib, ocup tri .xx. duine do bṡarṡ. Plann Maíṡṡoipeach, aṡṡo píle ocup aṡ[ṡ]ṡep Léiṡinn, ocup poí ṡenṡura Epenn, in uita eṡepna pequeuit.

¹ *Dolfinn*. There is no mention of this Dolfinn in the account of this battle given in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, which has it under the same year; the only person of the name occurring in the Chronicle being Dolphin, Earl of Cumberland, expelled by William in 1092. The battle is briefly recorded in the Annals of Tighernach. See O'Connor's ed., *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, tom. II., p. 299, where the editor incorrectly adds, "silet de hoc praelio Chron. Sax."

² [*Died*]. The corresponding expression in the text, [do ecc], is supplied from Ann. Ult.

³ *Relic-house*, marṡarṡighṡ; i.e., the house (at Armagh?) in which the *martra*, or relics of the martyrs were kept. The Annals of Tighernach record the event in a more intelligible manner: cath eoir Dubdalethe, comarba Paṡraic, ocup Murchaṡ h. Maolṡṡeclaínn, comarba Finnén ocup Colum Cille, ac corṡum marṡraige: "a battle between Dubh-da-lethe, comarb of Patrick, and Murchadh Ua Maelséchlain, comarb of Finnen and Colum Cille, contending for relics (*martraige*)." Murchadh Ua Maeil-sechlain is not included in the list of the successors of Colum Cille pub-

Cennedigh, son of Donnucuan, steward of Clann-Toir-dhealbhaigh, was slain by the men of Connacht. A battle between the men of Alba and the Saxons, in which fell three thousand of the men of Alba, and one thousand and a half of the Saxons, together with Dolfinn,¹ son of Finntar. Loch-suidhe-Odhrain, in Sliabh-guaire, stole away in the end of the night of the festival of Michael, and went into the Fabhall, quod non auditum est ab antiquis. A.D.
[1054.]

The kalends of January, on the 1st feria, the 29th of the moon; the age of the Lord fifty-five years and a thousand. Domhnall Ruadh O'Briain was slain by Ua hEidhin. Gillapatraic, king of Osraighe, [died].² A victory was gained by Toirdhelbhach Ua Briain over Murchadh Ua Briain, in which four hundred were slain, together with fourteen chieftains. The battle of the relic-house³ was gained by Dubh-da-leithe, comarb of Patrick, over the son of Loingsech Ua Maelsechlainn, i.e. the comarb of Finnén and of Colum Cille, in which many were slain. [1055.]

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 10th of the moon; the age of the Lord fifty-six years and a thousand. Cathusach, son of Gerrgarbhan, comarb of Caineach in Cianachta,⁴ and Cetfadh, head of the clerics of Mumha, quieverunt. A predatory expedition by Niall, son of Maelsechlainn, against the Dál-Araidhe, when he carried off two thousand cows, and three score men as prisoners. Flann Mainistrech, chief poet, and chief lector, and professor of the history of Erin, in vita æterna requievit.⁵ Lightning came and killed three [1056.]

lished by Dr. Reeves in his ed. of *Adamnan's* life of the Saint, and therefore it is to be presumed that Murchadh was only abbot of Cluain-Iraird and Kells, founded respectively by Sts. Finnen and Colum Cille. The event has been omitted by the Four Masters.

⁴ *Cianachta*; i.e. Cianachta of Glenn Geimhin, now the bar. of Keenaght, co. Londonderry, in which St. Caineach was born, and founded the church of Drumachose or Termonkenny.

⁵ *Requievit*, *requiepcit*, MS.

Tene géláin do éocht sup ro mairb triar as Durrert
Tóla ocup mac leisinn as Supr, ocup suppo bup
inbile. Cpeš do chuádo Eochard .h. Plaitéin i Maš
loša, oíðce noolac mór, go dtac .u. ceo bó conuice
uirpce .i. co hošuinm Maše Uaša, ocup porpágrat na
bú irin ašuinm, ocup ro báite ochtar ar da pichat
oíš, im Cúleno mac Dergáin.

Clit. Enair .iii. p.; L. xxi. Seacht mbliadna .l. ar
mile air in Tígepna. Niall .h. hEnechán, pí Cenel
neŋda, a pur occipup ept. Dáingal .h. Donnchada, pu
Eoganachta Cairil, do éuitim la Murchad .h. Úriain.
Pinnguine .h. Pinnguine, pōašina Mumán, do
éuitim la Maolreclann mac mDuc. Maolpuanarō
.h. Pošartaiš, pí deirceipte Eli, do éuitim la Donnchad
mac Úriain. Dubōáleite .h. Cinasōa, arceinnech
Copeage, ocup Rošartac mac Pēpōmnaš, comarba
Colum Cille, in Domino domierunt. Domnall .h.
Ruairc do mairbāš la Domnall mac Maolpuanarō, pí
per Manach.

Clit. Enair .u. p.; L. ii.; ocht mbliadna .l. ar mile
air in Tígepna. Imlech lošair do loread co leir,
eoir dāimliaš ocup éloictech. Lulac mac Šilla
Comšáin, arpošiz Alban, do mairbar la Maolcolum
mac Donnchada i cat. Mašm Sleibe Crotu puā
Diarmaid mac Maolnambó, por Donnchadh mac
mDriain, dú i torchar Cairppi .h. Lišōa, arcehinneč
Imliš lšair, ocup Ríšardan mac Concoirne, pí Ele,
et alii multi. Mac Bethad mac Pinnlaoič, arpoiz

¹ *Fastnesses*. inbile. This word is probably a mistake. The Ann. Ult. (Dublin copy) has "in mbile," "the tree." In Dr. O'Connor's ed. of the Annals referred to, the words in inbile are incorrectly printed in mbanle, i.e. "the place."

² *Magh-Uatha*. So in Four Mast. and in the Annals of Ulster. Dr.

O'Donovan is wrong in saying (Four Mast., p. 872, note 2), that the name is written Abhainn-Maighe-nItha in the Ann. Ult. It is printed so in Dr. O'Connor's text, but the Dublin MS. has the name abainn Maše hUatha.

³ *Of them*; i.e. of the predatory band.

persons at Disert-Tola, and a student at Sord, and broke fastnesses.¹ Eochaidh Ua Flaithemh went on a preying expedition into Magh-Itha, on the night of great Christmas, and he brought five hundred cows to the water, i.e. to the river of Magh-Uatha;² and they left the cows in the river, and forty-eight of them³ were drowned, along with Cuilend, son of Dergan. A.D. [1056.]

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 21st of the moon; the age of the Lord fifty-seven years and a thousand. Niall Ua hEgnechain, king of Cenel-Enna, a suis occisus est. Dunghal Ua Donnchadha, king of Eoghanacht-Caisil, fell by Murchadh Ua Briain.⁴ Finnghuine, grandson of Finnghuine, royal heir of Mumha, fell by Maelsechlainn, son of Brec. Maelruanaidh Ua Fogartaigh, king of the South of Eile, fell by Donnchadh, son of Brian. Dubhdhaleithe Ua Cinaetha, airchinnech of Corcach, and Robhartach, son of Ferdomhnach, comarb of Colum Cille, in Domino dormierunt. Domhnall Ua Ruairc was slain by Domhnall, son of Maelruanaidh, king of Feara-Manach. [1057.]

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 2nd⁵ of the moon; the age of the Lord fifty-eight years and a thousand. Imlech-Ibhair was entirely burned, both stone church and steeple. Lulach, son of Gillacomghain, chief king of Alba, was slain by Maelcoluim, son of Donnchadh, in battle. The victory of Sliabh-Crot *was gained* by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbó, over Donnchadh, son of Brian, in which fell Cairpre Ua Lighdha, airchinnech of Imlech-Ibhair, and Ribhardan, son of Cucoirne, king of Eile, et alii multi. Mac Bethad, son of Finnlaech, [1058.]

⁴ *Ua Briain*; i.e. O'Brian, grandson or descendant of Brian. The MS. has *mac Brian*, son of Brian, but this is a mistake, as Murchadh, son of Brian, was slain in the battle of Clontarf in 1014. The Murchadh here referred to was Murchadh *sgiaith gearr* (Mur-

rough "short shield"), whose death is recorded under the year 1068, *infra*, and who was the second son of Donnchadh, or Donogh, son of Brian Boromha.

⁵ *The 2nd*. The MS. erroneously reads xii (12).

Alban, do marbhad la Maolcoluim mac n'Donnchada i caé.

¶ Clt. Enaip iii. p.; l. xiii. Naoi mbliadna .l. ar mile ar in Tigherna. Creac la Maolrechlainn .h. Maoladain a nAipptearaib, co rug tri ceo bó uel paulo pluig, ocur suppo marb Gillauipe mac Aipechtaig, muipe cloinne Sionach. Maolrechlainn .h. bpuic do muchad a nuaim la Maolrechlainn .h. bPaoláin. Aoð .h. Duðda, pi .h. nAmalgaða, a puir occuip ept. Creac la hApoðar mág laélainn co Cenel Eogain, a nOal Aparaðe, co tuicrat bopuina mhor, ocur da ceo duine eoir mabhad ocur epðabal. Cathal mac Tighernáin, pi iapthair Connacht; Conðalaé .h. Ríagan, piðamna Tempach; Duarcan .h. hEgra, pi Luighe; Gilla Coemhgin mac Gilla Coimhail, piðaimna laighe, occuip punt. Tomaltach .h. Maolbrenuinn, muipe iul Muireghaigh, mortuip ept.

¶ Clt. Enaip. iiii. p.; l. xxiiii. Seprat bliadan ar mile ar in Tigherna. Milleipmo ac .lx. anno Domince Incarnationis. Cogad mór i nApo Maða eoir Cumuscach .h. nEpaðain ocur Duðdáleite, comarba Paipais, imón abduine. Cenantuip do loipad co leip cona ðamliað. Leiteglento do loipad co huilige gémnoðá an deritech. Domnall Oéipreé, ppih amcpara Epenn, ocur Conn na

¹ *Ua Bric*. See next note.

² *Mortuus est*. m. p. (for mortui sunt), MS. The Ann. Ult. have also m. p. In the Annals of the Four Masters, Tomaltagh Ua Maeilbhrenuinn (or O'Mulrennin) is incorrectly stated to have been put to death with Maelsechlain Ua Bric, as above referred to.

³ *Millesimo*. milipimo, MS.

⁴ *Ac*. as, MS.

⁵ *Incarnationis*. incarnationis, MS.

⁶ *Ua nEradhain*. h. nEpaðadain,

MS. The Ann. Ult. have this entry, word for word with the present chronicle; but it is not given in Tighernach, or the Four Masters. It appears from the Chron. Scotorum that Cumuscach was successful in the contest, as the record in the latter authority (1058=1060) is "a change of abbots at Ard-Macha, viz. :—Cumuscach Ua Eradhain in the place of Dubhdalethe."

⁷ *Dertech*. This word, which is also written *dairtech*, *deartech*, *durtech*, and *duirtech*, is supposed to mean "domus penitentiae." It is usually translated "oratory." See Petrie's Round

chief king of Alba, was slain by Maelcoluim, son of Donnchadh, in battle. A.D. —

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 13th of the moon; the age of the Lord fifty-nine years and a thousand. A preying expedition by Maelsechlainn Ua Madadhain into Airthera, when he carried off three hundred cows, *vel paulo plus*, and killed Gíllamuire Mac Airechtaigh, steward of Clann-Sionaigh. Maelsechlainn Ua Bric¹ was smothered in a cave by Maelsechlainn Ua Faelain. Aedh Ua Dubhda, king of Uí-Amhalghadha, *a suis occisus est*. A preying expedition by Ardghar Mac Lachlainn, with the Cenel-Eoghain, into Dal-Araidhe, when they carried off a great cattle spoil, and killed or captured two hundred persons. Cathal, son of Tighernan, king of the West of Connacht; Conghalach Ua Riagain, royal heir of Temhair; Duarcan Ua hEghra, king of Luighne; Gillacaeimhghin, son of Gíllacomghaill, royal heir of Laighen, *occisi sunt*. Tomaltach Ua Maelbhreanuinn, steward of Sil-Muiredhaigh, *mortuus est*.² [1059.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 24th of the moon; the age of the Lord sixty years and a thousand; *millesimo*³ *ac*⁴ *sexagesimo anno Dominicæ Incarnationis*.⁵ A great war in Ard-Macha, between Cumuscach Ua nEradhain⁶ and Dubhdhaleithe, *comarb* of Patrick, regarding the abbacy. Cenannus was altogether burned, together with its stone church. Leithghlenn was completely burned, with the exception of the *dertech*.⁷ Domhnall Deissech,⁸ chief *anmchara*⁹ of Erinn, and Conn- [1060.]

Towers, Trans. R. I. Acad., vol. xx., pp. 119, 120, 341, where many references to the nature and use of the *dertech* will be found.

³ *Deissech*; i.e. of the Deise, a tribe name still preserved in those of the baronies of Decies-within-Drum, and Decies - without - Drum, in the co.

Waterford, and Deece, in the co. Meath.

⁹ *Anmchara*; i.e. confessor; lit. "soul friend;" the word being a compound of the Lat. *animæ carus*. See Dr. Reeves's Tract on *The Culdees of the British Islands* (Trans. R. I. Acad., vol. xxiv), p. 88.

mbocht Cluana mic Nóir, ar Chriptum uocati punt. Flannagán .h. Cellaiḡ, ní bpeḡ, do héc ina ailtirí.

[Ctt. Enár .ii. p.; L. u.; bliadan percat ar míle aoir in Tígeirna. Muiredach. .h. Maoleolum, aircin-nech Doire, [do ec]. Domnall .h. Maoldoraid do maibad la Ruairí .h. Canannán a caé. Cúlad mac Congalach, ní Uachtair éire, in penitencia mortuur ept. Miall mac Maoilreclainn mortuur ept. Slúagad la hAod .h. Concobair co Ceno éoraó, suppo bupr in searraig, ocup sup mhíe in tippat. Glend dá laéa do loicad go leir.

[Ctt. Enár .iii. p.; L. xii. Da bliadan .la. ar míle aoir in Tígeirna. Ruairí .h. Flaithbertaig, ní iarthair Connacht. Domnall .h. Moeldoraid do maibad la hAod .h. Concobair i caé. Silla Cuiort .h. Moeldoraid, comarba Colum Cille eoir Eunnir Albain, [quieuit]. Cread la hAodgar mág laélaun i Connachtoib, co dtuacat pé mhíle do buaib, ocup míle do dáoinib. Ruairí mac Concarrige, rídamna Perymarde, do maibad do mac Heill h1 Ruairc.

[Ctt. Enár .iii. p.; L. xxiii.; tri bliadna .la. ar míle ar in Tígeirna. Cathal .h. Donnchada, ní .h. nEchach Muman, [do maibad]. Cárulig .h. Taidg, ní bper lí; Moelrechlainn .h. Moðadán, rídamna

¹ *Conn-na-mbocht.* In English, "Conn of the poor."

² [*Died*]. [do ec]. Supplied from the Four Mast.

³ *Mortuus est.* mortuur punt, MS.; from which it would appear that some other names, intended to have been recorded, were omitted by the transcriber of the Chronicle.

⁴ *Burned.* At the end of the entry for this year one of the transcribers of the Chronicle has added the following memorandum:—"Ír im rḡitac do báire Druan mic Diarmada. A.D. 1589. Mhíu ríur bádó."

"I am fatigued from the book of Brian Mac Diarmada. A.D. 1589. I am Philip Badlaigh." The last figure has been mutilated and reduced to a 0, so that the date has been read 1580 by O'Curry. See, *Lectures*, &c., p. 94. Four leaves of paper follow, all blank except a few verses scribbled on the back page of the 2nd leaf.

⁵ *Ua Flaithbheartaigh.* See next note.

⁶ *Domhnall Ua Maeldoraidh.* This is evidently an incorrect repetition of the entry under the preceding year, recording the death of Domhnall Ua

na-mbocht¹ of Cluain-mic-Nois, ad Christum vocati sunt. Flannagan Ua Cellaigh, king of Bregb, died on his pilgrimage. A.D.
[1060.]

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 5th of the moon; the age of the Lord sixty-one years and a thousand. Muiredhach, grandson of Maelcoluim, air-chinnech of Doire, [died].² Domhnall Ua Maeldoraidh was slain by Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, in a battle. Culadh, son of Conghalach, king of Uachtar-thire, in poenitentia mortuus est.³ Niall, son of Malsechlainn, mortuus est. A hosting by Aedh Ua Conchobhair to Cenn-coradh, when he demolished the fortress, and filled up the well. Glenn-da-locha was completely burned.⁴ [1061.]

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 16th of the moon; the age of the Lord sixty-two years and a thousand. Ruaidhri Ua Flaithbheartaigh,⁵ king of the West of Connacht; Domhnall Ua Maeldoraidh⁶ was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, in battle. Gillachrist Ua Maeldoraidh, comarb of Colum Cille both in Erin and Alba, [quievit].⁷ A predatory expedition by Ardghar Mac Lachlainn into Connacht, when they carried off six thousand cows, and a thousand persons. Ruaidhri, son of Cu-cairrge, royal heir of Fernmhagh, was killed by the son of Niall Ua Ruaire. [1062.]

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 27th of the moon; the age of the Lord sixty-three years and a thousand. Cathal Ua Domhachdha, king of Uí-Echach-Mumhan, [was slain].⁸ Cudhuiligh Ua Taidhg, king of Feara-Li; Malsechlainn Ua Madadhain, royal heir [1063.]

Maeldoraidh (or O'Muldory), at the hands of Ruaidhri Ua Canannain. The words which follow, viz. :—"was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, in battle," belong properly to the previous entry, which should therefore read "Ruaidhri Ua Flaithbheartaigh, king of the West of Connacht,

was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, in battle."

⁷ [*Quievit*]. Supplied from the *Ann.* of Tighernach.

⁸ [*Wasslain*]. [*Ṭoo map̄baō*]. Supplied from the *Ann.* Four Mast, which add that Cathal was slain by his own son, Finnshuilech, or the "fair eyed."

Oiliḡ, a ruir inimicir occirir runt, [i.] o Cénel Conaill. Connítheoh móir la mág Laélaínn otá Glend Suilḡe riap co hiarthar Luḡne, ocur go Muaidh O nAlmalḡada, du atangadar riḡraide Connacht ina ttech, im Aoḡ .h. Conchobair, ocur im Aoḡ mac Neill i Ruairc, ocur im mac Airt h1 Ruairc. Uairn Alia a ḡCera do ḡabail o Connachtaib for muinter Aoḡa h1 Concobair, in ro muchad .lx. ar ced. Niall mac Eochada, airt in Ulaḡ, a égin in Nouembir, in Darḡaoir, ocur in .xiii. [epca].

[Ct. Enair .u. p.; L. .ix.; ceitir bliada .lx. ar mile air in Tígeḡna. Doilḡén .h. Sonā, archinnech Airt Spata; in Dall .h. Lonain pḡiméḡeir per Muman; Eochad .h. Doréir, archinnech Doínnaiḡ mór Moḡe h1ta, in Domino doḡmepunt. Muirceḡach .h. Neill, rí Tealā óḡ, do marbad; o Uib Cremthainn occirir eḡ. Donnchad mac ḡrian ḡpoirne, airtíḡ Muman, do eḡ a Róir in aileir. Darḡad .h. Lorain, rídamna Laiḡen, do mārbad la Cenel Eogain a nUlltoib. Ardḡal mág Laélaínn, rí Oiliḡ, do eḡ a Tealaiḡ óḡ, et repultur eḡ in Airt Macha in maḡpoleo pḡsum. Leobelén, rí ḡretan, do marbad la mac Iacoir. Echmaḡach, rí ḡall, do éḡ.

[Ct. Enair .iii. p.; L. .xx. Coir bliada .lx. ocur mile air in Tígeḡna. Duḡtach Albanach, pḡir anmāra Epenn ocur Alban, a nAirt Macha quieit. Donnchad .h. Maḡḡaínn, rí Ulaḡ, do mārbad a mḡennair a

¹ *Muaidh*; i.e. the river Muaidh, or Moy, in the territory of the Ui Amhalghadha, or Tirawley, between the counties of Mayo and Sligo.

² *Came into his house*; or, in other words, "submitted to him."

³ *Connachtmen*. So also in the Ann. Ul.; but the Four Masters say the "Conmaicni," which is more likely to be correct.

⁴ *The 9th*. The MS. erroneously reads x. ix. (19th).

⁵ *Ardḡal*. Called Ardghar under the year 1062.

⁶ *Mausoleo*. αὐριόλιο (ausolio), MS.

⁷ *Leobhelin*. The Annals of Ulster more correctly read "Mac Leobelín," "the son of Leobhelín," i.e. Grifud, or Gruffudd, son of Llewelyn, whose death is recorded in the *Brut y Tywysogion* at the year 1061, but under 1063

of Oilech, a suis inimicis occisi sunt, [viz. :]—by the Cenel-Conaill. A great coigne by Mac Lachlainn from Glenn-Suiligh westwards to the west of Luighne, and to Muaidh¹ of Ui-Amhalghadha, when the chieftains of Connacht came into his house,² with Aedh Ua Conchobhair, and with Aedh, the son of Niall Ua Ruairc, and with the son of Art Ua Ruairc. The cave of Alla, in Cera, was captured by the Connachtmen,³ against the people of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, in which one hundred and sixty persons were suffocated. Niall, son of Eochaidh, chief king of Uladh, died on the ides of November, on a Thursday, and on the 18th [of the moon].

A.D.
[1063.]

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 9th⁴ of the moon; the age of the Lord sixty-four years and a thousand. Doilghen Ua Sona, airchinnech of Ard-Sratha; the blind Ua Lonain, chief poet of the men of Mumha; Eochaidh Ua Doreidh, airchinnech of Domhnach-mór of Magh-Itha, in Domino dormierunt. Muirchertach Ua Neill, king of Tealach-óg, was slain; by the Ui-Cremthainn occisus est. Donnchadh, son of Brian Boromha, chief king of Mumha, died in Rome, on his pilgrimage. Diarmaid Ua Lorcaín, royal heir of Laighen, was slain by the Cenel-Eoghain, in Uladh. Ardghal⁵ Mac Lachlainn, king of Oilech, died at Tealach-og, et sepultus est in Ard-Macha, in mausoleo⁶ regum. Leobheilin,⁷ king of Britain, was slain by the son of Iacop. Echmarcach, king of the Foreigners, died.

[1064.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 20th of the moon; the age of the Lord sixty-five years and a thousand. Dubhthach Albanach,⁸ chief anmchara⁹ of Erin and Alba, quievit in Ard-Macha. Donnchadh Ua Mathghamhna, king of Uladh, was slain at Bennchair a

[1065.]

in the *Annales Cambriæ*; in neither of which Chronicles, however, is the name of his slayer given.

⁸ *Dubhthach Albanach*; i.e. Dubhthach Albanicus, or the Scotchman.

See Dr. Reeves's interesting note regarding this Dubhthach, *Adamnan*, p. 401, note ^a.

⁹ *Anmchara*; i.e. confessor. See note ⁹, p. 57, *supra*.

ruir. Aoð .h. hualgairce do gabail riðe Ceneoil Eogain. Mac Taidg h1 Cellaið, pí O Maine, ocur flaitheptach O flaitheptaið, pi iarthair Connacht, occiri punt la hAoð .h. Concobair. Domnall .h. loingrið, pí Dal nAraide, ocur Muirceptach .h. Maolraibhull, pi Cairpge bracaize, do marbad o uib Méth. Leogán mac Laiðné, pí Laiðne, do marbad la Conchobair .h. Maolpeclainn. Echnið .h. hAitheir, pi .h. nEchach, do marbad do Ceneil Eogain.

[Lit. Enar 1. p.; L. 1. Se bliadna .la. ar mile ar in Tigerna. Aoð .h. Ruairc, pi .h. mBruiun, mortuut ert ptatim iap norguin Sepine Paopae. Gillaibraide, imorro, pí .h. mBruiun, ocur mac Senáin, pí Galeng, occiri punt. Cnó mef mór i nEriun uile, ut rebellat fluminibus.

[Lit. Enar .iii. p.; L. .xiii. Seacht mbliadna .la. ar mile ar in Tigerna. Sloigeat la Toirprehealbach .h. mBríain co loð Cime, corpur maib don tplóigeo rin .h. Conchobair, pí Cairpge luacra. Cell dapa cona templaið do uile loceat. Aoð in ðai ðepnaíð, mac Taidg in eich ðil mic Cathail .i. aiprí ðoigeo Connacht ocur luam gairce na nðaoideal, do marbad i cað Tuplaið Aðna la hAoð mac Airt Uallaið h1 Ruairc, ocur Aoð .h. Concunnn, pí .h. nDairmað, et alii multi.

¹ *Luighne*. Laiðne (Laighne), MS. In the Annals of Tighernach, of Ulster, and the Four Mast, the name of the territory is "Gailenga," a district partly represented at present by the barony of Morgallion, in the co. Meath. The name of Laighne, or more properly Luighne, is now preserved in that of the barony of Lune, in the same county.

² *Was slain*. do marbad (do marbad). These words are erroneously repeated in the MS.

³ *Immediately*. ptatim (sdaitim) for ptatim MS.

⁴ *Ut rebellat fluminibus*. flumm-ebur, MS. This expression is intended to denote that the nuts shed by the trees choked the rivers, or, as the Four Masters paraphrase it, "that the course of brooks and streamlets was impeded."

⁵ *The 3rd feria, 23rd of the moon*. There is here a double mistake. The first of January in the year 1067 occurred on Monday, the Dom. Letter being G, and coincided with the 12th day of the moon's age. But the notation seems to be that of the next year.

⁶ *Ua Conchobhair*. Dr. O'Donovan,

suis. Aedh, grandson of Ualgharg, assumed the kingship of Cenel-Eoghain. The son of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, king of Ui-Maine, and Flaithbheartach Ua Flaithbheartaigh, king of the West of Connacht, occisi sunt by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. Domhnall Ua Loingsigh, king of Dal-Araidhe, and Muirchertach Ua Maelfabhaill, king of Carraig-Brachaighe, were slain by the Ui-Méth. Leogan, son of Laighnen, king of Luighne,¹ was slain² by Conchobhar Ua Maelsechlainn. Echmhidh Ua hAitheidh, king of Ui-Echach, was slain by the Cenel-Eoghain.

A.D.

[1065.]

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 1st of the moon; the age of the Lord sixty-six years and a thousand. Aedh Ua Ruairc, king of Ui-Briuin, mortuus est, immediately³ after the plundering of the shrine of Patrick. Gillabraide, moreover, king of Ui-Briuin, and the son of Senan, king of Gailenga, occisi sunt. A great nut crop in all Erin, ut rebellat fluminibus.⁴ [1066.]

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria,⁵ the 23rd of the moon⁶; the age of the Lord sixty-seven years and a thousand. A hosting by Toirdhelbhach Ua Briain to Loch Cime, on which hosting Ua Conchobhair,⁶ king of Ciarraighe-Luachra, was slain. Cill-dara, with its churches, was entirely burned. Aedh "of the gapped spear," son of Tadhg "of the white steed," son of Cathal, i.e. the high-king of the province of Connacht, and the helmsman of the valour of the Gaeidhel, was slain in the battle of Turlach-Aghna by Aedh, son of Art Uallach Ua Ruairc; and Aedh Ua Concenainn, king of Ui-Diarmada, et alii⁷ multi. [1067.]

in a note to his ed. of the Four Mast. (p. 891, note*), observes "according to the Annals of Tigernach and those of Boyle, which correspond in recording his death in this year (1067), his name was Hugh." There is no such statement in either of the authorities referred to. Dr. O'Donovan seems to

have confounded Ua Conchobhair, or O'Conor, of Ciarraighe-Luachra, with Aedh Ua Conchobhair, king of Connacht, whose death in the battle of Turlach-Aghna is recorded by Tigernach at the year indicated, but in the Annals of Boyle under the year 1064.

⁷ *Alii.* alii, MS.

[Ct. Enaip .iii. p.; L. xxiii.; ocht mbliatona .lx. ar mile air in Tigerna. Maíom riébe do éabairt do Coó .h. Maoiltreclainn ar a deiríathair buéin .i. Domnall mac Neill mic Maoiltreclainn, ri Oilig, sup marbad ann Domnall fein, ocur don Domnall, inorro, do gairéi Domnall na mbocht. Murchao .h. Óriain, rídaíhna Muman, do marbad la ríra Teppa. Flaitberach .h. Pergus, rí Telca óg, do guin la Cenel mDinní.

[Ct. Enaip .u. p.; L. iii.; .ix. mbliatona .lx. ar mile air in Tigerna. Dún dá leéglar ocur Arda rraá, ocur Lurca, ocur Supo Colum Cille, ab igne diiripate punt. h. hCoó, rí .h. bPiaárá Arda rraá, moptuip ert.

[Ct. Enaip .ui. p.; L. xu. Seachtmódo bliatona ar mile air in Tigerna. .h. Flaitrí, rí Ulaó, do aérighat la .h. Moelpuanáó ocur la uillta; acht chena ro marbad ant .h. Moelpuanáó rin ro cedóir i caé, la Donnleá .h. neochada. Murchao mac Diarmada, rí Lagen ocur Gall, [moptuip ert], et repultuip ert in Accliaé. Ab la .i. mac mic Doeáin, do marbad do mac in abao h1 Maoiltoaraó. Termann Dábeóc do arguin do Ruaoíri O Canannáin; et uindecuip Teup et Daéog, ante plenum annum.

[Ct. Enaip .iii. p.; L. xxiii.; bliadain reachtmódo ar mile air in Tigerna. Cill rapa, ocur Glenn da laá, ocur Cluan Dulcáin epemate punt.

[Ct. Enaip .i. p.; L. ui.; óa bliadain .lxx. ar mile

¹ *Memorable defeat.* Maíom riébe. Dr. O'Donovan (Four Mast. ad. an.) considered riébe to be the name of a place, and translates "the battle of Sithbhe." But the word riébe is in many glossaries explained "riébeo .i. pot a clá," "perpetual;" i.e., "its fame is long."

² *Domhnall na mbocht;* i.e. "Domhnall (or Daniel) of the poor."

³ *Dissipatæ.* diiripatta (disipatta), MS.

⁴ *Hi;* i.e. Hi (or I) Colum Cille, or Iona.

⁵ *Mac-in-abaid;* i.e. "the son of the abbot." There was an abbot of Hi called Gillachrist Ua Maeldoraidh, whose death is recorded under the year 1062, *supra*; and Dr. Reeves supposes that he was the father of the individual who is here called

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 23rd of the moon; the age of the Lord sixty-eight years and a thousand. A memorable defeat¹ was inflicted by Aedh Ua Maelsechlainn on his own brother, viz.:—Domhnall, son of Niall, son of Maelsechlainn, king of Oilech, in which Domhnall himself was slain; and this Domhnall, moreover, was usually called “Domhnall nambocht.”² Murchadh Ua Briain, royal heir of Mumha, was slain by the men of Tefia. Flaithbhertach, grandson of Ferghal, king of Tealach-óg, was *mortally* wounded by the Cenel-Binnigh. A.D. [1068.]

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 4th of the moon; the age of the Lord sixty-nine years and a thousand. Dún-da-lethglas, and Ard-Sratha, and Lusca, and Sord-Choluim-Chille, ab igne dissipatæ³ sunt. Ua Aedha, king of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-Sratha, mortuus est. [1069.]

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 15th of the moon; the age of the Lord seventy years and a thousand. Ua Flaithri, king of Uladh, was dethroned by Ua Maelruanaidh and the Ulidians; but this Ua Maelruanaidh was slain in battle immediately after, by Donn-sleibhe Ua hEochadha. Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, king of Laighen and of the Foreigners, [mortuus est], et sepultus est in Ath-cliath. The abbot of Hi,⁴ i.e. the grandson of Baethan, was slain by Mac-in-abaid⁵ Ua Mael-doraidh. Termonn-Dabheog was plundered by Ruaidhri O'Canannain, et vindicavit Deus et Dabheog ante⁶ plenum annum. [1070.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 26th of the moon; the age of the Lord seventy-one years and a thousand. Cill-dara, and Glenn-da-locha, and Cluain-Dolcain crematæ⁷ sunt. [1071.]

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 7th of the moon; the age of the Lord seventy-two years and a [1072.]

“son of the abbot Ua Mael-doraidh.”
See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 401, note b.

⁶ *Ante*. 7, for et, MS. The word ante is supplied from the Annals of

Ulster. Ruaidhri O'Canannain's death is entered under the next year.

⁷ *Crematæ*. crematæ (crematte), MS.

aoir in Tígeirna. Diarmaid mac Maoilnámhá, in
laigen ocus Gall, do tuitim i caé la Conchobair .h.
Maolprechlann .i. pí Tempaé, ocus ár Gall ocus
laigen uime; in reachtmaó la d'pébra, maire illaí
reachtíuime inar pepad in caé rin. h. Pógarta, pí
Eli, do mairbad la .h. m'Bríain. Ruaidrí O Canannain,
pí Cenel Conaill, do mairbad la .h. Maoldoraid .i.
Aongus. Franca do dól i nClbain, co tucpat mac piú
Clbain i neidreacht leó.

[ctt. Enaip .iii. p.; l. xiii.; tri bliatna ap lax. ap
mile aoir in Tígeirna. Conchobair .h. Maolprech-
lann, pí Tempaé, do mairbad do mac Flann mic
Maolprechlann, dar páruaó bacla iorra, baculo
pprepente. Sloigeo la Toirrdhealbaé i Leir Cuinn, con-
derna creiú ndairíúíde i nGaileng, ocus suppo mairb
Maolmóirí O Caéuruiú, in Dpogh. Sitrec mac Clí-
laoiú do mairbad a Manuinn.

[ctt. Enaip .iii. p.; l. xxix. Ceitri bliatna .lax.
ap mile aoir in Tígeirna. Aro macha do loicad in
maire iar m'belltaine, cona huilí templuib ocus
éloguib, etir paiú ocus trian. Raígnall .h. Maóadain,
píóadain Oiliú, occipus ept a ruiú.

[ctt. Enaip .ii. p.; l. x.; coic bliatna .lax. ap mile
aoir in Tígeirna. Goppaó mac Raígnall, in Clá
cliat; Cmoet .h. Conbethaó .i. toirprech Cenel m'Brínniú,

¹ *Seventh day of February.* The Ann. Ult. and the Four Mast. say "the seventh of the Ides of February;" but this comes to the same thing, as the seventh of the Ides coincides with the seventh of this month.

² *As a hostage.* i neidreacht (i neidrecht); lit. "in hostageship."

³ *The 3rd feria, the 18th of the moon.* The MS. has iii p. l. iii (quarta feria, lunae viii), but this is a mistake, as the 1st of January in 1073 (the Domin. Letter being F) co-

incided with Tuesday, the 18th day of the moon that began on the 15th of December, 1072.

⁴ *Baculo.* bacolo (bacolo), MS. For an interesting account of the Bachall-Iosa (Baculus Jesu), see *Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church*, Dublin; ed. by the Rev. Dr. Todd, for the Irish Archæol. Soc.; Dublin, 1844; Introd., p. vi., sq.

⁵ *Toirdhealbach;* i.e. Toirrdhealbhach (or Turlough) O'Brien, the grandson of king Brian Boromha.

thousand. Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbó, king of Laighen and of the Foreigners, fell in a battle by Conchobhar Ua Maelsechlainn, i.e. king of Temhair, and a slaughter of the Foreigners and Lagenians *was committed* about him. It was the 7th day of February,¹ and Tuesday the day of the week, on which this battle was fought. Ua Fogarta, king of Eile, was slain by Ua Briain. Ruaidhri O'Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was slain by Ua Maeldoraidh, i.e. Aenghus. The French went into Alba, and carried off with them the son of the king of Alba as a hostage.² A.D. [1072.]

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria,³ the 18th³ of the moon; the age of the Lord seventy-three years and a thousand. Conchobhar Ua Maelsechlainn, king of Temhair, was slain by the son of Flann, son of Maelsechlainin, in profanation of the Bachall-Iosa, baculo⁴ præsentē. A hosting by Toirdhealbhach⁵ into Leth-Chuinn, when he committed countless depredations in Gailenga, and when he slew Maelmordha Ua Cathusaigh, king of Bregh. Sitrec, son of Amhlaibh, was slain in Manainn. [1073.]

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 29th of the moon; the age of the Lord seventy-four years and a thousand. Ard-Macha was burned on the Tuesday after May-day, with all its churches and bells, both Rath⁶ and Trian.⁶ Raghnaill Ua Madadhain, royal heir of Oilech, occisus est a suis. [1074.]

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 10th of the moon; the age of the Lord seventy-five years and a thousand. Goffraidh, son of Raghnaill,⁷ king of Ath-cliath, and Cinaeth Ua Conbhethaidh, i.e. chieftain of [1075.]

⁶ *Rath and Trian.* The *Rath* was the central enclosure of the place; and the wards, three in number, which formed the outer belt of habitation, were called *Trians*. See *The Ancient Churches of Armagh*, by the Rev. Dr. Reeves, 1860, p. 14.

⁷ *Son of Raghnaill.* The Ann. Ult. say that Goffraidh, or Godfrey, was the grandson of Raghnaill, which is more likely to be correct, as Raghnaill was slain in the battle of Tara, in A.D. 980.

morpu punt. Sloigeat la Toirpredealbach ocur la leť Mođa i leť Cuinn, co puachtatar co hAť Pírdéagha, cootaropar Aírđialla mađm Ařpa Monann por Muirceptach .h. mđruain, du adtoperatar ile. Donnchad O Canannán, pi čenel Conaill, occipur epť. Domnall mac Murchada, pi Aťa eliať, dhéc do đalari tpi nořđče.

[Ktt. Enaip .ui. p.; L. xxi. Se bliatna .lxx. ap mile aip in Tígeřna. Đilla Ciprť O Đuifđopara, pi Pěp Manach i nĐaiminip la pėpuiť Manach occipur epť. Domnall .h. Cipđán, pi .h. bPiačřach Ařpa ppaťa, ocur ár imme, [do mapbad] do uifť oTuirtpi ocur do čenél mđinnie Đlinne. Murchad mac Plainn h1 Máilřechlainn, pi Temřach ppi pé čpi nořđče, do mapbad a đeloictech Cenannpa do mac Maoláin, pi Đaileng. Sloigeat la Toirpredealbach .h. mđruain aConnachtař, co tánic pi Connacht ina čech .i. Ruairpi .h. Conchobair. Mađm bėlac pía nAcođ .h. Máilřechlainn ocur pía bPėpuiť Muigė h1čā, por Ciannachta, đur po láđ a noepđ ár. Đopmlať inđen h1 Póđarthař, ben Toirpredealbař h1 Đpian, dhéc.

[Ktt. Enaip .i. p.; L. ii. Seacht mbliatna .lxx. ap mile aip in Tígeřna. Sloigeat la Toirpredealbach .h. mđruain a n1ť Cennpelař, đurpo čuifpiř mac Domnall pėmaip, pi .h. Cennpelař. Mac mic Maoláin .i. pi Đaileng, do mapbađ lá Máilřechlain, lá pi Temřach. Murchad O Máilřechlainn do mapbad ó pėpuiť Tėppa.

¹ *Occisus est.* occipri pť (for occisi sunt), MS.

² *Was slain.* The words do mapbad, apparently omitted by the copyist through mistake, are supplied from the Annals of Ulster, the contents of which, at this period, are nearly identical with the entries in the present chronicle.

³ *Cloicteach*; i.e. "bell-house," steeple, or round tower.

⁴ *Son.* Under the next year this person is said to be the "grandson" of Maelan, which is probably correct, as Maelan, son of Conghalach, king of Gailenga, his ancestor, was slain in 978, in the battle of Tara, gained by king Maelsechlain (or Malachy) II. over the Danes. See note ⁵.

⁵ *Came into his house*; i.e. submitted to him.

Cenel-Binnigh, mortui sunt. A hosting by Toirdhealbhach and Leth-Mogha into Leth-Chuinn, until they reached Ath-Fhirdheagha, when the Airghialla gained the victory of Ard-Monainn over Muirchertach Ua Briain, in which many were slain. Donnchadh O'Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, occisus est. Domhnall Mac Murchadha, king of Ath-cliaith, died of three nights' disease. A.D.
[1075.]

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 22nd of the moon; the age of the Lord seventy-six years and a thousand. Gillachrist O'Duibhdara, king of Feara-Manach, occisus est,¹ in Daimhinis, by the Feara-Manach. Domhnall Ua Crichain, king of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-Sratha, [was slain],² with a havoc about him, by the Ui-Tuirtre and the Cenel-Binnigh of the valley. Murchadh, son of Flann Ua Maelsechlainn, king of Temhair during the space of three nights, was slain in the cloiteach³ of Cenannus by the son⁴ of Maelan, king of Gailenga. A hosting by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain to Connacht, when the king of Connacht came into his house,⁵ viz.:—Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. The victory of Belat *was gained* by Aedh Ua Maelsechlain, and by the men of Magh-Itha, over the Cianachta, who were put to slaughter.⁶ Gormlaith, daughter of Ua Fogartaigh, wife of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, died. [1076.]

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 2nd of the moon; the age of the Lord seventy-seven years and a thousand. A hosting by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain into Ui-Cennselaigh, and he put the son of Domhnall Remhar,⁷ king of Ui-Cennselaigh, in chains. The grandson⁸ of Maelan, i.e. the king of Gailenga, was slain by Maelsechlainn, king of Temhair. Murchadh O'Maelsechlainn was slain by the men of Teffa. The victory of the [1077.]

⁶ *Slaughter*; *oepγ ár* (derg ár), lit. "red slaughter."

⁷ *Domhnall Remhar*; i.e. "Domhnall (or Daniel) the fat."

⁸ *Grandson*. See note 4. According to the *Chron. Scotorum* (1073) and the *Four Mast.* (1076), his name was Amhlaibh, or Olaf.

Maíom na Maíle deirge pop pepuib Maíach ríá Cénel
nEogain Tealéa óg, dá i topeparpar ile.

[Ctt. Enáir ii. p.; L. xiii. Ocht mbliadna .lxx. ar
míl aip in Tígeirna. Lorcán .h. úríain dhéc. Leílobar
.h. Laígnén .i. aipríg Oirgíalla, do maíbad la Ruaróir
.h. Ruadacán. Conchobar .h. úríain, rí Teléa óg ocur
ríðamhána Erenn, do maíbad do énel mDinnicé Glinne.
Domnall mac mic Tígeirnáin, rí Conmaicne, do maíbad.
Cathal mac Domnall, rí énel nEirí, do maíbad la
Cénel Eogain na hInnirí.

[Ctt. Enáir .iii. p.; L. xiiii. ; .ix. mbliadna .lxx. ar
míle aip in Tígeirna. Ceallac O Ruadacá, apd ollamh
Erenn, [do éc]. Cúimíde mac mic Lorcán, rí Pínníuige,
[do éc].

[Ctt. Enáir .ii. p.; L. ii. Ochtmíoda bliadan ar míle
aip in Tígeirna. Donn .h. Leílobar, rí Pínníuige,
do maíbad do Uíbh Laíten a pleib Ruad. Maíom
Acá Eirgail a taob Cloáir, pop pepuib Maíach rían
Domnall mág Laílan ocur ríá bpepuib Muige hÍca, i
toipeair Sítreac .h. Caoimhán ocur mac Neill hÍ Éir-
páich, et alii multi.

[Ctt. Enáir .iii. p.; L. xiii.; bliadan ochtmíoda ar
míle aip in Tígeirna. h. Maígamna, rí Ulaó, do
maíbad la Donnpleib .h. nEocharda, a nDán dá leí
glar. Corcach cona templab, ocur Cell Dálíá, ab
igne dírripate punt.

[Ctt. Enáir .iii. p.; L. xiiii.; dá bliadan .lxxx. ar
míle [aip in Tígeirna]. Gilla Cuir .h. Maípaíall, rí
Cairíge bpaíde, dhéc. Domnall mac Conchobar hÍ
úríain moiríur eir. Cathal mac Acá hÍ Conchobar

¹ *Of the Island*; i.e. of the island or peninsula of Inishowen, in the co. of Donegal.

² *Grandson*. So also read the Ann. Ult., but the Four Mast. have "son."

³ *The 4th*. The MS. has u (5th); but this is a mistake.

⁴ *Sixteenth*. iii. (for 6th), MS., which is a mistake, as the 1st of January, 1081, coincided with the 16th day of the moon that commenced on the 17th of December, 1080.

⁵ *Ab igne dissipata*, ab igne dírripate, MS.

Maelderg was gained over the Feara-Manach, by the Cenel-Eoghain of Telach-og, in which many were slain. A.D.

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 13th of the moon; the age of the Lord seventy-eight years and a thousand. Lorcan Ua Briain died. Lethlobhar Ua Laighnén, i.e. chief king of Oirghiall, was slain by Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhachan. Conchobhar, grandson of Brian, king of Telach-og, and royal heir of Erin, was slain by the Cenel-Binnigh of the valley. Domhnall, grandson of Tighernan, king of Conmaicne, was slain. Cathal, son of Domhnall, king of Cenel-Enna, was killed by the Cenel-Eoghain of the Island.¹ [1078.]

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 24th of the moon; the age of the Lord seventy-nine years and a thousand. Ceallach O'Ruanadha, chief poet of Erin, [died]. Cumhidhe, grandson² of Lorcan, king of Fernmhagh, [died]. [1079.]

The kalends of January on the 4th³ feria, the 5th of the moon; the age of the Lord eighty years and a thousand. Donn Ua Lethlobhair, king of Fernmhagh, was slain by the Ui-Laithen on Sliabh-Fuaid. The victory of Ath-Ergail, by the side of Clochar, was gained over the Feara-Manach by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, and by the men of Magh-Itha, wherein Sitric Ua Caemhain and the son of Niall Ua Serrairgh, et alii multi, were slain. [1080.]

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 16th⁴ of the moon; the age of the Lord eighty-one years and a thousand. Ua Mathghamhna, king of Uladh, was slain by Donnsléibhe Ua hEochadha, in Dun-da-lethghlas. Corcach, with its churches, and Cill-Dalua, ab igne dissipatæ⁵ sunt. [1081.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 27th of the moon; [the age of the Lord] eighty-two years and a thousand. Gillachrist Ua Maelfhabhail, king of Carraig-Brachaidhe, died. Domhnall, son of Conchobhar Ua Briain, mortuus est. Cathal, son of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, [1082.]

mórpuur ept. Flaitébertach .h. Maoladúin, pí Luirg, dhéc.

[Ctt. Enair i. p.; L. ix.; tri bliatona .lxxx. ap mile [air in Tigerna]. Domnall .h. Canannán, pí énel Conaill, a puir occirur ept. Aoð .h. Maolrechluinn, pí Oiliǵ, [do éc]. Muirceptach .h. Cairill, aircinneð Dúin, rai bpeiténnachta ocur tpenčura, morpuur ept. Domnall .h. Ločlann do ǵađail piǵe énel Eogan. Crech piǵ lair ap Conaillab Muirteinne, co tuc bóruma mór, ocur ǵo otáppađ tuapurđal mor don éreich rin tpepuib Ppnniuiǵe.

[Ctt. Enair ii. p.; L. xx. Ceitpe bliatona .lxxx. ap mile [air in Tigerna]. Donnchad .h. Maolruanaid, pperecutor ecclesiarum, do mabbađ tpepuib Luirg. Ǵleno dá lađa cum puir templir do lopta. Sloigeao la Donnpleiđe, pí Ulađ, ǵo Oroičet áđ, co otapo tuapurđal do mac in čailiǵ hi Ruairc. Creach la Domnall mǵ lačlann tar a éir a nUltaib, ǵo otucpa bóruma mór. Sloigeao la piru Muman a Miđe, ocur ir for an ploigeađ [rin] adbač Conchobar .h. Ceprađa; ocur do čuadar Conmaicne a Tuadhmumain tar a néiri, ǵuppo loirpete dúine ocur cella, ocur ǵo pucpat creič mór. Maíom Mónađ Cpuinneóige pia leč mođa for Donnchad O Ruairc, [i torchar .h. Ruairc] ocur Cinnéioč O Urian, et alii plurimi. Domnall Ua Ǵairmleghaigh do mabbađ do Domnall mǵ lačlann.

¹ *Occisus*. occirur, MS.

² *Son*; i.e. Donnchadh, whose death is recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1084. See note 5.

³ *Caillech*; or "the cock." His proper name was Art. His death is entered under the year 1046, *supra*, where he is called "Art Uallach," or "Art the proud."

⁴ *In their absence*; i.e. whilst the men of Mumha, or Munster, were engaged in the expedition to Midhe, or Meath.

⁵ *In which fell Ua Ruairc*. Some words being manifestly omitted from the text, the clause within brackets has been supplied from the Annals of Ulster, the phraseology of which, as regards this entry, is otherwise pre-

mortuus est. Flaithbhertach Ua Maelduin, king of Lurg, died. A.D. _____

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 9th of the moon; [the age of the Lord] eighty-three years and a thousand. Domhnall Ua Canannain, king of Cenel Conaill, a suis occisus¹ est. Aedh Ua Maelsechlainn, king of Oilech, [died]. Muirchertach Ua Cairill, airchinnech of Dún, professor of jurisprudence and history, mortuus est. Domhnall Ua Lochlainn assumed the sovereignty of Cenel-Eoghain, and made a royal predatory expedition into Conaille-Muirtheimhne, whence he carried off a great spoil of cattle; and liberal pay was given to the men of Fernmhagh on this expedition. [1083.]

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 20th of the moon; [the age of the Lord] eighty-four years and a thousand. Donnchadh Ua Maelruanaidh, persecutor ecclesiarum, was slain by the Feara-Luirg. Glenn-dalocha, cum suis templis, was burned. A hosting by Donnsléibhe, king of Uladh, as far as Droichet-atha; and he gave pay to the son² of the Caillech³ Ua Ruairc. A predatory expedition by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, in his (*Donnsléibhe's*) absence, into Ulidia, and he carried off a great spoil of cattle. A hosting by the men of Mumha into Midhe; and it was on [that] expedition Conchobhar Ua Ceadfatha died. And the Conmaicne went into Tuadh-Mumha in their absence,⁴ when they burned forts and churches, and carried off great spoils. The victory of Moin-Cruinnoige by Leth-Mogha, over Donnchadh O'Ruairc; [in which fell Ua Ruairc],⁵ and Cennedigh O'Briain, et alii plurimi. Domhnall Ua Gairmleghaigh was slain by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn. [1084.]

cisely the same as that of the present chronicle. This was the person referred to a few lines before, as having received pay from Donnsléibhe, king

of Uladh, on the occasion of an expedition to Droichet-atha, or Drogheda. See note ², last page, and also note ³, page 76.

[Ctt. Enaip iii. p.; L. i.; u. bliadna ochtma da ar mile ar in Tígeirna. Murchaí .h. Maoldoraid, pí Cenel Conaill, tuir orduin, ocur oipechuir, [ocur] oimí, d'agail báir an bliadán ri. Domnall mac Maolcoluim, pí Cliban, morpuir eir. Uallgar O Ruairc, pí d'ainna Connacht, dhéc.

[Ctt. Enaip .u. p.; L. xii.; ui. bliadna ochtma da ar mile ar in Tígeirna. Maolíra Ua D'holcán, pí Erenn i negna ocur a gcrabaid, ocur a b'fili'ocht in b'épla éeachtapp'í, ruim r'p'itum émirir. Toirp-dealb'ach O D'riain, pí Erenn, do éis a gCinn éorad iar móir martra, ocur iar nait'p'íse íoda, ocur iar toíhailt éuirp C'riort ocur a íola, i pp'io [íod] iuil, irin .uii. maó bliadán .lxx. a áirí. Taíis .h. D'riain, a mac, do héic a gcinn ím'p' iarpin. Maíom na C'riuncha for Maolrechlann, pía laígní' ocur pía n'gallóis, i topehair Maolcíarain .h. Caíurais, pí D'p'is, et alíi multi. Maíom pía n'Clipp'íerai' for Uí' Echach, i topehair Domnall .h. h'Cl'íedh.

[Ctt. Enaip ui. p.; L. xiii. Seacht mbliadna .lxxx. ar mile ar in Tígeirna. Domnall mac Gíllap'at'raic, pí Opp'raíse, do éis. Maolrechlann mac Conchobair, pí Tempach, do íap'ad la pía Teíra a meíuil. Domnall .h. laíen do marb'ad do Domnall ím'is laíclann. Caí Conaíla, a ep'íe Copuinn, la Ruairc na ías' buíde mac Oeída in ía bepnais, for Coí mac Cl'it Uallais h' Ruairc, pí Connacht ocur Conmaíne; acht chena topehair Oeíh mac Cl'it Uí Ruairc, ocur maíe

¹ *The 4th.* iii. MS.; a mistake arising from the similarity between the numerals iii (7) and iii (4) as written in old MSS.

² *Either language;* i.e. Latin and Irish, doubtless. A curious Latin-Irish poem, attributed to a person named Máilisa, apparently this Maelisa Ua Brochain, is preserved in

the *Leabhar Breac*, a 14th cent. MS. in the library of the R. I. Academy, p. 501. The bilingual character of the poem has probably something to do with the title of "sage . . . in the poetry of either language." See also *Mailis's Hymn*, published by Mr. W. Stokes; *Goidilica*, Calcutta, 1866, p. 94.

The kalends of January on the 4th¹ feria, the 1st of the moon; the age of the Lord eighty-five years and a thousand. Murchadh Ua Maeldoraidh, king of Cenel-Conaill, pillar of dignity, nobility, [and] hospitality, died in this year. Domhnall, son of Maelcoluim, king of Alba, mortuus est. Ualgharg O'Ruaire, royal heir of Connacht, died.

A.D.
[1085.]

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 12th of the moon; the age of the Lord eighty-six years and a thousand. Maelisa Ua Brolchain, the sage of Erinn in wisdom and in piety, and in the poetry of either language,² suum spiritum emisit.³ Toirdhealbhach O'Briain, king of Erinn, died at Cenn-coradh, after great suffering, and after long penance, and after receiving the body of Christ and His Blood, on the day before [the ides⁴] of July, in the 77th year of his age. Tadhg Ua Briain, his son, died before the end of a month afterwards. The victory of the Crionach was gained over Malsechlainn, by the Lagenians and by the Foreigners, in which fell Maelciarain Ua Cathusaigh, king of Breg, et alii multi. A victory by the Airthera over the Ui-Echach, in which Domhnall Ua hAitheidh was slain.

[1086.]

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 23rd of the moon; the age of the Lord eighty-seven years and a thousand. Domhnall Mac Gillapatraic, king of Osraighe, died. Malsechlainn, son of Conchobhar, king of Temhair, was slain by the men of Tethfa, in treachery. Domhnall Ua Laithen was slain by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn. The battle of Conachail, in the territory of Corann, was gained by Ruaidhri "of the yellow hound," son of Aedh "of the gapped spear," over Aedh, son of Art Uallach Ua Ruairc, king of Connacht and Conmaicne. Moreover, Aedh, son of Art Ua Ruairc, was slain; and the

[1087.]

² *Emisit.* ἐμίσθη, MS.

³ *The ides.* 10. Supplied from the

Ann. Ult., with which, however, the other Annals agree.

Cóinnacene uile iugulati punt et occipi. **¶** Ctt. natup
ert hoc anno Toirprealbach .h. Conchobair.

¶ Ctt. Enaip .iii. p.; L. iii. Ocht mbliadna ocht-
mada ar mile air in Tigeirna. Sloiged la Domnall
mág Laclainn .i. Lá pí Ulað, a Connachtoib, co riacht
Ruairi .h. Conchobair ina čento, condeačotair diš-
línuiš irin Mumain, suppo loirperet Ceno čorað ocur
Luimnech, ocur an mačaire co Dún aičed, co tucrot leo
ceno mic Caiłē 1 Ruairc. Ar mor por Gallaiš Acha
cliač, ocur Puirp Lárge, ocur Loča Capman, pia nliš
Echach Mumain, irin Ló po mšōpatar Copeas do
oršum. Moelípa .h. Maoilgepic, ollam Epenn, dhéc.

¶ Ctt. Enaip ii. p.; L. xii. Noí mbliadna ochtmada
ar mile air in Tigeirna. Lurca do lorcad, ocur .ix.
bšičit duine do lorcad ina đamliás, o peruiš Mumain.
Cill dapa do lorcad in hoc anno. Donnchad mac
Domnall pešair, pí laigen, a puir occipur ert. Donn-
chad mac Gíllapatrac, pí Oppraišge, occipur ert.

¶ Ctt. Enaip .iii. p.; L. xxii. Nóčat bliadan ar mile air
in Tigeirna. Coihđál etir Domnall mág Laclainn ocur
Muirceptach O Briain, pi Cairil, ocur Mac Flomn h1
Maoiltechlainn, pí Teampa, šo dpatpat a mbraišde
ocur a ngialla uile do pí Oiliš, .i. Domnall mág Laclainn.

¶ Ctt. Enaip .iii. p.; L. iii.; bliadan ar nóčat ocur
mile air in Tigeirna. Murchad mac Domnall pešair
do mapbab a mebal la hEnna mac Diarmada. In

¹ Hoc. oc, MS. This record is preceded by the characters **¶** Ctt, for kalends, which, however, are not intended to indicate a distinct year. Roderick O'Flaherty, who, as already remarked, seems to have possessed the MS., has added the marginal note ".i. pi Connacht, giallas an choiged uile do;" "i.e. king of Connacht; the entire province submitted to him (Toirdhealbhach)."

² The 4th. xxiii. MS.

³ Son of Caillech Ua Ruairc; i.e. Donnchadh Ua Ruairc, who was slain in the year 1084, in the battle of Moin-Cruinneige (now Monecronock, near Leixlip, co. Kildare). The Annals of the Four Mast. state that his head was carried to Luimnech, or Limerick. The surname, 1 Ruairc, has been interlined by Roderick O'Flaherty. See notes ², ³, and ⁵, p. 72.

⁴ They; viz. :—the two last named persons, Muirchertach O'Briain, and the son of Flann Ua Maelsechlainn.

nobles of Conmaicne all jugulati sunt et occisi. Natus est hoc¹ anno Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. A.D. —

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 4th² of the moon; the age of the Lord eighty-eight years and a thousand. A hosting by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, i.e. the king of Uladh, into Connacht; and Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair came to meet him; and they both went to Mumha, when they burned Cenn-coradh, and Luimnech, and the Machaire as far as Dun-Aiched; and they brought with them the head of the son of Cailech Ua Ruairc.³ A great slaughter *was inflicted* on the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and Port-Lairge, and Loch Carman, by the Ui-Echach-Mumhan, on the day on which they resolved to plunder Corcach. Maelisa Ua Maelgeric, poet of Erin, died. [1088.]

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 15th of the moon; the age of the Lord eighty-nine years and a thousand, Lusca was burned, and nine score persons were burned in its stone-church, by the men of Mumha. Cill-dara was burned in hoc anno. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Remhar, king of Laighen, a suis occisus est. Donnchadh Mac Gillaptraic, king of Osraighe, occisus est. [1089.]

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 26th of the moon; the age of the Lord ninety years and a thousand. A convention between Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, and Muirchertach O'Briain, king of Caisel, and the son of Flann Ua Maelsechlainn, king of Temhair; and they⁴ delivered all their hostages and pledges to the king of Oilech, i.e. Domhnall Mac Lachlainn. [1090.]

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 7th⁵ of the moon; the age of the Lord ninety-one years and a thousand. Murchadh, son of Domhnall Remhar, was slain in treachery by Enna, son of Diarmaid. The southern half⁶ [1091.]

¹ The 7th. The MS. has xun (17); but this is a mistake, as the 1st of January, 1091, was the 7th day of the moon that commenced on the 26th of the previous month of December.

² Southern half. λετ ανερρ. The Ann. Ult. and Four Mast. have λετ ιαρταραχ (leth iartarach), "western half."

leṣ anṑerr do parṣ Ṃrṑa Macha do loṑeard. Donn-
pleiṑe .h. heocharda do marbado la mac mic laṣlainn
.i. la pí Oiliḡ, a mbél ḡuirṑ in iobair, i caṣ. Maolípa
comarba paṑraic .u. ꝥct. Enair in penitencia quieuit.
Mac Oeṑha mic Ruairṑi, pí iarṑhair Connacht, mor-
tuur eṑṑ. Úliaduim ṑṑuthach ṑṑoṑeard ḡo nṑeiḡ ṑṑín
in bliadaim pí.

ꝥctt. Enair .u. p. ; L. xiiii. Dá bliadaim nóṑat ar
mile air in Tigerna. Cluain mic Nóir do milleṑ la
pípa Muman. Ruairṑi .h. Conṑobair, airṑí Con-
nacht, do ṑallao a mebal la .h. bṑlaṑṑeṑṑaiḡ, pí
iarṑhair Connacht. Muirṑethach mḡas Carṑṑhaiḡ, pí
Eoganachṑa Cairí, mortuur eṑṑ. Raṣ Ṃrṑa Macha
cona templaib do loṑeard i ꝥct. Septimbir, ocuṑ ṑṑeṣ
do Triun mḡoṑ ocuṑ ṑṑeṑ do Triún ṑṑaxan. In cṑaṑ-
ṑeṑ .h. pallaman do báṑhao ar loṣ Cairṑḡin ṑṑe
eṑcuine Ruairṑi h1 Conṑobair. Ab Incarnatione
Domini urque ad [ṑ]allao Ruairṑi fluxerunt anni
m. xc. ii. Ab initio mundi. ii. millia. cc. xc. i.

ꝥctt. Enair .iii. p. ; L. xxx. ; ṑṑi bliadna nóṑat ar
mile air in Tigerna. Aoṑ O baḡellán, pí ṑeṑnmaṑe,
ṑhéc. Aoṑ mac Cathaí h1 Conchobair, píṑaḡna
Connacht, omneṑ occuṑi ṑunt. Síṑ Muirṑeḡhaiḡ ṑinnaṑ-
bado a Connachtuib do Muirṑeṑṑach O Úṑiaim. Aoṑ
.h. Canannáin, pí Cenel Conaíll, do ṑallao la Domnall
mac loṣlainn, pí Oiliḡ. Maolcoluim mac Donnchada,
airṑíḡ Abban, ocuṑ Eṑṑard a mac, do marbado do

¹ *Bél-ghuirt-an-iobhair*. Lit. "the mouth of the field of the yew." The Ann. Ult. and also the Four Mast. (1094) have *Belach-ghuirt-an-iobhair* ("the pass of the field of the yew.") The place referred to was near Gortinure, in the parish of Killelagh, barony of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry.

² *Penitentia*. penitencia, MS.

³ *Rath*; i.e. the inclosure. See note 6, page 32, and note 6, page 67.

⁴ *Kalends*. The Annals of Ulster and the Four Mast. say "the fourth of the kalends."

⁵ *Trian-mór*; i.e. the "great third," or ternal division of Armagh.

⁶ *Trian-Sazan*. The "third" of the Saxons; that division of Armagh

of the Rath of Ard-Macha was burned. Donnsluibhe Ua hEochadha was slain by the son of Mac Lachlainn, i.e. the king of Oilech, at Bél-ghuirt-an-iobhair,¹ in battle. Maelisa, comarb of Patrick, on the 5th of the kalends of January, in pœnitentia² quievit. The son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, king of the West of Connacht, mortuus est. A sappy, plentiful year, of good weather, was this year.

A.D.
[1091.]

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 18th of the moon; the age of the Lord ninety-two years and a thousand. Cluain-mic-Nois was devastated by the men of Mumha. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, chief king of Connacht, was blinded in treachery by Ua Flaithbheartaigh, king of the West of Connacht. Muiredhach Mac Carthaigh, king of Eoghanacht-Caisil, mortuus est. The Rath³ of Ard-Macha together with its churches, was burned on the kalends⁴ of September, and a row of Trian-mor,⁵ and a row of Trian-Saxan.⁶ The Devotee Ua Fallamhain was drowned in Loch Cairgin, through the malediction of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. Ab Incarnatione⁷ Domini to the blinding of Ruaidhri fluxerunt anni m.cc.ii; ab initio mundi,⁸ m. millia, cc. ac. i.

[1092.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 29th of the moon; the age of the Lord ninety-three years and a thousand. Aedh O'Baighellain, king of Fernmhagh, died. Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connacht, omnes⁹ occisi sunt. The Síl-Muireghaigh were expelled from Connacht by Muirchertach O'Briain. Aedh Ua Canamain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was blinded by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, king of Oilech. Maelcolum, son of Donnchadh, chief king of Alba, and Edward his

[1093.]

where the Saxon students resided. See Dr. Reeves's Tract on the *Ancient Churches of Armagh*, p. 14.

⁷ *Incarnatione*. *incarnacione*, MS.

⁸ *Initio mundi*. *início m.*, MS.

⁹ *Omnes*. *omney*, MS. It would seem from the expression "*omnes occisi sunt*," that some other names in the original authority from which he transcribed were omitted by the copyist of this chronicle.

Prancab, .i. i nínber Allda i Saxanaib. Ac rígan imorro .i. Margaréta, dhec dia éumaid ríá cinn nómaide. Sil Muirpeghaig doimhir a Connachta gan éadughaib. Meir mór in hoc anno.

Íctt. Enair .i. p.; L. x.; ceirpe bliatna nócut ar mile air in Tígeirna. Plaitbertach .h. hCéedh, pí .h. nEchach, do dailaib la Donnchad .h. nEochada, la pí ulaib. Sloigead la Muirceptach O mBriain co hCécliaib, suppo innorb Goffraig Meiranach a ríge Gall, ocur suppo marb Donnall O Maolbrechlann, pí Tempa. Ac ríge d'aoineib Aipéir do éor la hUlloib. Ruairi O Donnacain, pí Aíad, mortuair eir. Conchobair O Conchobair, pí Ciannachta, in penitencia mortuair eir. Maíom ríá Sil Muirpeghaig for Tuad Muman, adtoir-éradair tri céo uel paulo plur. Donnchad mac Máilcolum, pí Alban, do marbaib o a bráirib pém, per dolum .i. ó Donnall ocur ó Eomond. Doimend mor a nEirinn uile, dia po íar domatur.

Íctt. Enair ii .p.; L. xxi. Cóg bliatna nócut ar mile air in Tígeirna. Snechta mór dopeirthain in Cedaoin iar Íctt. Enair, suppo marb ár dáine, ocur ceirpe, ocur én. Cenannair cona éimlaib, ocur Deiríag cona lebraib, ocur Aíro ríada cona tempall, ocur il éella eli aipchena, epemate rínt. .h. hEiríag, pí per Manach, do marbaib a ríur. Maíom Aíroachad ríá nDál Aíadhe for Ulloib, dú idtoirchair Gilla-comgall O Cairill. Teiríom mór in nEirinn, sup for marb ár mór daoinib o Íctt. Agusair co belltann air cinn .i. bliadain ardaib do gairí éi. Muirceptach

¹ *Inbher-Allda*. Now Alnwick, in Northumberland.

² *Nomaid*. Some period of time, the exact duration of which has not been ascertained; but probably signifying a period of twenty-four hours. Matthew Paris states that on hearing of the death of Malcolm, Margaret—"faciens sacerdoti de omnibus plene

confessionem, accepto salutis viatico, animam felicem Deo statim destinavit."

³ *Cianachta*; i.e. Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhin, now the barony of Keenaght, co. Londonderry.

⁴ *Penitencia*. penitencia, MS.

⁵ *Mortuus est*. in (mortui) rínt, MS.

son, were killed by Franks, viz. :—in Inbher-Alda,¹ in Saxon-land. His queen, moreover, i.e. Margareta, died of grief for him before the end of a nomaid.² The Síl-Muireghaigh *appeared* again in Connacht, without permission. Great fruit in hoc anno. A.D.
[1093.]

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 10th of the moon; the age of the Lord ninety-four years and a thousand. Flaithbheartach Ua hAitheidh, king of Ui-Echach, was blinded by Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, king of Uladh. A hosting by Muirchertach O'Briain to Ath-cliath, when he expelled Goffraigh Meranach from the kingship of the Foreigners, and killed Domhnall O'Malsechlainn, king of Temhair. A slaughter of the good men of the Airthera was committed by the Ultonians. Ruaidhri O'Donnacain, king of Aradh, mortuus est. Conchobhar O'Conchobhair, king of Cianachta,³ in pœnitentia⁴ mortuus est.⁵ A victory⁶ by the Síl-Muireghaigh over *the men of* Tuadh-Munha, in which three hundred were slain, vel paulo plus. Donnchadh, son of Maelcolum, king of Alba, was slain by his own brothers, per dolum, viz. :—by Domhnall and by Edmond. Great inclemency of the weather in all Erin, from which grew scarcity. [1094.]

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 21st of the moon; the age of the Lord ninety-five years and a thousand. Great snow fell on the Wednesday after the kalends of January, which killed a multitude of men, cattle, and birds. Cenannus with its churches, and Dermhagh with its books, and Ard-Sratha with its church, and many other churches besides, crematæ⁶ sunt. Ua hEighnigh, king of Feara-Manach, was slain a suis. The victory of Ard-achadh *was gained* by the Dal-Araidhe over the Ulidians, in which Gillacomghaill O'Cairill was slain. A great pestilence in Erin, which killed a large multitude of people, from the kalends of August to the May following, viz. :—it was called a "mortal year." [1095.]

⁶ Victory. See note ¹, next page. | ⁷ Crematæ. cremate, MS.

.h. Cairpe, muirpe Cenel Conchura, ocur píðaðnna Orligh, ðragail báir. Dorppaig Mepánach, pí Gall, morpuur ert. Cat Píðnacha in quo ceciderunt multi diaptar Connacht ocur do Corcumpuað, la Taðc mac Ruaidri h1 Conchobair.

Íctt. Enair .iii. p.; L. 11. Sé bliadna noðat ar mile air in Tigerna. Plann .h. hConnbét, pí ðeircept Airgiall, ðragail báir in bliadain rin. Matgaman .h. Séðða, pí Corca ðuibne, ðhec. Conchobair .h. hConnriair, pí Ciannachta, ocur .h. Céin pí .h. mic Cairpéinn, do coméuitim a gcliathar. Uaman móp por peruib Éreinn uile ría bpeíl Eoin na bliadna rin, suppo éraire Dia ocur Patraic tpe troirceitð éomarba Patraic ocur éleirch nÉreinn airchéna. Muirceptach .h. Dúðda, pí .h. nConnalgar, do marbað a ruir. Maðaðán O Maðaðán, pí tpeíl nConnmachta, morpuur ert. Cuulað .h. Celeáin, píðomna Oirgiall, do marbað la hUltaib. Eogan .h. Cernaig, airchinnech Doire, hi noidecim Íctt. Enáir, quieunt. Plaitberptach .h. Plaitberptag, pí iarthair Connacht, do marbað do Maðaðán O Cuanna, ocur do Sil Muirgeghaig, a noiguil tpeíl a ðtigerna. Domnall .h. hEnna, airdeppug Cairil, quieunt.

Íctt. Enair .u. p.; L. xiii. Seacht mbliadna noðat ar mile air in Tigerna. Taðc mac Ruaidri h1 Conchobair, píðamna Connacht, ðhec. Slúaiged la Muirceptach .h. mbrúain ocur la Leð Moða, co Mað Muirteimne. Slúaiged la Domnall mag laclainn a ðtuaircept Éreinn, co Píð Conaille, do éabairt caða

¹ *Battle of Fidhna.* This battle is given by the Four Masters under the year 1094; and the present entry seems to be a repetition, in somewhat altered phraseology, of the "victory" recorded above under the same year.

² *The 2nd.* The MS. has xiii (12th); but this is wrong, as there was new

moon on the 31st of December, 1095.

³ *Their lord's eyes.* The blinding of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, lord or king of Connacht, by Ua Flaithbheartaigh, is recorded above under the year 1092. The death of Ua Flaithbheartaigh is entered in the Annals of Ulster

Muirchertach Ua Cairre, steward of Cenel-Aenghusa, and royal heir of Oilech, died. Goffraigh Meranach, king of the Foreigners, mortuus est. The battle of Fidhnacha,¹ in quo ceciderunt multi of the West of Connacht, and of Corcumruaidh, *was gained* by Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. A.D.
[1095.]

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 2nd² of the moon; the age of the Lord ninety-six years and a thousand. Flann Ua hAnbfheth, king of the South of Oirghiall, died in this year. Mathghamhain Ua Seghdha, king of Corca-Dhuibhne, died. Conchobhar Ua hAin-niaraidh, king of Cianachta, and Ua Cein, king of Uimic-Cairthinn, fell by each other in combat. Great terror over the men of all Erin before the festival of John of this year; but God and Patrick saved them through the fastings of the comarb of Patrick and the clerics of Erin besides. Muirchertach Ua Dubhda, king of Ui-Amhalghaidh, was slain a suis. Madadhan O'Madadhain, king of Síl-Anmchadha, mortuus est. Culadh Ua Celechain, royal heir of Oirghiall, was slain by the Ulidians. Eoghan Ua Cernaigh, airchinnech of Doire, on the 19th of the kalends of January, quievit. Flaithbhertach Ua Flaithbhertaigh, king of the West of Connacht, was slain by Madadhan O'Cuanna and the Síl-Muireghaigh, in revenge for their lord's eyes.³ Domhnall Ua hEnna,⁴ arch-bishop of Caisel, quievit. [1096.]

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 13th of the moon; the age of the Lord ninety-seven years and a thousand. Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connacht, died. A hosting by Muirchertach Ua Briain and by Leth-Mogha, to Magh-Muirtheimhne. A hosting by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn from the north of Erin to Fidh-Conaille, to give them battle; but the [1097.]

and Four Mast. at the year 1098, which is probably the correct date.

⁴ Ua hEnna. This entry seems

also to be misplaced. The Ann. Ult. and the Four Masters have it at the year 1098.

dóib, co ruirfairmire comarba patrasc, .i. Domnall, ró gne ríche. Loclainn .h. Duibdara, ru fepnmaíge, do mabhad do uib dnuin dpeirne. Cnó mep mór rin mbliadain rin, .i. bliadain na gcnó bfinn; xxx. bliadna on cno mer ro gur an gcnó mer romuin.

Íctt. Enair .ui. r.; L. xx.iii. Ocht mbliadna nócat ar míle air in Tígeirna. Tri longa do longuib Gall na ninnreð do tflat do Ulltoib, ocur a bfoirpno do marbad, .i. xx. ar ceo, uel paulo plur. Diarmair mac Enda mic Diarmada, rí laígen, do mabhad do clainn Murchada mic Diarmada. Domnall .h. Roðartaið, comarba Colum Cille rru pé foda, in pace domnuir. Maðm feppe Súilíde for Cenel Conaill ríá Cenél nEogain, dú idtopchar Eceprtach .h. Taircept, et alii multi.

Íctt. Enair .uii. r.; L. u.; ix. mbliadna nócat ar míle air in Tígeirna. Arcolt mór ró Epinn uile in bliadain ru. Cenantur ab igne dirripata ept. Cill dara dimidia parte cremata ept. Sloiged la Muirceptach .h. mbruain ocur la leð Moða, co sliab fuao, conderna Domnall, comarba patrasc, ríe bliadna etuppa ocur tuaircept Epenn. Sloiged la Domnall mág laclainn ocur la tuaircept Epenn i nUlltoib. Ulað dono ig Cpoib ðelca ar a gcinn, a bforlongpuit. Cómroicit a ndí mapeplúag. Maðir for mapeplúag Ulað, ocur mapeptar .h. hAmpáin ann. Págbuio Ulaio iarpin an longpoit, ocur loiricit Cenel nEogain é, ocur tercuir cpoib ðelca. Do bepar dóib dá eiripe iarpin, ocur comarba Comgaill a laim rrua dá aere ele.

¹ *Before us.* romuin; i.e. *supra*. Under the year 1066 there is an entry of a great nut crop in Erinn.

² *Dormivit.* domnuir, MS. Hence it would appear that some other names occurring in the original

authority from which he copied had been here omitted by the transcriber of this chronicle.

³ *Dimidia.* démeioia (démédia), MS.

⁴ *Craebh-thelcha;* i.e. "the spread-

comarb of Patrick, i.e. Domhnall, prevented them, under the guise of peace. Lochlainn Ua Duibhdhara, king of Fernmhagh, was slain by the Ui-Briuin-Breifne. A great nut crop in this year, viz.: the year of the white nuts; thirty years from this nut crop to the nut crop before us.¹ A.D.
[1097.]

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 24th of the moon; the age of the Lord ninety-eight years and a thousand. Three ships of the ships of the Foreigners of the Islands were plundered by the Ultonians, and their crews slain, viz.:—one hundred and twenty *men*, vel paulo plus. Diarmaid, son of Enna, son of Diarmaid, king of Laighen, was killed by the sons of Murchadh, son of Diarmaid. Domhnall Ua Robhartaigh, comarb of Colum Cille during a long period, in pace dormivit.² The victory of Fersad-Suilidhe *was gained* over the Cenel-Conaill by the Cenel-Eoghain, in which fell Ecertach Ua Tairchert, et alii multi. [1098.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 5th of the moon; the age of the Lord ninety-nine years and a thousand. Great famine throughout all Erin in this year. Cenannus ab igne dissipata est. Cill-dara dimidia³ parte cremata est. A hosting by Muirchertach Ua Briain, and by Leth-Mogha, to Sliabh-Fuaid; but Domhnall, comarb of Patrick, made a year's peace between them and *the men* of the North of Erin. A hosting by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn and *the men* of the North of Erin, into Ulidia. The Ulidians, however, were before them at Craebh-thelcha,⁴ in a camp. Their two cavalry hosts engage. The cavalry host of Ulidia is defeated, and Ua hAmhraidh is slain there. The Ulidians afterwards abandon the camp, and the Cenel-Eoghain burn it, and cut down Craebh-thelcha.⁴ Two hostages are subsequently given to them,⁵ and the comarb of Comhghall as security for two other hostages. [1099.]

ing tree of the hill." This tree, under which the kings of Ulidia were inaugurated, gave name to the place which is now known as Crewe, a townland in

the parish of Glenavy, barony of Massereene, and county of Antrim.

⁵ *To them*; i.e. to Mac Lachlainn and his companions.

Donnchad Arda Spata do locead d'fepuib na Croibhe
pop 1^o Piacrae.

[Ctt. Enap .i. p.; L. xxi. Ceto bliadan ar mile ar in
Tigerna. Donnchad mac Eochada, pi Ulad, ocur drem
do mairib Ulad ime, do gabail le Domnall mas
Loelann, pi Oilig, i quinet [Ctt. iun. Sloigeo la
Domnall mas Laelann suppo mil pip breas, ocur
Pine Gall. Sloigeo la Muirceptach .h. mbrían co
hEppuar. Loinger Aea eliae co hlinir Eogain, suppo
la i nár edir báthad ocur marbad. Mac mic Gilla-
eolum h1 Domnall, pi Cimuil Lúighe, a pur occipur
ert. Arrio .h. hCinraoáin, muirce Dál bPíatae, dhéc.
Gillabríge .h. Cuirc, pi Muircearídi bpeoguin, moztuur
ert. Gilla na naom .h. hEigin, pi .h. bPiacrae Aighe,
moztuur ert. Eepi .h. Maolmuirce, pi Ciannachta, do
marbad dhila Conchobair Ciannochta.

[Ctt. Enap .iii. p.; L. xxiii.; bliadan ar ceto ar
mile ar in Tigerna. Donnchad mac Aoda h1 Ruairc
do marbad d'fepuib Manach. Sloigeo la Muirceptae
.h. mbrían ocur la lea Moa i Connachtaib, ocur
dar Eppuar i Tir Conuill, ocur ardein a Tir Eogain,
suppo rgailep Oilee, ocur sup loirpet, ocur sup
tíáraigret il cella, im Raean mór Mura ocur im
Ard Spata, Do lozar appin tar Peppait Camra,
suppo loirpet Cuil Raean, ocur condepnat duinebát
ann. Gabad geill Ulae iarpin, ocur do luid tar
rligro Míoblaepra dia [tí], iar mbuae int ílóigro rin.
Crae la Donnchad .h. Maolprechlann a bPepnmae,

¹ *Ui-Fiachrach*. The *Ui-Fiachrach* of *Ard-Sratha* are here referred to. See Index.

² *Ua hEochadha*. The MS. has *mac Eochada*, with which the *Ann. Ult.* agree. But the *Ann. Inisfal.* (Bodleian copy) and the *Four Mast.* have *Ua hEochadha* (O'Haughey,

Houghy, or Hoey), which is the correct form, as appears from the entry under the year 1101, regarding his release.

³ *Went*. According to the *Four Mast.* the fleet of *Ath-cliaith* (i.e. the naval force of the Danes of Dublin) was "brought by Muirchertach Ua Briain, till he arrived at Doire

The stone-church of Ard-Sratha was burned by the men of Craebh, against the Ui-Fiachrach.¹ A.D.

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 16th of the moon; the age of the Lord one hundred years and a thousand. Donnchadh Ua hEochadha,² king of Uladh, and a number of the chieftains of Uladh along with him, were taken prisoners by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, king of Oilech, on the fifth of the kalends of June. A hosting by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, so that he destroyed Feara-Breagh and Fine-Gall. A hosting by Muirchertach Ua Briain to Eas-Ruaidh. The fleet of Ath-cliaith *went*³ to Inis-Eoghain, where they were cut off both by drowning and killing. The grandson of Gilla-Choluim Ua Domhnaill, king of Cenel-Luighdech, a suis occisus est. Assidh Ua hAmhradhain, steward of Dal-Fiatach, died. Gillabrighe Ua Cuirc, king of Muscraidhe-Breoghain, mortuus est. Gilla-na-naemh Ua hEighin, king of Ui-Fiachrach-Aighne, mortuus est. Echri Ua Maeltuired, king of Cianachta, was slain by Ua Conchobhair of Cianachta. [1100.]

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 27th of the moon; the age of the Lord one hundred and one years, and a thousand. Donnchadh, son of Aedh Ua Ruairc, was slain by the Feara-Manach. A hosting by Muirchertach Ua Briain, and by Leth-Mogha, into Connacht, and across Eas-Ruaidh into Tir-Conaill, and from thence into Tir-Eoghain; and they demolished Oilech, and burned and profaned many churches, including Fathan-mor-Mura and Ard-Sratha. They proceeded thence across Fersat-Camsa, and they burned Cúil-Rathain, and committed a massacre there. They took the hostages of Uladh afterwards, and he (*Muirchertach*) proceeded by Slighe-Midhluaichra to his [house],⁴ after the triumph of that hosting. A predatory incursion by Donnchadh Ua Maelsechlainn into Fernmhagh, [1101.]

(Derry);" but as Muirchertach seems to have conducted an expedition by land to Eas-Ruaidh (the falls at Ballyshannon, co. Donegal), it is pro-

bable that this naval expedition was conducted to support him.

⁴ *House.* *tiġ* (abl. of *teġ*, or *tec*); supplied from the Ann. Ult.

conur tapprao .h. Cerpúill, ocur suppor mapb dā ceo uel paulo plur. Donnchao .h. hEochaða, pí Ulaio, do fuarlucaio a cuibrec la Domnall mág Laélaínn, lá pí nOiliš, tap cento a mic ocur a comdálta, .i. a noaimliag Arda Macha, tre impiðe comarba Patraic ocur tpañta Patraic archena, iar comluža pon mbaðuill 1ppa, ocur pó mionuib uaple eli in .xi. lct. Enaip.

lctt. Enaip .iii. p. ; L. ix. ; dā bliadain ap ceo ap mile, air in Tigepra. Sopio Colum Cille do lopeao. Donnchao mac Eðpi h1 Aitib, pídañna .h. nEchach, do mapbao do Ulltoib ipin cúigeo mír iar rápuzaio muintipe Patraic dó. Doñnall mac Tigeprain h1 Ruairpe do mapbao do Connmaicuib, ocur do buð pí ap Connmaicuib, ocur coimprigðeóir ap Connachtuib an Domnall rin. Flaitðeptach mac Pochario, pí .h. bPiacpac Arda Spata, do mabao do peruib Luirg. Sloigeo lá Cenel nEogain co Maš Coða. Do lozap Ulaio an oioðe rin don longpuirte, sup mapðrao Siuprec .h. Maolpaðuill, pí Cairpge brachaoe, ocur Siuprec mac Conpauš, mic Eogain, et alii. Mašnur, pí Loélaínn, do ðeacht loinger móp co Manuinn, ocur píð bliaðna do ðenum dó pe peruib Epenn. Eiopeðe per nEpenn a láin Doñnaill comarba Patraic, pe píð bliaðna eoir O mðprian, .i. Muirðeptach, ocur mág Laélaínn, .i. Domnall. Rop Oilitpi tapguin, .i. cum patre suo, do Uib Echach, a noižuil mabta h1 Donnchaoa. Cairiol do lopeao do Elið.

lctt. Enaip u. p. ; L. xx. ; tpi bliaðna ap ceo ap mile air in Tigepra. Sganðep epuað epóða eip

¹ *Mutually.* The meaning is that Donnchadh UahEochadha and Domhnall Mac Lachlainn pledged mutual oaths by the relics in question.

² *That night.* an oioðe rin ; i.e.

the night after the Cenel-Eoghain had entered Magh-Cobha.

³ *Patre.* pñe, MS. The abbot of a monastery was sometimes called *pater*, or *pater monasterii*.

but Ua Cerbhaill overtook him, and slew two hundred *of his band*, vel paulo plus. Donchadh Ua hEochadha, king of Uladh, was released from bondage by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, king of Oilech, in exchange for his son and his foster-brother, viz. :—in the stone-church of Ard-Macha *he was released*, through the intercession of the comarb of Patrick, and the congregation of Patrick likewise—after mutually¹ swearing by the Bachall-Isa, and by other principal relics—on the 11th of the kalends of January. A.D.
[1101.]

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 9th of the moon ; the age of the Lord two years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Sord-Choluim-Chille was burned. Donnchadh, son of Echri Ua hAitheidh, royal heir of Ui-Echach, was slain by the Ulidians, in the fifth month after he had profaned the community of Patrick. Domhnall, son of Tighernan Ua Ruairc, was slain by the Conmaicne ; and this Domhnall was king over the Conmaicne and an arbitrator over the Connachtmen. Flaithbheartach, son of Fothadh, king of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-Sratha, was slain by the Feara-Luirc. A hosting by the Cenel-Eoghain to Magh-Cobha. The Ulidians proceeded on that night² to the camp, and slew Sitrec Ua Mael-fhabhuill, King of Carraig-Brachaidhe, and Sitrec, son of Conrach, son of Eoghan, et alii. Maghnus, king of Lochlann, came with a large fleet to Manainn, and made a year's peace with the men of Erin. The hostages of the men of Erin in the hands of Domhnall, comarb of Patrick, for a year's peace between O'Briain, i.e. Muirchertach, and Mac Lachlainn, i.e. Domhnall. Ros-Oilitri was plundered, i.e. cum patre³ suo, by the Ui-Echach, in revenge for the killing of Ua Donnchadha. Caisel was burned by the Eile. [1102.]

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 20th of the moon ; the age of the Lord three years, and a hundred, and a thousand. A severe, fierce conflict between the [1103.]

pepuib̃ Luip̃s ocup̃ Tuat̃ Raṯa, i torchar̃ ar̃ ceach-
tarṯe. h. Canannan, .i. p̃i Ceneoil ḡConaill, do
ionnarbad̃ ar̃p̃ a p̃iḡe la Domnall m̃as̃ Laṯlainn.
Cogat̃ mor̃ et̃ip̃ Cenel ñEogain ocup̃ Ulla, co t̃anic
Muip̃ceptach O ḡriain co pepuib̃ Muman, ocup̃ Laigen,
ocup̃ Orrpaiḡe, ocup̃ ḡo maṯib̃ Connacht, ocup̃ ḡo
b̃pepuib̃ M̃iṯi, im̃ a p̃iḡuib̃, ḡo Maḡ Coḡa, ṯp̃oiuṯoin
Ulaḡ. Dolodar̃ uile ṯiblinuib̃ ḡo maṯaire Aip̃o
Maṯa, .i. co Cill na copnaire, combadar̃ pecht̃uinn
a b̃pop̃buĩp̃i pop̃ Aip̃o Macha. Domnall m̃as̃ Laṯlainn
ḡo ṯuaircept̃ Epenñ p̃p̃ur̃ in p̃e a ñib̃ ḡperrail
Macha, aḡhar̃ in aḡhar̃ p̃p̃iu. O pob̃ tuip̃p̃rech̃
ṯp̃a p̃ip̃ Muman, do Luib̃ Muip̃ceptach co h̃Conaḡ
Maṯa, ocup̃ co h̃Eṯuinn Maṯa, ocup̃ timḡell do Aip̃o
Maṯa, co b̃p̃arḡuib̃ ocht̃ nuinge oir̃ pop̃ran alt̃oir̃,
ocup̃ ḡuppo ḡeall ocht̃ .xx. b̃o; ocup̃ inntar̃ ar̃ip̃ co
Maḡ Coḡa, ocup̃ paḡb̃ur̃ Laḡñiḡ ocup̃ rochar̃de ṯp̃epuib̃
Muman ann; ocup̃ do ḡoir̃ p̃ein, imorpo, ar̃ c̃reich
a ñOal Aip̃arṯe, co b̃p̃arḡuib̃ Donnchar̃ m̃ac̃ Toip̃p̃-
ṯhealb̃aḡ ann, ocup̃ mac̃ h̃l Concobar̃, p̃i Ciarp̃aiḡe,
ocup̃ .h. Deṡain, et̃ alii optimi. Do Luib̃ Dom̃nall
m̃as̃ Laṯlainn, co maṯib̃ Ceneoil Conuill ocup̃ Eogain,
ocup̃ an tuaircept̃ uile ime, co Maḡ Coḡa, pop̃ ammur̃
Laigen. Teguid̃ imorpo Laigne, ocup̃ Orrpaiḡe, ocup̃
p̃ip̃ Muman, ocup̃ ḡaill amail poḡadar̃, ina naḡhar̃;
ocup̃ pepuid̃ cat̃, .i. a noiñ Aḡur̃p̃, ocup̃ a C̃eḡaoin ar̃
aol̃ laṯe pecht̃uine, ocup̃ in nomat̃ .xx. d̃er̃ca, ocup̃
ant̃ ocht̃mat̃ lo iar̃ toiḡecht̃ do Maṯa po pepat̃ in cat̃
p̃in. Mar̃th̃id̃ ṯp̃a pop̃ Leth̃ Moḡa, ocup̃ laṯter̃ a
ñar̃, ocup̃ ar̃ Laigen im̃ Muip̃ceptaḡ mac̃ ḡillaḡolm̃oḡ,
ocup̃ im̃ ṯa .h. Lopeain, ocup̃ im̃ Muip̃ceptach mac̃ mic̃
ḡormann, et̃ alii; ocup̃ ar̃ .h. Cinnrealaḡ im̃ ṯa m̃ac̃

¹ *Machaire-Aird-Macha*; i.e. the plain of Ard-Macha, a level district lying round Armagh.

² *Magh-Cobha*. Over the name Magh-Cobha are written the words

1ṯ² ñõ impetratar̃ (for "ut est non impetratur"); but probably they should have followed the preceding words "7 ḡup̃ no ḡeall ocht̃ .xx. bo," "and promised eight score cows."

A.D.

[1103.]

men of Lurg and Tuath-Ratha, in which fell a multitude on both sides. Ua Canannain, i.e. the King of Cenel-Conaill, was expelled from his sovereignty by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn. A great war between the Cenel-Eoghain and the Ulidians, when Muirchertach O'Briain came with the men of Mumha, and Laighen, and Osraighe, and with the nobles of Connacht, and with the men of Midhe, together with their kings, to Magh-Cobha, to assist the Ulidians. They all went, respectively, to Machaire-Aird-Macha,¹ i.e. to Cill-na-Cornaire, where they were a week laying siege to Ard-Macha. Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, with *the men of the North of Erin*, *was* during the time in Ui-Bresail-Macha, confronting them. When, however, the men of Mumha were weary, Muirchertach proceeded to Aenach-Macha, and to Emhain-Macha, and round to Ard-Macha, when he left eight ounces of gold upon the altar, and promised eight score cows; and he turned back to Magh-Cobha,² and left there the Lagenians, and a multitude of the men of Mumha; and he himself went, moreover, on a predatory expedition into Dal-Araidhe, where he lost Donnchadh, son of Toirdhealbhach, and the son of Ua Conchobhair, king of Ciarraighe, and Ua Beóain, et alii optimi. Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, accompanied by the chieftains of Cenel-Conaill and *Cenel-Eoghain*, and of the whole North, went to Magh-Cobha, to attack the Lagenians. The Lagenians, however, and the Osraighe, and the men of Mumha, and the Foreigners, such as they were, came to meet him, and a battle was fought: viz., on the nones of August, and on Wednesday, as regards the day of the week, and on the 29th of the moon, and on the eighth day after coming to Macha, this battle was fought. *The men of Leth-Mogha* were defeated, and a slaughter of them was committed, and a slaughter of the Lagenians, with Muirchertach Mac Gillacholmog, and with two Ua Lorcains, and with Muirchertach, son of Mac Gormain, et alii; and a slaughter of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, with two sons of

Máilnoṛḃa, ocur im .h. Ruian .i. pí .h. nṾóna, et alii ; ár OrrṾaḡe, im ḡillapaṭṾaie rúao, pí OrrṾaḡe, ocur im píḡṾaḃ OrrṾaḡe aipehena ; ár ḡall Aḃa cliát im Ṿpoṛḃán mac Eṛec, ocur im Pol Aḃmann, ocur im Beollán Armann, et alii ; ár ṛep Muman im ḃá .h. ḃṛic .i. dá píḃaḡḡa na nṾéiri, ocur im .h. bṾailḡe, .i. píḃaḡḡa Coṛca ḃuḡḡe, ocur eṛṛe Laigen, .i. im. h. Muirṛḡaḡaḡ, .i. pí CiarṾaḡe, cona mac, et alii multi optimi quor causa breuittatir ṛepibepe pṛeteṛmirimur. Ṿeṛnataṛ Cenel nṾogain ocur maite Cenél Conaill ocur an tuarceirṫ árḡhéná, co coṛcur móṛ, ocur co ṛéḃuib imḃhaib, imón pupuill píḡḃa, ocur imon camlinne, ocur im ṛéḃuib imḃuib aipehena. Maḡnur, pí Loḃlainn, do maṛḃao ar cṛeḃ 1 nulltaḡ.

[Ct. Enáir .ii. ṛ. ; .L. i. ; ceirṫ bliatna ar ceo ar mile air in Ṿigerna. O Concobaṛ Coṛcumṛaio, .i. Concobaṛ mac Maolṫeḃlainn, moṛtuur eṛṫ. Mac na hoirḃe .h. Ruairc a ṛuir ṛṫaṛibur occirur eṛṫ. Sloiged la Muirceṛtaḃ .h. mḃṛian co Maḡ Muirṫemne, ḡur mull ṫeaḃaie an maḡe co huilḡe ; ocur don ṫṫloiged ṛin ṛo heṛḡaḃ Cuulaḃ O Caimḃelḃáin, ṛi Loḡaie, condeṛḃailṫ de. Sloiged la Ṿomnall mḡḡ Laḃlainn co Maḃ Coḃa, co tuc ḡialla Ulaḃ, ocur condecharo co Ṿeṛṫaḡ, ocur ḡur loirṫ bloiḃ mór ṫ[o] .h. Laḡaie, ocur co ṫaṛo ṫeṛmann ṫóiḃ aipehena. Ṿunchao .h. Concobaṛ, ṛi Cianaḡṫa, do maṛḃao ṫa ḃaomib ṛéin.

[Ct. Enáir i. ṛ. ; .L. xii. Coig bliatna ar ceo ar

¹ *Pol Adhmann.* In the Ann. Four Mast. and Ann. Ult. this individual is called Pol mac Amann, "Pol (or Paul) son of Amand."

² *Beollan Armann.* "Beollan, son of Armann," Four Mast.

³ *Dynast of Laighen.* Eṛṛe Laigen. These words are seemingly misplaced,

and should probably follow after some one of the names enumerated in the slaughter of the Lagenians a few lines before. The phraseology of the whole sentence is rather loose and rugged.

⁴ *Quos.* quorr (quoss), MS.

⁵ *Causa.* quárra (quássa), MS.

Maelmordha, and with Ua Riain, i.e. king of Ui-Drona, et alii; a slaughter of the Osraighe, with Gillapatraic Ruadh, king of Osraighe, and with the chieftains of Osraighe likewise; a slaughter of the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith, with Trosdan, son of Eric, and with Pol Adhmann,¹ and with Beollan Armann,² et alii; a slaughter of the men of Mumha, with two Ua Brics, i.e. two royal heirs of the Deisi, and with Ua-Failbhe, i.e. royal heir of Corca-Dhuibhne, and a dynast of Laighen,³ i.e. with Ua Muireghaigh, i.e. king of Ciarraighe, together with his son, et alii multi optimi quos⁴ causa⁵ brevitatis scribere⁶ prætermisimus.⁷ The Cenel-Eoghain, and the nobles of Cenel-Conaill and of the North likewise, returned with great spoils, and with numerous treasures, including the royal pavilion, and the standard, and many precious things besides. Maghnus, King of Lochlann, was slain on a predatory expedition in Ulidia.

A.D.

[1103.]

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 1st of the moon; the age of the Lord four years, and a hundred, and a thousand. O'Conchobhair of Corcumruaidh, i.e. Conchobhar, son of Maelsechlainn, mortuus est. Mac-na-hoidhche Ua Ruairc a suis fratribus occisus est. A hosting by Muirchertach Ua Briain to Magh-Muirthemhne, and he totally destroyed the tillage of the plain; and it was on this hosting that Cuuladh O Caindelbhain, King of Laeghaire, was thrown *from his horse*, of which he died. A hosting by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn to Magh-Cobha, when he obtained the hostages of Ulidia; and he proceeded to Temhair, and burned a large part of Ui-Laeghaire, but gave protection to *some of them*⁸ however. Donnchadh Ua Conchobhair, King of Cianachta, was slain by his own people.

[1104.]

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 12th of the moon; the age of the Lord five years, and a hundred,

[1105.]

⁶ Scribere. ꝥꝥꝥꝥꝥ, MS.

⁷ Prætermisimus. ꝥꝥꝥꝥꝥꝥꝥꝥ, MS.

⁸ Some of them; i.e. some of the inhabitants of the district of Ui-Laeghaire.

mile air in Tígeirna. Conchobair mac Maoltreclainn, rídaínná Tempach, occirur ep̃. Domnall, comarba patr̃aic, do tocht co hll̃é clíac̃ do ñenum rída ior̃ Muipeptach O m̃briain oc̃ur Domnall m̃ás laélaínn, suppoḡaḡ galap ann é, oc̃ur co dtucaḡ ann a ḡalap réin co Domnach Oirp̃ter Eñna, suppo hongao ann; co dtucaḡ iar̃rin co Daimliag, conoerbaile ann; go dtucaḡ a corp go hll̃ro Macha. Ceallaḡ mac Aoḡa, mic Maolíor̃ra, do oirneḡ na ionaḡ a comarbur patr̃aic, a toḡa per ñepenn; oc̃ur do chóro fo ḡráthair a lo réile Aoḡumnáin. Sloig̃eo la Muipeptach O m̃briain, suppo innarb Donnchara .h. Maoltreclainn a ríḡe iar̃thair Míḡe.

[Ctt. Enap̃ .ii. p.; L xxiii. Sé bliatna ar̃ ceo ar̃ mile air in Tígeirna. Creac̃ r̃lóig̃eo la Domnall m̃ás laélaínn doir̃p̃eñ Donnchara h1 Maoltrechlaínn, suppo or̃taoar̃ iar̃ḡar̃ Míḡe, oc̃ur go dtárrur̃ Donnchara réin ann for̃ r̃ceiñl̃ib̃, oc̃ur suppo inarbaḡ é. Cellaḡ, comarba patr̃aic, for̃ cuair̃t Cenel Eogain, ceona cup̃, go dtuc a óḡréir̃, .i. bó ḡacha peir̃ir̃, no aḡ ñoára ḡacha tr̃ir̃, no leḡ unga ḡacha ceat̃rair̃, la taoḡ ñíḡbair̃ ñimḡa olchena. Cat̃ḡarr̃ O Domnall, tuir̃ ḡor̃nama oc̃ur coinḡleca, or̃duin oc̃ur einḡ Ceneoil Línḡoeḡ, oḡaḡail báir̃. Cellaḡ for̃ cuair̃t Muman, ceona cup̃ ḡeór̃, go dtuc a lan cuair̃t, .i. uin. mba oc̃ur .uin. caoir̃ḡ oc̃ur leḡ uinḡe ḡacha ruinn tr̃íoḡa ceo a Mumuin, la taoḡ r̃édo ñimḡa olchena, oc̃ur

¹ *Occisus est.* occir̃i r̃unt, MS. There were probably some other names included in the corresponding entry in the original MS. from which the transcriber of this chronicle copied, and which he omitted from his copy, without altering the expression *occisi sunt*. Many similar instances of negligence are observable in the MS.

² *Daimhliag.* Now Duleek, co.

Meath. The Four Mast. say "Daimhlaig-Arda-Macha;" i.e. the stone-church of Ard-Macha (or Armagh); but the statement in this chronicle, which agrees with the Ann. Ult., is apparently more correct, as Domhnall seems to have been too ill to bear the journey to Armagh.

³ *Half an ounce;* i.e. of silver.

⁴ *Tríocho-ced.* The extent of the

and a thousand. Conchobhar, son of Maelsechlainn, royal heir of Temhair, occisus est.¹ Domhnall, comarb of Patrick, came to Ath-cliath, to make peace between Muirchertach O'Briain and Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, where sickness seized him, and he was carried in his sickness to Domhnach-oirther-Emhna, where he was anointed; and he was afterwards carried to Daimhliag,² where he died; and his body was taken to Ard-Macha. Ceallach, son of Aedh, son of Maelisa, was ordained in his place, in the comarbsp of Patrick, by the choice of the men of Erin; and he received orders on the day of Adhamnan's festival. A hosting by Muirchertach O'Briain, when he expelled Donnchadh Ua Maelsechlainn from the sovereignty of the West of Midhe.

A.D.

[1105.]

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 23rd of the moon; the age of the Lord six years, and a hundred, and a thousand. A predatory hosting by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, to assist Donnchadh Ua Maelsechlainn, when they injured the west of Midhe; and Donnchadh himself was met there on a scouting party, and slain. Ceallach, comarb of Patrick, went on the visitation of Cenel-Eoghain, for the first time, and he obtained his full demand, viz. :—a cow for every six persons, or an in-calf heifer for every three, or half an ounce³ for every four, in addition to many offerings besides. Cathbharr O'Domhnaill, pillar of the defence and warfare, of the glory and hospitality of the Cenel-Luighdech, died. Ceallach went on a visitation of Mumha, the first time also; and he obtained his full tribute, viz. :—seven cows, and seven sheep, and half an ounce³ for every triocho-ced⁴ in Mumha, in addi-

[1106.]

triocho-ced, (literally "thirty hundreds"), or cantred, as it is sometimes rendered, has not been accurately defined; but it seems to have comprised about twice the extent of an ordinary

barony. See Dr. Reeves's valuable paper on the *Townland Distribution of Ireland*; Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. vii., p. 475.

αἰροέο, umorro, Cellaë gráða uarrail erpuic a comairle per nEreenn don oul rin.

[Ktt. Enaip .iii. p.; .L. iii. Seacht mbliadna ar ceo ar mile air in Tigeirna. Snechta lóí co noitðe dperthain in Ceasoin ría bréil Patraic, suppo lá ár cetra Ereenn. Ceto ðopaið do lopta etip ðá cáipe, so percuio noabach etip iníð ocup brogóio. Conðobar O Duinnreleë, ríðamína ulað, do mabao dperuif Permhúige. Maiðm ría nUif dperriuul por uif Méth, i torchair i nár imm á rí, .i. Coð .h. hlnneachtaië. Fluë ðoinento mór ipin mbliadain rin, suppo mill na harðanna uile. Síth blíadna do ðenum do Ceallaë, comarba Patraic, etip Muirceptach .h. mðriain ocup Domnall mág Laélainn.

[Ktt. Enaip .iiii. p.; .L. xii.; ocht mbliadna ar ceo ar mile air in Tigeirna. Luimnech do lopta. Doimnall .h. Ruape, rí .h. mðriuun, occipup ept. Cellach, comarba Patraic, por cuairt Connacht, ceoia cop, co otuc a ógréir. Teë do ðabáil do .h. Maëgamína, ocup do .h. Maelpuanaíð, por ðoll nðarðraië, .i. por rí ulað, .i. Eochaid mac Duinnreleë h1 Eochað, ocup a

¹ *Received.* αἰροέο. In his edition of the Annals of the Four Masters, Dr. O'Donovan has rendered the word αἰροέο by "conferred;" but the meaning is "received," as appears from several ancient authorities quoted by Zeuss, *Grammatica Celtica*, vol. i., p. 493, where the word is glossed *accepit* and *recepit*. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 326, note q. The word "primate" appears in the margin in a hand somewhat more modern than the original. Roderick O'Flaherty has also added the word "primate" in the margin, to signify that the primacy of Armagh was acknowledged in the person of Ceallach, or Celsus.

² *On that occasion.* don oul rin; lit. "on that going." Another form of the same expression, in oul ro,

"on this occasion," has been misunderstood by the learned Zeuss, who translates it *hoc opus*. See *Gram. Celt.*, Introd., p. xvi.

³ *The 4th.* The MS. has xxiiii (24th), but this is a mistake, as new moon occurred on the 29th of December, 1106, and the 1st of January, 1107, was consequently the fourth day of the moon's age.

⁴ *Between the two Easters;* i.e. between Easter Sunday and "Little Easter," or Low Sunday.

⁵ *Puncheons.* oabac. Roderick O'Flaherty translates this word "keeves" in a marginal note: "sixty keeves of beere and meade burnt."

⁶ *Beer.* brogóio (brogóid) = Welsh *bragawd*, the drink called in English *bragget*.

tion to many presents besides ; and Ceallach, moreover received¹ the dignity of a superior bishop, by the consent of the men of Erinn, on that occasion.² A.D. [1106.]

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 4th³ of the moon ; the age of the Lord seven years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Snow fell for a day and night, the Wednesday before the festival of Patrick, which caused a great destruction of the cattle of Erinn. Cenn-coradh was burned between the two Easters,⁴ with sixty puncheons⁵ of mead and beer.⁶ Conchobhar, grandson⁷ of Donn-sleibhe, royal heir of Uladh, was slain by the men of Fernmhagh. A victory by the Ui-Bresail over the Ui-Meth, in which they⁸ were slaughtered, together with their king, i.e. Aedh Ua hInnreachtaiagh. Very wet weather in this year, which destroyed all the corn crops. A year's peace was made by Ceallach, comarb of Patrick, between Muirchertach Ua Briain and Domhnall Mac Lachlainn. [1107.]

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 15th of the moon ; the age of the Lord eight years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Luimnech was burned. Domhnall Ua Ruairc, king of Ui-Briuin, occisus est.⁹ Ceallach, comarb of Patrick, *proceeded* on a visitation of Connacht *for the first time*, and obtained his full demand. A house was taken by Ua Mathghamhna and Ua Maelruanaidh over Goll Garbraighe, i.e. the king of Uladh, i.e. Eochaidh, son of Donnsleibhe Ua hEochadha, and he was beheaded [1108.]

⁷ Grandson. The Ann. Ult. and the Four Mast. call Conchobhar "son of Donnsleibhe," which is doubtless correct; and it is probable that his father was Donnsleibhe Ua hEochadha (Donlevy O'Hoey), king of Uladh, whose death is given by the Four Mast. under the year 1094.

⁸ They; i.e. the Ui-Meth.

⁹ Occisus est. The MS. has *occisi sunt*, from which it appears that the

name of some other person, occurring in the authority from which the entry had been copied, was omitted by the transcriber of the chronicle. The Annals of Ulster have the entry as follows:—"Domnall .h. Cnbeirch m.h. Meit; Domnall .h. Ruairc, m.h. mBriuin, o. p.;" i.e. "Domhnall Ua hAinbheith, king of Ui-Meith, and Domhnall Ua Ruairc, king of Ui-Briuin, occisi sunt."

diéendao leó. Dairmerr mór pó Eunn uile. bliadain
tíuthach go ndeighín, ocur go nimad arda ocur meppa,
in bliadain rin.

[Ctt. Enair .ui. p.; L. xxii.; x. mbliadna ar ced ar
mile ar in Tígerua. In Cáire por .iii. [Ctt. Máoi
ocur Minčaire ala laite do tíámpaó. Sloigeo lá
Muirceptach .h. mbríain d'óiríóin Murchada h1
Maoltrechlainn, gurro ays dpeim do uib d'ruín.
Sloigeo lá Domnall mág Laclainn go dtuaircept Erenn
uime, co sliab ruaid; gonderua Cellach, comarba
patraic, ríe bliadna etir O mbríain ocur mág
Laclainn, gondeačadap tuaircept Erenn iarrin, im
Conall ocur im Eogan, go Maó .h. mbrerail, por
ammur Ulaó badap a Maš Cođa, go dtarorac
Ulaó na teora gilla po tošpat sein doib. Aoó
.h. Ruairc do tocht a longpopt Murchada h1
Moeltrechlainn, rá dó, gurro lá ar tre ercuine
tíránta patraic. Mac Gilla-patraic, [rí] Orrraige
.i. Domnall ruad, do mparbaó do macaoin uile as eip
clúice.

[Ctt. Enair .iii. p.; L. iii.; x. mbliadna ar ced ar
mile ar in Tígerua. Gilla Colum O Maolínuaó,
rí bper Ceall, iugulatur erc. Murchadh mac Taidc
h1 bríain, rídaína Muman, moptuap erc. Débinn,
ingen Ceinnéiois h1 bríain, ben Domnall mág Laclainn,
rí Oilis, dhéc. Cpeč la Domnall mág Laclainn i
Connachtuib, co dtuc míle do bríad, ocur il míle do
četpuib. Cellac, comarba patraic, cetna cop por
cuairt Míde, go dtuc a óigprip eirde. Maíom ríac
gConmaicuib por Siol Muirpeghaigh .i. maíom Moisge

¹ *Little Easter*; i.e. Low Sunday.

² *Curse*. The Four Masters imply that the curse of the "congregation of Patrick [i.e. of Armagh]" was incurred by Murchadh Ua Maelsechlainn through his profanation of the Bachall-Isa [Baculus Jesu] and the

successor of Patrick, in slaying Ua Finn, lord of Feara-Rois, who was under their protection.

³ *Thousand*. míle, MS. The aspiration of the first letter of the word míle indicates that it must have been preceded by a word terminating in a

by them. A great crop of oak *fruit* throughout all Erin. A.D.
 A sappy year, with good weather, and with much corn [1108.]
 and produce, *was* this year.

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 26th of [1109.]
 the moon ; the age of the Lord nine years, and a hundred,
 and a thousand. Easter on the 7th of the kalends of
 May, and Little Easter¹ on the second day of summer. A
 hosting by Muirchertach Ua Briain, to aid Murchadh Ua
 Maelsechlainn, and he plundered a section of the Ui-Briuin.
 A hosting by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn accompanied by *the*
men of the North of Erin, to Sliabh-Fuaid ; but Ceallach,
 comarb of Patrick, made a year's peace between O'Briain
 and Mac Lachlainn ; and *the men* of the North of Erin,
 together with the *Cenel-Conaill* and *Cenel-Eoghain*, went
 afterwards to Magh-Ui-Bresail, to attack the Ulidians
 who were in Magh-Cobha ; but the Ulidians gave them
 the three hostages whom they themselves selected. Aedh
 Ua Ruairc came twice into the camp of Murchadh Ua
 Maelsechlainn, and committed a slaughter through the
 curse² of the congregation of Patrick. Mac Gillapatraic,
 [king] of Osraighe, i.e. Domhnall Ruadh, was killed by
 another youth whilst playing a game.

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 7th of the [1110.]
 moon ; the age of the Lord ten years, and a hundred, and
 a thousand. Gillacolum O'Maelmhuidh, king of Feara-
 Ceall, jugulatus est. Murchadh, son of Tadhg Ua Briain,
 royal heir of Munha, mortuus est. Bébhinn, daughter of
 Cenncidigh Ua Briain, wife of Domhnall Mac Lachlainn,
 king of Oilech, died. A predatory expedition by Domhnall
 Mac Lachlainn into Connacht, whence he carried off a
 thousand³ prisoners, and several thousand cattle. Ceal-
 lach, comarb of Patrick, *went for the first time* on a visita-
 tion of Midhe, and carried off from it his full demand, A
 victory by the Conmaicne over the Síil-Muireghaigh, i.e.

vowel ; and in the Four Masters the | have been *trí míle* (trímíle) "three
 number of prisoners is stated to | thousand."

Ḑrénḡar. Maðm lá sil Muirpeghaigh pop Commaemib .i. maðm an Roir, ar bélaib Cpuachna, atoperatar tri .h. Pepsaile, ocuṛ maib imða ele árpēna.

Ḳctt. Enar i.p.; L. .xiii.; aon bliadan dhéc ar cet ar míle ar in Tígerua. Porc Larpge do lorcad. Cenannur do lorcad. Slóigēð la hUlloib co Telaiḡ óḡ, gurpo ēperat a bileða. Cpeç la Miall mās laēlainn, go tuc tri míle do buaib ina noiguil. Tene ðaib do lorcad Dúin da leḡḡlar, etir ráib ocuṛ trian. Senað ēléipech nēpenn a bPiað mic nOenḡura, a nUirnech, im Cellaç comarba Patraie, ocuṛ im Maolmuire .h. nDúnán .i. uarpuḡ ḡenóir na hēpenn, go coicait nerpoḡ, uel paulo pluṛ, go trið ceduib pasarṫ, ocuṛ go tri míle maie negalra, im Muirceptach .h. mḐriain go maibib leite Moða, ḡpupáil maḡla ocuṛ triðēp pop çáç etir tuat ocuṛ eḡluṛ. Donncharḡ .h. hCnluan, rí .h. Miallán, do marbað dia bráitrib a meaibul. Na bratru hírin do marbað do Uib Miallán ina ðiguil ma ḡcinn .xx. aḡče iarpuṛ. Comḡál etir Domnall mās laēlainn ocuṛ Donncharḡ .h. nEochada, ḡonḡepnat lán ríib, ocuṛ go tarḡarat Ulaḡ eirpeða a maia pēin do Domnall.

Ḳctt. Enar .ii. p.; L. .xxix.; dá bliadan dhéc ar cet ar míle ar in Tígerua. Ráib Cpu Maça cona tempall do lorcad in .x. Ḳctt. Cpuil, ocuṛ dá ḡreith do triun Maṛán, ocuṛ an tpeṛr pṛeth do triun mór. Cpeç la Domnall mās laēlainn dar Fine ḡall, co ṫuc brat aḡbal ocuṛ bópuua mór.

¹ *Sacred trees.* bileða. The kings of Cenel-Eoghain were inaugurated under certain remarkable trees at Telach-og (now Tulloghoge, or Tullyhog), parish of Desertcreat, barony of Dungannon, county of Tyrone.

² *For them;* i.e. for the cutting down of the sacred trees (*bileða*).

³ *Rath;* i.e. the fort. Dr. Reeves

has pointed out to me that the local name *Rath-Righbhaird*, which occurs in the Tripartite (Irish) Life of St. Patrick is represented by *Fossa-Righbairt* in the Book of Armagh, fol. 15^{aa}, whence it would appear that *rath* originally meant the ditch surrounding a fort. Ultimately, however, the name of *rath* was applied to the



the victory of Magh-Brénghair. A victory by the Sil-Muireghaigh over the Conmaicne, viz.:—the victory of the Ros, opposite Cruachan, in which fell three Ua Ferghails, and many other nobles besides. A.D.
[1110.]

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 18th of the moon; the age of the Lord eleven years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Port-Lairge was burned. Cenannus was burned. A hosting by the Ulidians to Telach-og, when they cut down its sacred trees.¹ A predatory excursion by Niall Mac Lachlainn, who carried off three thousand cows in revenge for them.² Dun-da-lethghlas was burned by lightning, both Rath³ and Trian.⁴ A synod of clerics at Fiadh-mic-Aenghusa, in Uisnech, including Cellach, comarb of Patrick, and including Maelmuire Ua Dunain, i.e. the noble senior of Erin, with fifty bishops, vel paulo plus, with three hundred priests, and with three thousand students, together with Muirchertach Ua Briain, attended by the nobles of Leth-Mogha, to impose rules and good customs on all, both laity and clergy. Donnchadh Ua hAnluain, king of Ui-Niallain, was slain by his brothers, in treachery. These brothers were slain by the Ui-Niallain, in revenge for him, before the end of twenty nights thereafter. A convention between Domhnall Mac Lachlainn and Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, when they made a full peace; and the Ulidians gave hostages to Domhnall, for the payment of his own demand. [1111.]

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 29th of the moon; the age of the Lord twelve years, and a hundred, and a thousand. The Rath³ of Ard-Macha, with its church, was burned on the 10th of the kalends of April, and two rows of Trian-Massan, and the third row of Trian-mór. A predatory expedition by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn across Fine-Gall, and he carried off an immense number of captives, and a great spoil of cattle. [1112.]

entire surface circumscribed by the fossa.

⁴ Trian. This word signifies "third part." See note ⁶ page 67.

[Ct. Enar .iii. p.; L. x.; τρι βλίανα θέε αρ σεο αρ
mle ar in Tagera. Coep̃eneð do ðeacht orðce péle
Patraic pop Cpuacán Aigle, suppo mlll .xxx. don óerr
tpoirce. Maolpechlann O Conchobar, pí Corpum-
puar, dhéc. Donn O Taircept, tóirrech Cloinne
Sneirðgile, do marbar la hiall mág Laélainn. Slóigeð
la Domnall mas Laélainn go marb̃ Ceneóil Conaill
ocur Eogan, ocur Aipgiall, go hionn piçe, suppo
ionnarbrat Donnchar a piçe nllad, ocur suppo
pannat ulltu etir .h. Matganna ocur maca Duinn-
plebe. Dál nAparðe, imorro, ocur 1 Echach aige
pém. Slóigeð la Muirceptach .h. mbríann, go pepuib̃
Muman, ocur go Laiguib̃ ocur Connachtuib̃, go Mağ
Coða, d̃p̃p̃uðin Donnchara. Slóigeð ele la Domnall
mág Laélainn, go hConallecharib̃ ocur Eoganchaib̃ ocur
Aipgiall, go Mağ Coða mur an ceona, d̃p̃p̃uðin Ulad,
go paibe imneppa caða etorra, suppo eoparcar
comarba Patraic po gne píce. Donnchar .h. hEocharda
do ðallad la hEochar .h. Matganna, ocur la
hUlltoib̃. Slóigeð la Muirceptach .h. mbríann, ocur
lá Leð Moða, etir laoc ocur éleipeç, go hpenoic.
Domnall mág Laélainn go marb̃ tuaircept Epenn
.i. Conaill ocur Eogan ocur Aipgiall, co Cluan
Caoim a b̃p̃epuib̃ Roir, go mbarar ppi pé m̃iopp cinn
comar ppi poile, condeppa Cellaç, comarba Patraic,
sur an mbaçuil loppa, píç bliaona etorra. Sganðer
cpóða etir pepuib̃ Pepnmairde pódéin, dú itop̃arar
da píðañna Pepnmairde .i. .h. Cpuocán ocur .h.
Donnacán.

[Ct. Enar .u. p.; L. xxi.; ceitri bliaona tēc ar ceo

¹ *Donn*. The Ann. Ult. and the Four Mast. write the name Donnchadh.

² *Donnchadh*; i.e. Donnchadh Ua hEochadhā, or O'Hoey.

³ *Danger*. *imneppa*, ana. written *imnepp*. This word is usually trans-

lated "challenge;" but it really seems to be a loan word from the Latin *imminentia*, the *n* preceding the *i* in the Latin, disappearing in the Irish, as is frequently the case in Irish words borrowed from the Latin. See a paper

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 10th of the moon; the age of the Lord thirteen years, and a hundred, and a thousand. A thunderbolt fell on Cruachan-Aighle, on the night of the festival of Patrick, which destroyed thirty of the fasting people. Maelsechlainn O'Conchobhair, king of Corcumruaidh, died. Donn¹ O'Tairchert, chieftain of Clann-Sneidhghile, was slain by Niall Mac Lachlainn. A hosting by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, with the nobles of Cenel-Conaill and *Cenel-Eoghain*, and the Airghialla, to Glenn-Righe; and they expelled Donnchadh² from the sovereignty of Uladh, and divided Uladh between Ua Mathghamhna and the sons of Donnsleibhe; but Dal-Araidhe and Ui-Echach *were retained* by himself. A hosting by Muirchertach Ua Briain, with the men of Mumha, and the Lagenians and Connachmen, to Magh-Cobha, to aid Donnchadh.² Another hosting by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, with the men of *Cenel-Conaill* and of *Cenel-Eoghain*, and the Airghialla, to Magh-Cobha likewise, to aid the Ulidians; and there was a danger³ of battle between them, until the comarb of Patrick separated them under the semblance of peace. Donnchadh Ua hEochadha was blinded by Eochaidh Ua Mathghamhna and the Ulidians. A hosting by Muirchertach Ua Briain and *the people of Leth-Mogha*, both laics and clerics, to Grenog. Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, with the nobles of the North of Erin, viz.:—of the *Cenel-Conaill* and *Cenel-Eoghain*, and Airghialla, *proceeded* to Cluain-caein, in Feara-Rois; and they were during the space of a month confronting one another, until Ceallach, comarb of Patrick, with the Bachall-Isa, made a year's peace between them. A fierce conflict between the men of Fernmhagh themselves, in which two royal heirs of Fernmhagh, viz., Ua Crichain and Ua Donnagain, were slain.

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 21st of [1114.]

"On the affinities of certain Irish and Latin words," by Bishop Graves;

Proceedings of the R. I. Academy, vol. v., p. 337.

ar míle air in Tíger-na. Tírdm galair mhoir do gábal
Muirceptaig¹ brian, ní Erenn, suppo reair ppi a púge.
Diarmaid .h. brian, imorro, do gábal púge Mumán
ina ríadnure gan éadugad. Sloigeo la Domnall mág
Laélaínn co Ráit Centais, co tánic Eochaid .h. Maé-
ganna co nulloib ina éech, ocup Donnchad .h.
Loingrig co nDál Araidhe, ocup Aoð .h. Ruairc go
brepuið bpeirpne, ocup Murchad .h. Maolpecláinn
go brepuið Míde. Do lotar uile díblínuið tar Acé
Luain co Dán Leóda, go dtánic Toirprehealbach .h.
Conchobair go gConnachtuið, ocup Niall mac Doim-
nall mág Laélaínn, ocup maíte Cloinne Conuill, ina
airpecht. Tiaşuid ar ríairin go Telaiş .h. nDegaíð a
nDál gCair, condeirnat oppað bíadna ocup pír
Mumán, ocup do chúaid Domnall mág Laélaínn ar
puo Connacht, ocup arpin díá éiş. Aoð mac Donn-
chada h1 Eochada, púdaínná Ulaó, moptuup ept.
Ruairpí .h. Canannán, púdaínná Cineoil Conaill, do
marbad la Cenél Eogain. Muirceptach mág Lach-
láinn, púdaínná Oilig, inuipre ineppectur ept.

Íctt. Enair .iii. p; L. n.; cóig bíadna dhéc ar ceo
ar míle air in Tíger-na. Doimend depháir, ocup
peoð, ocup rnechtá, o .xii. Íct. Enair go .xii. Íct. Mar-
tu, uel paulo plup, suppolá ár én ocup ceíra, ocup
daoine, ocup díá po íar terea mhoir ocup dommatra
pó Erinn uile, ocup a Láiguið rech cáé. Diarmaid

¹ *King of Erinn*. pī Eī, for pī
Erenn, MS. The words have been
altered to pūdarínná Eīpionn ("royal
heir of Erinn") by a later hand than
that of the original transcriber. The
emendator was evidently a supporter
of the view held by the northern
(Irish) historians, that Domhnall Mac
Lachlainn, the contemporary and rival
of Muirchertach O'Brien, was the real
monarch of Ireland in his time, where-
as his opponent was only second in

dignity. See *Cambrensis Eversus*, ed.
Rev. Matt. Kelly, Dublin, 1850, vol.
ii, p. 55.

² *Removed*. The meaning is that the
disease was the cause of his being re-
moved from the sovereignty. In the
Chron. Scotorum (1110-1114) it is
stated that "the men of Erinn turned
against him."

³ *Came into his house*; or, in other
words, "submitted to him."

⁴ *Clann-Conaill*; or Cenel-Conaill,

the moon; the age of the Lord fourteen years, and a hundred, and a thousand. A great fit of sickness seized Muirchertach Ua Briain, king of Erinⁿ,¹ and removed² him from his sovereignty. Diarmaid Ua Briain, moreover, assumed the sovereignty of Mumha, in his presence, without permission. A hosting by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn to Rath-Cennaigh, when Eochaidh Ua Mathghamhna, with the Ulidians, came into his house,³ and Donnchadh Ua Loingsigh, with the Dal-Araidhe, and Aedh Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne, and Murchadh Ua Maelsechlainn, with the men of Midhe. They all proceeded across Ath-Luain to Dun-Leodha, where Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, with the Connachtmen, and Niall, son of Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, with the chieftains of Clann-Conaill,⁴ came into his assembly. They all went thence, afterwards, to Telach-Ui-Deghaidh in Dal-Cais, where they and the men of Mumha made a year's peace; and Domhnall Mac Lachlainn went through Connacht, and from thence to his house. Aedh, son of Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, royal heir of Uladh, mortuus est. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, royal heir of Cenel-Conaill, was slain by the Cenel-Eoghain. Muirchertach Mac Lachlainn, royal heir of Oilech, injuste⁵ interfectus est.⁶

A.D.
[1114.]

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 2nd of the moon; the age of the Lord fifteen years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Very severe weather, with frost and snow, from the 15th of the kalends of January⁷ to the 15th of the kalends of March,⁸ vel paulo plus, which made great havoc of birds, and cattle, and people; and from which arose great scarcity and want throughout all Erinⁿ, and in Laighen especially.⁹ Diarmaid O'Briain, king of Mumha,

[1115.]

as in the Annals of Ulster and the Four Mast.

¹ *Injuste*. *injuiste* (injuiste), MS.

² *Interfectus est*. *interpecti* *īc* (interfecti sunt), MS.

⁷ *The 15th of the Kalends of January*; i.e. the 18th of December, 1114.

⁸ *Of March*. *Marciur* (Marcius), MS.

⁹ *Epecially*. *pech cáic* (sech cáich), lit. "beyond all."

O Driain, ní Muman, do gábal la Muirceptach O mDriain. Ionnpaigeo gheirri do éabairt do macuib mic Aoda mic Ruaidrí, ar Toirprehealbach .h. Conchobair, ar ní Connacht, suppo loiteo, ocup gurbó epóliže óó. Maíom ría n'Doíhnall .h. mDriain ocup ría n'Gallaiú Aéta eliaé, ar Laišniú, i torcheair Donnchadh O Maoilnambo, ní .h. gCinnpelaiš, ocup Conchobair O Conchobair, ní .h. b'ailže, cona macuib, ocup rocharde aipchena. Domnall mac Taišg h1 Driain, rídamna Muman, do marbad la Connachtuib. Muirceptach .h. Driain do gábal a ríže péin do ríoir, ocup teacht ríóigheó a Laišniú, ocup a mDrešuib. Dašliaš Aipio mDrešáin cona lán do éaoiniú do loiceo d'epuib Muman, ocup cella imóa aipchena a b'epuib Dpegh. Cpeš níor la Toirprehealbach O Conchobair ocup la Connachtuib, suppo aipget Tuádmuma go Luimnech; go rucrat bóruma éiaip-níóe, ocup b'raio imóa. Maoilrechlainn .h. Maoilrechlainn, rídarína Tempaé, occirup ept.

[*kt.* Enáir .iii. p.; *L. ann.* Sé bliadna dhéc ar ceo ar míle air in Tigerna. Cellaé, comarba patrúic, for euaip Connacht don darina cor, go dtuc a lan éuaip. Cill Dalúa cona tempall do loiceo. Corcach níor Muman, ocup imleš íšair, ocup darpéech Moelíra h1 Dpoléáin, ocup bloš do lior níor, do loiceo irin mbliadain céona. Achad mbó Canniš [do loiceo]. Cluain íraipio epemata ept. Teš abas níor Aipio Maéa, go .xx. tegh uime, do loiceo i torach coršair na bliadna ra. Laómann mac Domnall, ní Aíban, do marbad do r'epuib Móiríuá. D'epbáil, ingen Toirprehealbaiš h1 Driain, morptua ept.

¹ *Extreme agony.* epóliže; lit. "gore bed," from *cro*, or *cru*, "gore," and *lige*, "a bed." The expression is frequently translated "agonies of death," but incorrectly.

² *Occisus.* Occirup, MS.

³ *Ladhmann.* The name of this person is not included in the usual lists of the kings of Scotland. He was the son of Domhnall, son of Donnchadh king of Scotland, sl. A.D. 1040.

was captured by Muirchertach O'Briain. A murderous attack was made by the grandsons of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, on Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, king of Connacht, and he was wounded so that he was in extreme agony.¹ A victory by Domhnall Ua Briain and the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith, over the Lagenians, in which Donnchadh, grandson of Mael-na-mbo, king of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair, king of Ui-Failghe, with his sons, and a multitude besides, were slain. Domhnall, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, royal heir of Mumha, was slain by the Connachtmen. Muirchertach Ua Briain assumed his own sovereignty again, and went on a hosting into Laighen and Bregh. The stone-church of Ard-Brecain, with its full of people, was burned by the men of Mumha, and many churches besides in Feara-Bregh. A great predatory excursion by Toirdhealbhach O'Conchobhair and the Connachtmen, and they plundered Tuadh-Mumha as far as Luimnech, and carried off countless cattle spoils and numerous prisoners. Maelsechlainn Ua Maelsechlainn, royal heir of Temhair, occisus² est.

A.D.
[1115.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 13th of the moon; the age of the Lord sixteen years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Cellach, comarb of Patrick, went on a visitation of Connacht, for the second time, and obtained his full tribute. Cill-Dalua, with its church, was burned. Corcach-mor of Mumha, and Imlech-Ibhair, and the oratory of Maelisa Ua Brolchain, and a part of Lis-mór, were burned in the same year. Achadh-bo-Chainnigh [was burned]. Cluain-Iraird cremata est. The Abbot's great house of Ard-Macha, with twenty houses about it, was burned in the beginning of the Lent of this year. Ladhmann,³ son of Domhnall, king of Alba, was slain by the men of Moray.⁴ Derbhail, daughter of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, mortua est.

[1116.]

⁴ By the men of Moray. ʳo ʳeʳuʳiʳ
moʳuʳaʳ. Dr. O'Connor (ed. Ann.
Ulst., sub an.) translates these words

"a prædonibus maritimis." But he
has mistaken the meaning.

[Ct. Enaip .ii. p. L. xxiii. Seacht mbliatona dhec ar ceo ar míle air in Tígeirna. Conchobair .h. Cairpellán do marbað la pèruið Manach. Cat lecaoín do éabairt do ðrián mac Murchada ocup do macaib Cathail h1 Conchobair, go gConnachtuib impa, ppi Toirprehealbach mac n'Diarmada ocup ppi Dál gCair, suppo muið por Dál gCair, ocup suppo láað in nár. Maðm por Cenel nEoghain na hInniri la Cenél Conuill, sup láað i nár, ocup sup marbað morán dá maithib.

[Ct. Enaip .iii. p. ; L. [u]. ; xiiii. mbliatona dhéc ar ceo ar míle air in Tígeirna. Laiðgnén .h. Duiðara, pí Pèrmanach, do marbað do uib bPiaðrað ocup ðpèruið na Croiðe. Diarmaid .h. ðrián, pí Muman ocup leite Moða aipchena, dhéc i Corcaig mÓir Muman, iar nongao ocup naicpíge. Merr ceo nuinge do eideað ioðbairt ocup aippeno Cellaið, comarba Patraic, do báthao i n'Daßall, ocup bíðgað ðó péin. Parchalir, comarba Petair, pèruur peligiour, cum dilectione Dei et proximi ad Ciprtum migrauit. Maria, ingen Maoilcolum .i. ingen pí Alban, ben pí Saxon, morptua ept. Sloigeo la Toirprehealbach .h. Conchobair, pí Connacht, ocup la Murchao O Maoilrechlainn, pí Tempach, imaille ppi, ocup lá hCoð O Ruairc, ipin Muman go glenó Maðair, ocup go ðapao Dèrmuíha do mág Cairpchaig, ocup Tuaðmuíha do macuib Diarmada h1 ðrián, ocup go tuc a ngíalla díðlinuib.

¹ *Murchadh*. The Ann. Four Mast. call him Murchadh Ua Flaithbheartaigh (Murrrough O'Flaherty).

² *Toirdhealbhach*; i.e. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, or Turlough O'Brien.

³ *Of the Island*; i.e. of Inis-Eoghain, or Inishowen, so called to distinguish them from the other branch of the Cenel-Eoghain inhabiting the district forming the present county of Tir-Eoghain, or Tyrone.

⁴ *Ui-Fiachrach*. The Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-Sratha are here meant. See Index.

⁵ *The value*. This entry is contained in the Annals of Ulster, almost in the same words; yet Dr. O'Conor, in his edition of these Annals, translates it "Catinus centum unciarum (auri, aut argenti) pro oblationibus Missarum. Celsus Vicarius Patricii demersus in Lacu Dabal, et ereptus propriis viribus." "This translation, which quite misrepresents the meaning of the original, also errs in the introduction of the word *lacus*; for though there is a Loch Dabhaill mentioned in the Four Mast. at A.M.

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 24th of the moon; the age of the Lord seventeen years and a hundred, and a thousand. Conchobhar Ua Caircellain was slain by the Feara-Manach. The battle of Lecain was given by Brian, son of Murchadh,¹ and by the sons of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, having the Connachtmen along with them, to Toirdhealbhach² son of Diarmaid, and to the Dál-Cais; and the Dál-Cais were defeated and put to slaughter. A victory over the Cenel-Eoghain of the Island,³ by the Cenel-Conail, when they were put to slaughter, and many of their chieftains slain. A.D.
[1117.]

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, [the 5th] of the moon; the age of the Lord eighteen years and a hundred, and a thousand. Laidhgnén Ua Duibhdhara, king of Feara-Manach, was slain by the Ui-Fiachrach,⁴ and by the men of the Craebh. Diarmaid Ua Briain, king of Mumha, and of all Leth-Mogha, died at Corcachmór of Mumha, after unction and penitence. The value⁵ of one hundred ounces of the offering and mass cloths of Cellach, comarb of Patrick, were submerged in the Dabhall; and he himself was endangered. Paschalis, comarb of Peter, servus religiosus, cum dilectione⁶ Dei et proximi, ad Christum migravit.⁷ Maria,⁸ daughter of Maelcoluim, i.e. daughter of the king of Alba, wife of the king of the Saxons, mortua est. A hosting by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, king of Connacht, and by Murchadh O'Maelsechlainn, king of Temhair, along with him, and by Aedh O'Ruairc, into Mumha, as far as Glenn-Maghair; and he gave Des-Mumha to Mac Carthaigh, and Tuadh-Mumha [1118.]

3581, the name here denotes the river anciently called Dabhall, and now known as the Blackwater, on the south side of which is a large tract of archiepiscopal property, in the parish of Eglisli, formerly called Clonaul (Cluain Òbail), which name is still preserved in the corrupt form Glenaul, as applied to a farm in the parish, and more widely to an electo-

ral division in the Poor Law Union of Armagh." Note by Dr. Reeves.

⁶ *Dilectione*. διλεξιῶν (dilexioni), MS.

⁷ *Migravit* მიგრავი (for migravit), MS.

⁸ *Maria*; i.e. Queen Matilda. Her name is written *Mahald* in the Anglo-Sax. Chron.

Sloiged éli leir co hAllt éliath, go tuc mac pí Tempach boi a lann gall, ocuḡ gialla Gall bṡdén, ocuḡ gialla laigen ocuḡ Oppraige. Sgél ingnaḡ ipin mbliadain pi .i. talamḡcūmḡcugad áḡbal i pleib Élpa, gurpur mughaḡ il caḡraḡa, ocuḡ ár ḡaoimib innatib. Sgél ingnaḡ éli in nEḡinn péin ḡeór .i. mupḡḡúḡconn do ḡabáil ḡiar-ḡairib lḡr Allionn a nOppraigib, ocuḡ apoile a ḡort lairge. Domnall mac Ruairi h1 Conchobair mop-
tuur eḡt. Ruairi O Conchobair, pi Connacht pe heoh ḡeían, do éḡ i nailitpi ip in ḡeipeḡ bliadain ḡrioḡa iar ná ḡallaḡ; in clericaltu uitam peliciter i ḡCluain mic Nóir piniuit.

Íctt. Enap. iii. p.; l. xii.; ix. mbliadna dhéc ar ceo ar míle ar in Tígerina. Cenn ḡoraḡ do ḡḡaoileḡ do Connachtuib. Muirceḡtach O ḡríain, pí Eḡenn, tuir opḡuin ocuḡ oipechuir iarthair ḡorpa, iar mbuaḡ píḡe ocuḡ aḡpḡe, a bḡeil Moḡaomḡḡ, ipin peipeḡ do Marti, in bono fine uitam piniuit. Cúḡoll-
ḡuille O ḡaḡelláin, apḡ ollam Eḡenn pe ḡán, ocuḡ rói a nḡeipe ocuḡ a noinech, ocuḡ ar ḡonnipele ḡoitḡinn ppi ḡruaḡa ocuḡ ḡréna, do marbaḡ ḡeḡuib luirḡ, ocuḡ do ḡuaḡ Ráḡa, cum pua uḡore et ḡuobur pilip puiḡ bonip, et cum .xxxii. alip, eḡip ḡuinnḡter ocuḡ aoiḡegha i naoin tiḡ, Saḡarn mincarg, ocuḡ a bḡeil ḡeḡáin mic Cula. Ruairi O Topmar, apḡhinnech Paḡna móipe, quieuit. Conchobair O ḡairmleghaigh, toíḡrech Ceneoil

¹ *Son.* The Chron. Scotorum and the Four Mast. call him "Domnall, son of Murchadh Ua Maelechlainn."

² *Story.* In the Ann. Ulst. this event, or "story," is stated to have been reported by pilgrims: "ḡeol ingnaḡ inḡipit ná hailitḡḡ," "a wonderful story which the pilgrims relate." The Anglo-Sax. Chron. records this earthquake under the year 1117.

³ *Cities.* Íḡḡeá, for caḡraḡa (cathra), MS. Caḡraḡa is the

acc. pl. of caḡhair, which usually signifies *civitas*; but it is also sometimes used to denote a monastery or ecclesiastical establishment. The Anglo-Sax. Chron. states that many "monasteries and towers" were destroyed.

⁴ *Clericatu.* The words in *clericatu* are here put in apposition with the expression in ailitpi, "in pilgrimage." See Chron. Scotorum, Introd., p. liii.

⁵ *The 6th.* iii. eḡ, for peipeḡ, MS. The festival of Mochaemhḡḡ (of Liath-

to the sons of Diarmaid Ua Briain, and carried off the hostages of each. Another hosting by him to Ath-cliaith, when he carried away the son¹ of the king of Temhair, who was in the hands of the Foreigners, and the hostages of the Foreigners themselves, and the hostages of Laighen and Osraighe. A wonderful story² in this year, viz. : a very great earthquake in Sliabh-Elpa, which extinguished many cities,³ and a multitude of people in them. Another wonderful story also in Erinn, viz. :—a mermaid was caught by the fishermen of Lis-Airglinn, in Osraighe, and another at Port-Lairge. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, mortuus est. Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht for a long time, died in pilgrimage in the thirty-sixth year after he was blinded—in clericatu⁴ vitam feliciter finivit at Cluain-mic-Nois.

A.D.
[1118.]

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 16th of the moon; the age of the Lord nineteen years and a hundred, and a thousand. Cenn-coradh was demolished by the Connachtmen. Muirchertach O'Briain, king of Erinn, prop of the glory and magnificence of the West of Europe, after the triumph of sovereignty and penance, on the festival of Mochaemhóg, on the 6th⁵ of the ides of March, in bono⁶ fine vitam⁷ finivit. Cúchollchaille O'Baighelláin, chief ollamh of Erinn in poetry, and a man distinguished for charity and hospitality, and for universal benevolence towards the needy and the powerful, was slain by the Feara-Luing and Tuath-ratha, cum sua uxore et duobus filiis suis⁸ bonis, et cum xxxv. aliis, consisting both of his family and guests, in the same house, the Saturday before Little Easter, on the festival of Becan,⁹ son of Cula. Ruaidhri O'Tormair, airchinnech of Fathan-mor, quievit. Conchobhar O'Gairmleghaigh, chief of Cenel-Moain, was slain

[1119.]

Mochaemhóg, or Lemaekvoeg, (berony of Eliogarty, co. Tipperary) is on the 3rd of the ides, or 13th of March.

⁶ Bono. buno, M^s.

⁷ Vitam. vittam (vittam), MS.

⁸ Suis. pum, MS.

⁹ Festival of Becan; i.e. the 5th of April, on which day the saint was commemorated at Imlech-Fiaich, now the par. of Emlagh, bar. of Lower Kells, co. of Meath, formerly called, after the patron saint, Imlechbeggan.

Móain, do marbath do Uíbh Dúibha, ocup do élaínn
 Flaithebertaigh. Niall mac Domnall mhéag Laélaínn, rí-
 dhánna Oiliú ocup Éreinn, ocup tētra Éreinn ar cruí ocup
 ar éill, ar einech ocup ar eagna, do éuitim la Cenel
 Móain irin ochtmao bliadaín .xx. a aóiri, an luain a
 laeti feachtmaine, irin deicmao daoir érga, a bpéil na
 tri maic nendae, in decimo octavo Calendar Ian[u]arui.

[Ct. Enair .u. p. ; L. [xx.iii.] ; xx. bliada ar ceo ar
 mile ar in Tigerna. Sloiged lá Domnall mhéag Laé-
 laínn dfoiridín Murchada i Maoltrechlaínn, go hCé
 luain i naghaid Connacht, go dtaro Toirprehealbach
 O Conchobair bréag ríe impa. Maíom maéaire Cille
 moíre h1 Nialláin ría Raígnall mac mic Riabaiú, pop
 Uíbh Echach, suppo laó i náir. Cellach, comarba
 patrúic, pop cuairt Muman, go tuc a ógseir, ocup sup
 páguib bennachtuin. Branán mac Gillaíur, tóirrech
 Corca Célaínn, dhéc. Eacínaracach mac Uídhén,
 tóirrech Ceneóil bPepaghagh, do marbath dPepuib
 Manach. Dpoicet Céa luain do dénum.

[Ct. Enair. iii. p. ; L. ix. ; bliadaín ar .xx. ar ceo ar
 mile ar in Tigerna. Domnall mac Crodáir mhéag
 Laélaínn, dPepghaigtech Soeiohel Éreinn, ar cruí ocup
 ar énel, ar éill ocup gairced, ar tsonur ocup ar
 íomparéain, ar éionacal peod ocup bió, do éag a nDoire
 Colum Cille irin ochtmao bliadaín ar .xxx. a ríge,
 ocup irin tpeir bliadaín .lxx. a aoiri, oídhé Cedaóine do
 íunnrad, ocup a cetromao io feabpa, a bpéil Mochua-
 rós io eagna. Sloiged la Toirprehealbach .h. Concho-
 bair, go gConnachtuib uime, a nDoir Muman, sup
 inoipret óta maú Peimín go Tráúg li, eoir éill ocup
 tuait, .i. peachtínoða cill, uel paulo plur. Creé

¹ *Decimo octavo.* decimor oc-
 tauur (decimos octavus), MS. The
 "Three Innocent Sons," (Ananias,
 Misahel, and Azariah), are commemo-
 rated on the 16th of December. The
 death of Niall occurred probably on
 the eve of the festival, i.e. the 15th of
 December, or 18th of the kalends of
 January.

² *The 4th of the ides.* The festival
 of Mochuarog "the Wise" was ob-
 served on the 5th of the ides, i.e. the
 9th of February, which in the year
 1121, coincided with the 4th feria, or
 Wednesday.

³ *Church and territory ;* i.e. ecclesi-
 astical and secular lands.

by the Ui-Dubhda, and by the Clann-Flaithbhertaigh. A.D. [1119.]
 Niall, son of Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, royal heir of Oilech and Erinn, and the paragon of Erinn for figure and sense, for honour and learning, fell by the Cenel-Moain, in the 28th year of his age, on Monday *as regards* the day of the week, on the tenth of the moon's age, the festival of the "Three Innocent Sons," in decimo octavo¹ kalendas Janu[a]rii.

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, [the 27th] [1120.]
 of the moon; the age of the Lord twenty years, and a hundred, and a thousand. A hosting by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn to Ath-Luain, to assist Murchadh Ua Maelsechlainn against Connacht, and Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair made a false peace with them. The victory of the plain of Cill-mór in Ui-Niallain *was gained* by Ragnall, son of Mac Riabhaigh, over the Ui-Echach, who were put to slaughter. Cellach, comarb of Patrick, *went* on a visitation of Mumha, when he obtained his full demand, and left a blessing. Branán, son of Gillachrist, chief of Corca-Achlann, died. Echmarcach Mac Uidhrén, chief of Cenel-Feraghaigh, was slain by the Feara-Manach. The bridge of Ath-Luain was made.

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 9th of the [1121.]
 moon; the age of the Lord twenty-one years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Domhnall, son of Ardghar Mac Lachlainn, the most distinguished of the Gaeidhel of Erinn for figure, for family, for sense and prowess, for prosperity and for constancy, for the bestowing of jewels and food, died in Doire-Choluim-Chille in the 38th year of his reign, and in the 73rd year of his age, on the night of Wednesday particularly, and on the 4th of the ides² of February, the festival of Mochuarog "the Wise." A hosting by Toirdhelbhach Ua Conchobhair, accompanied by the men of Connacht, to Des-Mumha, and they plundered from Magh-Feimhin to Traigh-Lí, both church and territory,³ viz.:—seventy churches, vel paulo plus. A

rlóigeð la Toirprehealbach O Conchobair doirðir
 a n'Óer Mumain, go ruacht tερmonn l'ir m'óir, ocur go
 tóárraib' b'óruma óiarruñ'ó, ocur go b'ársguib' Muire-
 nach O Plaitbercraig, pí iarthair Connacht, ocur Aóð
 .h. hEidín, pí .h. b'riacraé Eigne. Cloictech Telcha
 nlnmuinne i nOrrraige do ólúige do éaoir éenr'ó, ocur
 cloé ro rgeint ar guppo marb' mac leiginn ip in cill.
 Cellach, comarba Patraic, do gááil epocoíde Aáa
 elíath a toga Gall ocur Goerdeal. Athach ngoeíte do
 éocht i noin Decimbir, guppo lá a benncobar do éloictec
 Airt Maáa, ocur gonóerna ríohar mór pó Epinn uile.

[Ctt. Enair i. p. ; l. xx. ; óá bliáðain ap. xx. ap. ced ap.
 mile air in Tigerna. Aóð .h. Ruairc, pí Conmaicne,
 do éuitim la repuib' Míóe as b'reit cpeíe uatha.
 Scéin Colmáin mic Luááin óragááil i nailig Láinne,
 pep éuáatt i talmain, óia Céaoain in b'raé. Sloigeo la
 Toirprehealbach h1 Conchobair go loé Sailech a Míóe,
 go tánic mac Mupchaáa, pí laigen ocur Gall, ina éech.
 Mór, ingen Domnall m'ég Láclainn, ben Toirprehel-
 baigh h1 Concobair, dhéc. Cpeé mór la Conchobair
 m'ág Láclainn ocur la Cenel nEogain, go rangsodar
 Cill ruair' i nUlltoib, co tuarac bopuma óiarruñ'óe.
 Aóð O Duib'óirma, toirech na órédóa, ocur cenn oiníg
 in tuarceprt, ocur Domnall a b'ráthair, moptui p'unt.

[Ctt. Enair ii. p. ; l. i. Tpi bliatona .xx. ap. ced ap.
 mile air in Tigerna. Galeng do gááil tige i n'Óaim-
 lias Cianáin, pop Maoilrechlainn .h. Maoilrechlainn

¹ *Lost.* go b'ársguib' ; lit. "when he left."

² *Thunderbolt.* caoir éenr'ó ; lit. "a fire-brand," from caoir, a brand, and teneo, fire.

³ *Student.* mac leiginn ; i.e. "son of learning."

⁴ *Gale.* athach (athach). This word, which so frequently occurs in old Irish as a synonym for "a

strong gale," seems cognate with the German *athem*.

⁵ *In the tomb.* i nailig (i nailigh). ailig is the abl. of ailech (ailech), which means "a stony place." The Four Mast. have iolair, and the Ann. Ulst. alair, different forms of the word otherwise written ulao, and signifying a burial place, which seems to have been intended in the present entry, and is translated so accordingly.

predatory hosting by Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair again into Des-Mumha, until he reached the termon of Lis-mór; and he obtained countless cattle spoils, and lost¹ Muiredhach O'Flaithbhertaigh, king of the West of Connacht, and Aedh Ua hEidhin, king of Ui-Fiachrach-Eighne. The steeple of Telach-nInmuinne, in Osraighe, was cleft by a thunderbolt;² and a stone flew from it, which killed a student³ in the church. Cellach, comarb of Patrick, assumed the bishopric of Ath-cliath by the choice of Foreigners and Gaoidhel. A gale⁴ of wind occurred on the nones of December, which knocked off the conical cap of the steeple of Ard-Macha, and caused a great destruction of trees throughout all Erin.

A.D.
[1121.]

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 20th of the moon; the age of the Lord twenty-two years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Aedh Ua Ruairc, king of Conmaicne, fell by the men of Midhe, whilst taking a prey from them. The shrine of Colman, son of Luachan, was found in the tomb⁵ of Lann, a man's cubit in the earth, on Spy Wednesday. A hosting by Toirdhelbhach Ua Conchobhair to Loch-Sailech in Midhe, when Mac Murchadha, king of Laighen and the Foreigners, came into his house.⁶ Mor, daughter of Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, wife of Toirdhelbhach Ua Conchobhair, died. A great predatory expedition by Conchobhar Mac Lachlainn and the Cenel-Eoghain, until they arrived at Cill-ruaidh in Ulidia, and they carried off countless cattle spoils. Aedh Ua Duibhdhirma, chief of the Bredach, and head of the hospitality of the North, and Domhnall his brother, mortui sunt.

[1122.]

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 1st of the moon; the age of the Lord twenty-three years, and a hundred, and a thousand. The Gailenga captured a house at Daimhliag-Cianain, against Malsechlainn Ua Malsech-

[1123.]

⁶ *Came into his house.* This is an idiomatic way of saying that Mac Murchadha (Mac Murrough) submitted to O'Conor.

.i. πὶ Μιῖθε ocup Τεῖνραχ, suppo loipe in tech ambói, ocup reachtínoða do tígíḃ elí ime, ocup suppo marḃḃat rochaide dia muinter. Τέρναοί Μαοιλρεχlain péin deinech Dó ocup Cíanaí, san loipeat, san ínarḃaḃ. Ammuḃ anaíḃnó do ḃabairt for comarḃa Aílḃe, .i. Μαοilmórḃa mac mic Cloḃna, .i. tech do ḡaḃáil pair for lár a ímlíḡ péin, ocup for mac Cepháill h1 Cíarḃmaic, πὶ Cíne, suppo marḃḃadar moirḃeiper ann; ocup térnaoip, imorpo, na daoine maíṫi arḡ tpe paíḃ Aílḃe ocup na hecluire, ocup ra loipeat ann, imorpo, beḃnan Aílḃe. Ro marḃaḃ, umorpo, pía ḡeinn ímór iarḡin, an tí ro ḡaḃ in tech rin, .i. in ḡilla caoḃ .h. Cíarḃmaic; ocup deoḃuin iar naínnmíugao éiríḃéin; ocup ro benaḃ a ḃeḃt de a ráruḡao Dó ocup Aílḃe. Donnḡleíḃe mac Caḃaláin, fonup ocup romarḃuin Ulaḃ uile, moḡtuur epṫ. Donnchaḃ mac ḡilla Paṫraic ruáḃ, πὶ Oḡḡraíḡe, a ruir occirup epṫ. Conḡalaḃ .h. Laíḃberṫaíḡ, [πῖoáíḡna] Oílíḡ, occirup epṫ.

[Kt. Enaip .iii. p.; L. xi.; ceitpi bliaḃna .xx. ar ceo ar mile aip in Tígeḡna. Toirḡínn mac Turcuíll, πῖíḡ oíḡ tigeḡn ḡall nḡpenn, rubíṫa moḡte pepuṫ. Taḃḡ mac íḡeḡ Capṫhaíḡ, πὶ Dep Muman, dhéc. Díḡḡao mór do πὶ Tempach dia Domnaíḡ Capḡ, .i. a ḃeḃ ḃáḡ do tuíṫim pair ocup for a ḃeḡlaḃ. Luimnech do loipeat uile aḃtḡmaḃ beg. Cílaḃanḃaíḡ mac Maolcoluim, πὶ Cílban, in boná penitencia moḡtuur epṫ. ḡeíll Dep Muman do marḃaḃ la Toirḡḃhealḃach O Conchobaíḡ,

¹ *Unprecedented.* anaíḃnó; lit. "unknown."

² *His own Imlech.* Properly *Imlech-Ibhair*, "the *Imlech* (or marsh) of the yew." The place is now called Emly, and gives name to the diocese of Emly. By the words "his own Imlech" is to be understood, simply, that Maelmordha was then the possessor of the place, in virtue of his position as comarb, or successor, of

St. Ailbhe, the founder, who died about A.D. 541.

³ *Bernan-Ailbhe*; i.e. the gapped, or broken, bell of Ailbhe; from *berna*, a gap. The old translator of the *Annals of Ulster* (Cod. Clarend., Brit. Mus., tom. 49) translates this "the mitre" of Ailbhe; and Dr. O'Connor, in his edition of the same *Annals*, understands the word *bearnan* to mean "cathedra," although elsewhere

A.D.
[1123.]

lainn, i.e. king of Midhe and Temhair, and they burned the house in which he was, and seventy other houses around it, and killed a multitude of his people. Maelsechlainn himself escaped through the protection of God and Cianan, without being burned or slain. An unprecedented¹ attack was made on the comarb of Ailbhe, i.e. Maelmordha, grandson of Clothna, viz. :—a house was captured against him in the middle of his own Imlech,² and against the son of Cerbhall Ua Ciarmhaic, king of Ane; and seven persons were killed there. The good men escaped therefrom, however, through the grace of Ailbhe and the Church; but the Bernan-Ailbhe³ was, indeed, burned there. The person who captured this house, viz. :—the Gilla-caech⁴ Ua Ciarmhaic, (and he was by title a deacon), was slain before the end of a month afterwards, and his head was cut off, for the profanation of God and Ailbhe. Donn-sleibhe Mac Cathalain, the prosperity and happiness of all Uladh, mortuus est.⁵ Donnchadh Mac Gillapatraic Ruadh, king of Osraighe, a suis occisus est. Conghalach Ua Laithbhertaigh [royal heir]⁶ of Oilech, occisus est.

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 12th of [1124.] the moon; the age of the Lord twenty-four years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Toirfhinn Mac Turcuill, principal young lord of the Foreigners of Erin, subita morte periit. Tadhg, son of Mac Carthaigh, king of Des-Mumha, died. A great alarm was given to the king of Temhair on Easter Sunday, viz. :—his Easter house⁷ fell on him and on his household. Luimnech was all burned, except a little. Alexander, son of Maelcoluim, king of Alba, in bona pœnitentia mortuus est. The hostages of Des-

(ed. Tighern., ad an. 1043) he renders the word by "cithara." It is also erroneously represented as a "mitre" by Colgan (*Trias Thaumaturga*, p. 633), Ware (Harris's ed., vol. i., p. 493), and Archdall (*Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 656).

⁴ *Gilla-caech*; lit. "blind fellow."

⁵ *Mortuus est.* m. ꝛꝛ. for moꝛꝛꝛu punct, MS.

⁶ *Royal heir.* ῑΊóamṇa. Omitted in MS. Supplied from the Ann. Ult.

⁷ *Easter house.* τῃς ἑαγῆς; meaning the house in which the king celebrated the festival of Easter.

.i. Maoilpechlann mac Copmaic mhés Cappaí, pí Caprí, ocur .h. Ciarmaic, ocur Achaine .h. Cothchaí dís Cuanaich Cnaméaile. Aroígar, mac mic Aóda h1 Maoilpechlann, do marbhad la muinter Doire i noinech Colum Cille.

[Ctt. Enaip .u. p.; L. xxii.; u. bliadna .xx. ar ceo ar míle air in Tígeirna; quint id Enáir, umorro, por aoin]bíden, ocur pám púirpe, ocur ip innte tuarabao a buinne díoin por dámliaí mor Aro Maíca, iar ná lán eagar do plinnrech la Cellach comarba Pátraic, ipin .xxx.mad bliadain ar céo ó ná raíca plinnrech púir co comlán roime rin. Gíllabpaíde .h. Ruairc do báthao a loí Aíllinne. Sloigeao la Toirpehealbach O Conchobair a Míde, suppo ionnarb Murchao .h. Maoilpechlann ar a píge, ocur gondeirna tpi píga por púirb Míde. Marbar, imorro, Donnall mac Murchaoa in tpeir pí, pua gáinn nómaíde, .i. Maoilpechlann mac Donnchaoa. Sloigeo la Muirceptach O Ceirbúill, pi deircept púirmaíde, a bpeirb bpeí, conur tarrabó Diairmaí .h. Máoilpechlann go bpeirb Míde, ocur go bpeirb bpeí, suppo marbhad Muirceptach ann, ocur ár a tpiuaí imme.

[Ctt. Enaip .ui. p.; L. iii. Se bliadna .xx. ar ceo, ar míle, air in Tígeirna. Enná mac Murchaoa, pí laigen, morpuir ept. Slóigeó la Toirpehealbach O Conchobair a laígneib, suppo gaí i ngíalla. h. Maoilpuanaigh, pí Púirmanach, a púir occipir ept. Maoilíra .h. Conne, róí Gaírdhel Epenn a mbpeítemnur ocur a nupro Pátraic, iar naítpíge toígaíde in Cúirto

¹ In revenge; i.e. for some offence committed against the community of Doire (Derry), an establishment founded by St. Colum Cille.

² Fifth of the ides. quint for quint id, MS.

³ Protecting ridge. buinne díoin, lit. "ring (or clasp) of protection." The ridge line is evidently meant,

although Dr. O'Donovan translates the words "roof" (Four Mast. ad an.), and Dr. O'Connor (Ann. Ult.), renders them by "operimentum."

⁴ Nomaidh. This word is explained "time, season" by O'Reilly, who writes it nobhao. But it seems to signify some specific period of time. See note ², p. 80, *supra*.

Mumha were slain by Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, viz. :—Maelsechlainn, son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh, king of Caisel, and Ua Ciarmhaic, and Achaine Ua Cobhthaigh of the Ui-Cuanach of Cnamchaill. Ardghar, grandson of Aedh Ua Maelsechlainn, was slain by the people of Doire, in revenge¹ for Colum-Cille. A.D. [1124.]

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 23rd of the moon; the age of the Lord twenty-five years, and a hundred, and a thousand. The fifth of the ides² of January, moreover, *was* on Friday, the first of the moon, and on it the protecting ridge³ was raised over the great stone-church of Ard-Macha, after it had been fully covered with shingling by Cellach, comarb of Patrick, in the one hundred and thirtieth year since it had a complete shingle roof before. Gillabraide Ua Ruairc was drowned in Loch-Aillinne. A hosting by Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair into Midhe, when he expelled Murchadh Ua Maelsechlainn from his sovereignty, and placed three kings over the men of Midhe. Domhnall, son of Murchadh, however, killed the third king, viz. :—Maelsechlainn, son of Donnchadh, before the end of a “nomaidh.”⁴ A hosting by Muirchertach O'Cerbhaill, king of the South of Fernmhagh, to the men of Bregh; but Diarmait Ua Maelsechlainn, with the men of Midhe and the men of Bregh, met him, and Muirchertach was slain there, and a slaughter of his host *was committed* about him. [1125.]

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 4th of the moon; the age of the Lord twenty-six years, and a hundred, and a thousand. A hosting by Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair to the Lagenians, and he received their pledges. Ua Maelruanaigh, king of Feara-Manach, a suis occisus est. Maelísa Ua Conne, the most learned of the Gaoidhel of Erinn in jurisprudence, and in the Ord-Patraic,⁵ [1126.]

⁵ *Ord-Patraic*; i.e. the Ordo of Patrick; some ecclesiastical ordinance | of which no exact account has survived.

quieuit. Corcaċ mór Muman, cona templuib, do loicad. Doimnall .h. Dúċda do báthad iar nċenam creiċe a Tír Conaill. Ríċurur Toirprehealbach h1 Conchobair co hĊċ clíath, go dtarad riċe Ċċa clíat ocur laċen día mac, .i. do Conchobair. Cogad mór i nċenn, gurċó heigen do ċomairba Pátraic beit mí for bliadain rri hĊro Macha anechtar, as ríċughad per nċenn, ocur as tabairt riāċla ocur tċobér for ċāċ etir ċuait ocur eċur. Creċ mēċla la Ruairi .h. Tuāċair i nĊirp-teruib, go dtárradar Ċirpċir ár tċluait Ruairi, ocur gurro díċenad eirċéin annrín. Sloicċad la Toirprehealbach O Conchobair go pocht Glenn [Maghair] a nĊer Mumuin, ocur go dtuc bóruma diarmċe.

[Ċtt. Enair .i. p.; L. xu. Seacht mbliadna .xx. ar ċeo ar mile air in Tigeirna. Sloicċad la Toirprehealbach O Conchobair a nĊer Mumuin, go pocht Corcaċ mór Muman, go dtuc ċialla Muman go léir. Ċirċir do ċabáil tċċe Ploinn mic Sinait a dtuín tċaxan i nĊro macha, for Raċnall mac mic Riabait, aċċe luain ineti, ocur a díċenad leó. Caċ etir ulltoib reirrin, dú i toirpredar dā rí ullad, .i. Niall mac Duinnrleibe, ocur ar ullad imme, ocur Eochad .h. Maċċamn[a], a bprċċuin in mādċa rín. ċilla Ċirċ .h. hċicnċ, rí per Manach ocur airċí Oirċiall, dhċc iċ Clochar .h. nĊoimċin, iar naitriċe ċogairde. Rir

¹ *And committed.* The original text is here slightly inaccurate, owing apparently to the omission of some word or words before ár (ár), "slaughter"; but the sense of the passage is correctly given in the translation.

² *Glenn-Maghair.* Glenn (Glenn), MS. The portion of the name within brackets [Maghair] has been supplied from the Annals of Ulster. Glenn-Maghair is now called Glanmire, a place situated near the city of Cork.

³ *Of the Monday of Shrovetide.* Luain ineti; ineti being for ineti, gen. of ineti (init) = Lat. *initium*, from which it is borrowed, and signifying the "beginning" of Lent.

⁴ *Mutual wounding.* Prċċuin (frithghuin), which is generally translated "heat of battle," literally means "counter-wounding," being compounded of prċ, *against*, and ċuin, *a wound*.

⁵ *Clochar-Uí-nDaimhín;* i.e. "the rocky place of the descendants of

after choice penance, in Christo quievit. Corcach-mor of Mumha, with its churches, was burned. Domhnall Ua Dúbdha was drowned after committing a depredation in Tir-Conaill. Royal journey of Toirdhelbhach Ua Conchobhair to Ath-cliath, when he gave the sovereignty of Ath-cliath and Laighen to his son, i.e. to Conchobhar. Great war in Erinn, so that the comarb of Patrick was obliged to be a month and a year absent from Ard-Macha, pacifying the men of Erinn, and imposing rules and good customs on all, both laity and clergy. A treacherous depredation by Ruaidhri Ua Tuachair, in Airthera; but the *men of Airthera* overtook, and committed¹ a slaughter of, the army of Ruaidhri,* and he himself was there beheaded. A hosting by Toirdhelbhach Ua Conchobhair until he reached Glenn-[Maghair],² in Des-Mumha, and he carried off countless cattle spoils. A.D.
[1126.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 15th of the moon; the age of the Lord twenty-seven years, and a hundred, and a thousand. A hosting by Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair into Des-Mumha, until he reached Corcach-mor of Mumha, and he carried off the hostages of all Mumha. The *men of Airthera* captured the house of Flann, son of Sinach, in Trian-Saxan, in Ard-Macha, against Raghnaill, son of Mac Riabhaigh, on the night of the Monday of Shrovetide,³ and he was beheaded by them. A battle between the Ulidians themselves, when two kings of Ulidia, viz.:—Niall, son of Donnisleibhe (and a slaughter of the Ulidians about him), and Eochaidh Ua Mathghamhna, were slain in the mutual wounding⁴ of the battle. Gillachrist Ua hEighnigh, king of Feara-Manach, and chief king of Oirghiall, died in Clochar-UinDaimhin,⁵ after choice penance. The men of Mumha [1127.]

Daimhin," now Clogher, in the co. Tyrone. The Ann. Ult. and the Four Mast. have "Clochar-maic-Daimhine" ("Clochar of the son of Daimhin"). The death of Daimhin, from whose

descendants the name of Clochar-UinDaimhine is derived, is entered in the Annals of Tighernach under the year 566. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. iii, note c.

Muman ocyr laigen do impóð áríðir for Toirprehealbach O Conchobair, ocyr a ngeill do dírluigat dóið, ocyr a mac do atriugat do Gallair, ocyr do laignecharb; ocyr do ratorat pí Eil forra, .i. Domnall mac mic Paolain. Cephall mac mic Paolain, ocyr ár .h. bPaolainimme, do éuitim la hÍð bPailge ar lár Cille tara, as cornum éomorbuir bPíge. Taillti inžen Murchada h1 Maoltrechlann, ben Toirprehealbair 1 Conchobair, dhéc. Gilla bPíge .h. Porannán, archinnech Ára rratha, moztuur ep.

¶ Ect. Enar .i. p.; L. xx.ii. Ocht mbliatna .xx. ar ceo ar mile air in Tigeina. bipeamur et embolismur annur. Pír Muise hÍá, .i. Domnall .h. Saimeleghaigh, do gááil tige ar pí per Manach, .i. for Paolán .h. Duibdara, ocyr a éuitim leo, ocyr rocharde do máitíð per Manach uime. Máðm ría mapefluað mic mēs lachlann, .i. Conchobair mac mēs laélann, for mapefluað Tigeinain 1 Ruairc, 1 torcair .h. Ciarta, pí Cairbre, ocyr Cathal .h. Raigillí, ocyr Sitrec .h. MaolbPíge, ocyr mac Áoða h1 Duibda, pí .h. nAlmalgata, et alii multi. Snom gáanna, aniarmairtach, anaéinó, po éuill epuine per nErenn etir laoc ocyr éleipeð, da ná puit mac raíla 1 nErenn riam, do éenum do Tigeinán .h. Ruairc ocyr do .h. mBriuin, .i. comarba Paotraic do nocht tPariugat na fíadnupe péin, ocyr a éurdechta do ílat, ocyr opem do marbat díð, ocyr mac cleirech dia muinter péin do bí ra cuilebadh do marbat ann. 1rré, imorro, aniarmairt

¹ His son, viz.:—Conchobhar, or Conor, whom his father is stated to have made king of Ath-cliaith (Dublin) and Laighen, in the preceding year.

² Bisextus. bipeamur (biseamus), MS.

³ Embolismus. embolismur (embolismus), MS.

⁴ Against. ar, MS.; lit. “upon,” or “over.”

⁵ Unprecedented. anaéinó; lit. “unknown.”

⁶ Cuilebadh. See note 2, p. 36, *supra*. The expression cleirech do bí ra cuilebadh, “a cleric who was under a Cuilebadh,” seems to imply that *cuilebadh* does not

and of Laighen again turned against Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, and their hostages were withdrawn by them, and his son¹ was dethroned by the Foreigners and Lagenians; and they placed over themselves the king of Eile, i.e. Domhnall, grandson of Faelan. Cerbhall, grandson of Faelan, (and a slaughter of the Ui-Faelain about him), fell by the Ui-Failghe in the middle of Cill-dara, defending the comarbship of Brigid. Taillti, daughter of Murchadh Ua Maelsechlainn, wife of Toirdhelbhach Ua Conchobhair, died. Gillabrighe Ua Forannain, airchinnech of Ard-Sratha, mortuus est.

A.D.
[1127.]

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 26th of the moon; the age of the Lord twenty-eight years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Bissexus² et embolismus³ annus. The men of Magh-hItha, i.e. *with* Domhnall Ua Gairmleghaigh, captured a house against⁴ the king of Feara-Manach, i.e. against Faelan Ua Duibhdhara, who fell by them, and many of the nobles of Feara-Manach along with him. A victory *was gained* by the cavalry of the son of Mac Lachlainn, i.e. Conchobhar, son of Mac Lachlainn, over the cavalry of Tighernan Ua Ruaire, in which were slain Ua Ciardha, king of Cairbre, and Cathal Ua Raighilligh, and Sitric Ua Maelbrighe, and the son of Aedh Ua Dubhda, king of Ui-Amhalghadha, et alii multi. An ugly, ruthless, unprecedented⁵ deed, which earned the malediction of the men of Erin, both lay and clerical—for which no equal was found previously in Erin—was committed by Tighernan Ua Ruaire, and by the Ui-Briuin, viz.:—the comarb of Patrick was openly profaned in his own presence, and his retinue were plundered, and a number of them slain; and a young cleric of his own people, who was under a cuilebadh,⁶ was killed there. The evil consequence, moreover, that

[1128.]

mean simply a *colobium*, as Dr. Reeves thought (*Adamnan*, p. 323), but rather some kind of vestment or altar-cloth.

Dr. O'Connor (*Ann. Ult. ad an.*) translates the clause "clericus qui fuit sacris vestibus indutus."

do páir don míshníomha conác bfuil in nEirinn comairce
 ir tairpúir do thúine órin amač no suppo dígúilt ó Dia
 ocur ó daoine in t o l c ra. In dínreth ra, trá, tucad for
 comairba Patraic ir amail ocur dínreth in Coimthe, óir
 ioubairt in Coimthe fein irin soirgél, qui uor rpernit
 me rpernit, qui me rpernit, rpernit eum qui mirit
 me. Cpeclóigeo lá Toirpthealbach .h. Conchobair a
 laighe co hAc cliač, ocur do rígne bođígbađ mór in
 čonair rin; o Ac cliač oia čig toirp. Dorala,
 imorro, mičlú in t r lóigeo rin for Tígerman O Ruairc
 cona muinter. Cpeč la rira rernmaide a tír .h.
 mđruin, co tucrat gaála mopa. Deirid Tígermán .h.
 Ruairc co nli mđruin, ocur co rocharde mór ele,
 forpa ač Ac rírdhegha. Perthup cač etorra dīlī-
 nuib. Meabao, imorro, for Tígerman ocur for lē
 đruin, suppo marbađ .cccc. dīb i torach [a nđiođail]
 oinīg muintire Patraic. Slóigeo la Conchobair .h.
 ločlann, ocur la Cénel nEogain, ocur la Dial nČraide,
 ocur la hČirđialla, i Mađ Cođa, so tucrat gialla .h.
 nČchach. Impáo iarpin for a lair čli a bperuib
 đregh, sup ráguibret đrong dia muinter ann, ocur
 zontepnrat col mór ría Dia ocur daoine, .i. lořeo
 Acđa Truim cona templaib, ocur rocharde do đul a
 martra innuib. Non impetrata pace Dei uel homi-
 num petro ambulauerunt. Síč bláona so leič, uel
 paulo plup, do đenum do comairba Patraic etir Conn-
 achta ocur rir Muman.

¹ *That there was not.* The text has "conác bfuil," lit. "that there is not." But the use of the subj. pres. is certainly wrong, as appears from the context, although the same phraseology occurs in the Annals of Ulster. The Four Masters omit the entire passage.

² *Vos.* uorr (voss), MS.

³ *Round Laighen;* i.e. round by the

sea coast, from Loch-Carman (Wexford) to Ath-cliaith, or Dublin.

⁴ *Ath-Fhirdheghaidh.* Otherwise written "Ath-Fhirdhiadh" ("ford of Firdhiadh," a chief slain there by Cuchullain, in the 1st century), now Ardee, in the co. of Louth.

⁵ *In vindication.* a nđiođail. Supplied from the Annals of the Four Masters, it appearing that some words,

A.D.

[1128.]

grew from this misdeed, was, that there was not¹ in Erin any enduring protection for a man thenceforth, until this injury was avenged by God and men. This contempt, truly, which was shown to the comarb of Patrick, was like the contempt of the Lord, for the Lord Himself said in the Gospel, *qui vós² spernit me spernit; qui me spernit, spernit eum qui misit me.* A predatory hosting by Toirdhelbhach Ua Conchobhair into Laighen, until he reached Loch-Carman; from thence round Laighen³ to Ath-cliath, (and he committed a great destruction of cows along that route); and from Ath-cliath to his home again. The infamy of this hosting, moreover, rested on Tighernan O'Ruairc, with his people. A depredation by the men of Fernmhagh in the territory of the Ui-Briuin, and they carried off great spoils; *but* Tighernan Ua Ruairc, with the Ui-Briuin, and with another large army, overtook them at Ath-Fhirdheghaidh.⁴ A battle was fought between them on both sides. Tighernan and the Ui-Briuin were defeated, however, and four hundred of them were slain in the beginning, [in vindication]⁵ of the honour of Patrick's people. A hosting by Conchobhar Ua Lochlainn and the Cenel-Eoghain, and the Dal-Araidhe and Airghialla, into Magh-Cobha, when they carried off the hostages of the Ui-Echach. They afterwards turned to the left, into Feara-Bregh; and they lost a number of their people there, and committed a great outrage before God and men, viz.:—the burning of Ath-truim with its churches; and a great number of *persons* suffered martyrdom in them. *Non impetrata⁶ pace Dei vel hominum⁷ retro⁸ ambulaverunt.* A peace of one year and a half, *vel paulo plus*, was made by the comarb of Patrick between the Connachtmen and the men of Mumha.

probably of identical meaning, had been omitted from the text, as the word that follows, *omig* (*oinigh*), is in the gen. case. A similar omission occurs in the Annals of Ulster.

⁶ *Impetrata.* *импетрат* (*impe-trat*), MS.

⁷ *Hominum.* *omnium* (*oinnium*), MS.

⁸ *Retro.* *περὶ*, for *πετρο*, MS.

Íctt. Enaip iii. p. ; L. iiii. ; ix. mbliadan .xx. ar ceo ar mile ar in Tigeirna. Cellac, comarba Patraic, i. arderpuc iarthair Eoppa, ocur mac oíge annas, oirpderc, ocur aoinceno po riapaisgeroar Saill ocur Saibel, loeich ocur cléirig; iar noirneó, imorro, erpuc ocur íacart ocur áor gacha gráó arghena; ocur iar gcoirpergao il imao tempal ocur pelgeo; iar tídnacul íéo ocur maoinib, ocur iar bpuáil cpeirim ocur tpoóer por éac etir éuaió ocur eglur; ocur iar mbethair éelebapthair airppennuig, aoinuig, ipnaiséig; ocur iar nongao ocur naitpige éogaire, po íaoib a anum a nucht aingel ocur árcáingel i nÁro Patraic ipin Mumain, i Íct. Áppul, in pecunna [peua], ocur ipin .iiii. mao bliadan .xx. in abóuine, ocur ipin .l. mao bliadan a aoiri. Rucad, tra, a éopp hi .iii. noin Áppul go ler móp Moóuda, do reir a éimna fein, ocur po rruépaireó go pralmuib ocur ionnab ocur éainntigib, ocur po haónacedo go honópach i nioiaó na neppuc, i ppuo noin Áppul, in quinta peua. Muirceptach mac Domnaill do íoirneó i comporbur Patraic in noin Áppul. Teó Colum Cille a Cill mic nEnán do gabáil do Taircept por Áoó mac Caébarp Uí Doínnail, ocur a lopeao do. Cairlén Áca Lucan do éenam la Toirp-thealbach O Conchobair. Gillaipirt mac mic Uíórin, tóirpdech éénel bfeapthairig, do lopeao a tig a altronn i Tír Manach, a meóul. Niall .h. Cricán, pí .h. bfiacraó Ároa rraéa, do marbaó do Uib Ceinóioig.

Íctt. Enaip .iiii. p. ; L. xiiii. ; xxx. bliadan ar ceo ar

¹ On the 5th feria. in \mathfrak{p} . \mathfrak{p} ., MS. The characters \mathfrak{p} are doubtless by mistake for \mathfrak{u} (quinta), as in the year 1129 the day before the nones, i.e. the 4th of April coincided with the fifth feria, or Thursday.

² Tairchert. The Ann. Four Mast. have ua taircept (O'Tairchert),

which is likely to be correct, although the form "Tairchert" occurs also in the Annals of Ulster. The death of a Donn Ua Tairchert is entered under the year 1113, *supra*.

³ Son of Mac Uidhrin. Mac mic Uíórhun. In the Ann. Four Mast. the name is written ua hUíórhun (pron. O'Heerin); but the proper form

A.D.

[1129.]

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 7th of the moon ; the age of the Lord twenty-nine years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Cellach, comarb of Patrick, i.e. the chief bishop of the West of Europe ; a pure, illustrious virgin ; the only head whom Foreigners and Gaeidhel, *both* laics and clerics, obeyed ; after having, moreover, ordained bishops and priests, and persons of every degree besides ; and after having consecrated very many churches and cemeteries ; after having bestowed jewels and wealth ; and after having imposed faith and good manners on all, both laity and clergy ; and after a life of mass-celebration, fasting, *and* praying, and after unction and choice penance, resigned his soul into the bosom of angels and arch-angels, in Ard-Patraic, in Mumha, on the kalends of April, the 2nd [feria], in the twenty-fourth year of his abbotship, and in the fiftieth year of his age. His body was conveyed, truly, on the 3rd of the nones of April, to Lis-mór-Mochuda, according to his own will ; and it was waked with psalms, and hymns, and canticles, and was honourably interred in the tomb of the bishops, on the day before the nones of April, on the 5th feria.¹ Muirchertach, son of Domhnall, was ordained in the comarbsp of Patrick, on the nones of April. The house of Colum-Cille, in Cill-mic-Nenain, was captured by Tairchert² against Aedh, son of Cathbhar Ua Domhnaill ; and it was burned by him. The castle of Ath-Luain was built by Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair. Gillachrist, son of Mac Uidhrin,³ chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, was burned in the house of his fosterer, in Tir-Manach, in treachery. Niall Ua Crichain, king of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was slain by the Ui-Ceinneidigh.

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 18th of the moon ; the age of the Lord thirty years, and a hun-

[1130]

is Mac Uidhrin, or Mac Uidhrén, as appears from the entry under the year 1120, *supra*, and under the same year

also in the Ann. Four Mast. ; and the Ann. Ult.

míle air in Tíger-na. Soro Colum Cille, cona templeaib
ocur mionnuib, do loírao. Cúaiúne .h. Conchobair,
rí .h. b'pailíge, dhéc. Caé etir ríra Alban ocur ríra
Muirib, i torceatara .iiii. míle oíreuib Moirib im a
ríge, .i. Congar mac ingine Luílaí, ocur míle oíreuib
Alban, a b'pailíge. Sloigeo la Máe Láelainn ocur
la tuaircept n'Énna a n'Ulltoib, gur éinóilret Ulaó
do éabairt éata dóib, gurpo m'ebaoí for Ulltoib, gur
po láao in nár, im Aoó .h. Loingíre, rí Dál n'Áraíde,
ocur im Silla Patraic mac Seppí, rí Dál m'Buinne,
ocur im Dubraile mac Cartáin, ocur im íochairde
airchena. Inoruit, imorpo, in tír go hoirpeter na
hÁra, etir éuaíe ocur éill, go tucrat míle do éraio,
uel paulo plúr, ocur il míle do éuaíe ocur deachairb.
Teguro maíte Ulaó, imorpo, imó a ríge, iaríin go hÁra
Macha, i comóal Conchobair, gondeirnat ríe ocur
comluíde, ocur gur íarírat gíalla. Meir mór gacha
torao go coitíento i n'Énna uile in élaioan rín.

Íctt. Enair .u. r.; L. xxi.; élaioan ocur .xxx. ar ceo
ar míle air in Tíger-na. Creé ríóigeo la Toirpítheal-
bach O Conchobair ocur la cuiceo Connacht i Mumuin,
gurpo airíret h1 Conuill Gaíra. Sloigeo la Concho-
bair .h. m'Énaían ocur la ríra Muman i Láigimib, gurpo
gaí a n'gíalla, ocur aríen a Míde, gurpo airíret mór
Loá Seimíde. Cómpaíeo a mapeílúas ocur mape-
ílúas Connacht anníin, gurpo m'ebaoí for mapeílúas
Connacht, go torchar mac Conconnacht h1 Concobair,

¹ *Muiriebh*; i.e. Moray, in Scotland. The Annals of Ulster have the record of this battle under the same year, but the Editor of these Annals, Dr. O'Connor, understood *pepa moíeb* (as the name is written in his text), to mean "pirates," for he renders the words "bellum etir ríru Alban ocur *pepa moíeb*," by "Bellum inter Albanenses et prædones maritimos."

² *Mac Cartain*. Anciently written

"Mac Artain," but "Mac Cartain" in later texts, the *c* of *Mac* being attracted over to *Artain*, as in the case of *Loé Coirb*, originally *Loé Oirbpen*.

³ *Ard*. Now the Ards, in the east of the county of Down.

⁴ *Both territory and church*; i.e. both lay and ecclesiastical lands.

⁵ *Paulo*. *paílo* (*pabhlo*), MS.

⁶ *Province*. *cuiceo* (*cuicedh*), lit. "the fifth," Ireland being anciently divided into five provinces. Even at

dred, and a thousand. Sord-Choluim-Chille, with its churches and relics, was burned. Cúuibhne Ua Conchobhair, king of Ui-Failghe, died. A battle between the men of Alba and the men of Muiriebh,¹ in which 4,000 of the men of Muiriebh,¹ with their king, i.e. Aenghus, son of Lulach's daughter, and 1,000 of the men of Alba, fell in the mutual wounding. A hosting by Mac Lachlainn and the *men of the North* of Erin, into Ulidia, and the Ulidians assembled to give them battle; but the Ulidians were defeated and slaughtered, together with Aedh Ua Loingsigh, king of Dal-Araidhe, and with Gillapatraic Mac Serridh, king of Dal-Buinne, and with Dubhrailbhe Mac Gartain,² and many besides. They plundered the country, moreover, as far as the east of the Ard,³ both territory and church,⁴ and carried off a thousand captives, *vel paulo*⁵ plus, and many thousands of cows and horses. The chief men of Ulidia, however, came afterwards, with their king, to Ard Macha, to meet Conchobhar, and they made peace and took mutual oaths, and they (*the Ulidians*) left hostages. A great crop of every kind of produce generally in Erin this year.

A.D.
[1130.]

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the twentieth of the moon; the age of the Lord thirty-one years, and a hundred, and a thousand. A predatory hosting by Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair and the *men of the province*⁶ of Connacht, into Mumha, when they plundered Ui-Conaill-Gabhra. A hosting by Conchobhar Ua Briain, and by the men of Mumha, into Laighen, and they took their hostages;⁷ and *they proceeded* from thence into Midhe, and plundered the island of Loch-Seimhdidhe. Their cavalry and the cavalry of Connacht met there, and the cavalry of Connacht were defeated, and the son

[1131.]

the present day the Irish-speaking people call each of the four provinces a *cuicedh*, or "fifth."

⁷ *Their hostages*; i.e. the hostages of the men of Laighen, or Leinster.

ocur in ferdána .h. Carrthaigh, .i. ollam Connacht. Sloiged la Conchobair mág Laélaínn, ocur la hUltoib, go dtuaircept Erenn leo, i gConnachta, go dtarotar Connachta ammuir for deire in tFíolig a bFál na Seóga, i torcharadar Conn .h. Maolghaioir ocur an Garbhanach .h. Daoigill, ocur rocharde mhór eli. Ar a oíde rin, imorro, comhdaílit iar na bárach as Loé Cé, ocur do gniad ríe bliadna. Creé la Tigeirnán .h. Ruairc, ocur la ríra breipne, dar éirí int fíúais a Cuailgne, suppo airget .h. Meith. Ag impód dóib imorro .i. do Ultoib, ocur do deircept Airgiall, dar Acé Luain día tighib, comhaircit a moig Conalle rírin spreic noile. Pervit caé i torchar Rágnall .h. hEochada, rí Ulaó, ocur Cúmhóe .h. Cruóáin, rí Fernmaide, ocur a mac, ocur Donnpleibe .h. hInnrechtas, rí .h. Méit, et alii multi. Maolíra .h. Foglaó, erpuic Cairil in penec-tute bona quieunt.

[Ct. Enár .ii. p.; L x.; da bliadain tréa ar ceo ar mile air in Tigeirna. Teac nabaó Cille dara do gádaíl dób gCennirelaig for comarba mbrígoi, ocur a lorgad, ocur blaó mhór don éill, ocur rocharde do marbad ann, ocur an cailleó féin do breic a mbroio, ocur a tabairt a leabair rí. Deabaó do denum do muinter na Seóine Colum Cille, ocur do Loélaínn .h. Daoigellán, i torchar archinnech na Seóine, .i. Macraé .h. Niallán, ocur Loélaínn féin. Sloiged la Conchobair mág Laélaínn co hAcé fírdoghaí, co dtáin Tigeirnán .h. Ruairc ina éech, ocur go dtaro bráighe dó.

[Ct. Enár .i. p.; L. xxi.; tri bliadna tréa ar ceo ar

¹ *Ferdána*; i.e. "the man of song," or poet.

² *Garbhanach*. This is a sobriquet signifying "the fierce," or "the rough," from garb (garbh), coarse, or rough.

³ *Left*; i.e. after the northern

armies had left on the expedition to Connacht.

⁴ *An engagement was fought*. Deabaó do denum (deabadh do dhenum); lit. "a dispute was made."

⁵ *Came into his house*; or, in other words, "submitted to him."

of Cuchonnacht Ua Conchobhair, and the Ferdána¹ Ua Carthaigh, i.e. the *chief* poet of Connacht, were slain. A hosting by Conchobhar Mac Lachlainn and the Ulidians, the *men of the North* of Erin being with them, into Connacht; but the Connachtmen made an attack on the rear of the army, in the vicinity of the Seghais, in which Conn Ua Maelgaeithi, and the Garbhanach² Ua Baeighill, and a great many more, were slain. Notwithstanding this, however, they met together on the morrow at Loch-Cé, and made a year's peace. A depredation by Tighernan Ua Ruairc and the men of Breifne, after the army had left,³ in Cuailgne, and they plundered Ui-Meith. On their return, however, (*i.e. the return of the Ulidians and the men of the South of Airghiall*), across Ath-Luain, to their houses, they met with the other depredators in Magh-Conaille. A battle was fought, in which Ragnall Ua hEochadha, king of Uladh, and Cumhidhe Ua Crichain, king of Fernmhagh, and his son, and Donnsléibhe Ua hInnrechtaigh, king of Ui-Meith, et alii multi, were slain. Maelisa Ua Foghladha, bishop of Caisel, in bona senectute quievit.

A.D.

[1131.]

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 10th of the moon; the age of the Lord thirty-two years, and a hundred, and a thousand. The abbot's house of Cill-dara was captured by the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh against the comarb of Brigid, and burned, and a large part of the church *was burned*, and a great many were slain there; and the nun herself was carried off a prisoner, and put into a man's bed. An engagement was fought⁴ by the people of Scrín-Choluim-Chille and Lochlainn Ua Baeighellain, in which the airchinnech of the Scrín, i.e. Macraith Ua Niallain, and Lochlainn himself, were killed. A hosting by Conchobhar Mac Lachlainn to Ath-Fhirdheghaidh, when Tighernan Ua Ruairc came into his house,⁵ and gave him hostages.

[1132.]

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 21st of the moon; the age of the Lord thirty-three years, and a

[1133.]

míle air in Tígeṁa. Slóigeḁ la Cṁmae mág Cṁr-
thaíḁ, ocṁr la Conchobair .h. mḁrṁan, i Connachtuibḁ,
ḡuppo maṁḁrat Cathal mac Cathail h1 Conchobair,
ríḁanna Connacht, ocṁr ḡuppo rḡaolṁret Dún Muḡorṁ
ocṁr Dún mór, ocṁr ḡuppo inḁṁret mórán don tír.
Cṁeḁ slóigeḁ la Dṁnnchaḁ .h. ḡCṁrḁuill ocṁr la
rípa Pṁnnmaíḁ, a bṁne ḡall, conṁr táirḁe Topcaill
aḡ Pṁnnaḁair, ocṁr ḡonḁṁṁrat ḁebaíḁ i topchaíṁ
Ráḡnall mac Róil, ocṁr ḁṁong mór do ḡalluibḁ imme;
ocṁr ḡíḁ iḁo rípa Pṁnnmaíḁ ṁṁn, túcaḁ poncaḁ ṁṁṁa.
Conchobair mac Muṁchaḁa h1 Maolṁreclann, rí
ḁaḁna Tempaḁ, do ḡuṁ la Laiḡuibḁ, ocṁr a mṁarbaḁ do
ḡalluibḁ iarrṁn. Dṁnnchaḁ mac ḡillaḁolmóg, ríḁanna
Laiḡen, do maṁbaḁ ḁṁṁuibḁ Míḁe. Pṁne ḡall do loṁcaḁ
ḁéor ḁṁṁuibḁ Míḁe. Lṁrca, cona tempall lán do ḁaoluibḁ
ocṁr do ḁairḡḁthaibḁ, do loṁcaḁ don lucht ceḁna. Dó
ḁíbaḁ ar ḁṁeachṁ i nḁṁnn co huilíḁe, dá ná ṁṁṁḁ ṁamaíl
ó ḁanic in bóḁíbaḁ mór ṁṁime ṁṁ i naṁṁṁṁ Flaitḁḁṁtaíḡ
mic Loingṁíḡ, ocṁr dá bliḁḁain .xxx. ar .cccc. etṁṁa.

Ĳctt. Enair .ii. r.; L. ii.; ceitṁ bliḁna .xxx. ar ceḁ
ar míle air in Tígeṁa. In bóḁíbaḁ ceḁna bórṁ aḡ
inṁḁḁ na hḁṁenn, coníḁ lan airḡuibḁ rochaíḁ in ḡach
airḁ i nḁṁnn. Arḁú .h. Flaitḁḁṁtaíḡ, ríḁanna
Oilíḡ, do ḁuṁṁ la Cenél Conaill a ṁaol mṁḁma.
Dṁnnchaḁ .h. Conchobair, rí .h. bṁailḡe, ocṁr Maol-
rechlaṁn mac a aḁar, do coimḁḁarḁ, ḡo topṁṁarḁar
comḁuṁṁ. Slóigeḁ la mac Muṁchaḁa ocṁr la Laiḡuibḁ,
i nOṁṁṁaíḡibḁ, conṁr táṁṁarḁar Oṁṁṁaíḡe, ocṁr ḡuppo

¹ *Gillacholmóg*. This name is more correctly written Gillamocholmóg, (i.e. "servant of Mocholmóg,") in the Annals of the Four Masters.

² *Occurred*. ar ḁṁeachṁ; lit. "after coming."

³ *Flaithbhertach*. See next note.

⁴ 432 years. The great cow mortality here referred to is stated in the

Ann. Ult. and Chron. Scotorum to have broken out in the year 699, which was not in the time of Flaithbhertach, king of Ireland, but in that of his father, Loingsech, who reigned from A.D. 695 to 704, according to O'Flaherty's chronology. See *Ogygia*, p. 432, and Wilde's *Table of Cosmical Phenomena* (Census of

hundred, and a thousand. A hosting by Cormac Mac Carthaigh and Conchobhar Ua Briain, into Connacht, when they killed Cathal, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connacht, and demolished Dun-Mughorn and Dun-mór, and plundered a great part of the country. A predatory hosting by Donnchadh Ua Cerbhaill and the men of Fernmhagh into Fine-Gall; but Torcaill overtook them at Finnabhair, and they fought a battle, in which Raghnaill, son of Pol, was slain, and a great number of Foreigners along with him; and as regards the men of Fernmhagh themselves, they were subjected to great danger. Conchobhar, son of Murchadh Ua Maelsechlainn, royal heir of Temhair, was wounded by the Lagenians, and afterwards slain by Foreigners. Donnchadh Mac Gillacholmóg,¹ royal heir of Laighen, was slain by the men of Midhe. Fine-Gall was again burned by the men of Midhe. Lusca, with its church full of people and treasures, was burned by the same party. A great cow mortality occurred² throughout all Erinn, for which no likeness was found since the great cow mortality came before that in the time of Flaithbheartach,³ son of Loingsech; and 432 years⁴ *elapsed* between them.

A.D.
[1133.]

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 2nd of [1134.] the moon; the age of the Lord thirty-four years, and a hundred, and a thousand. The same cow mortality again devastating Erinn, so that numbers of people were quite impoverished in every locality in Erinn. Archu Ua Flaithbheartaigh, royal heir of Oilech, fell by the Cenel-Conaill in a battle-breach. Donnchadh Ua Conchobhair, king of Ui-Failghe, and Maelsechlainn, his father's son, engaged in conflict, and fell by each other. A hosting by Mac Murchadha and the Lagenians, into Osraighe; but the Osraighe encountered them and committed a slaughter of

Ireland, 1851, part v., vol. i.), p. 54. O'Flaherty, who appears to have had the MS. in his possession, as already

observed, has added the note "great dearth of cows" in the margin.

the host, in which fell Ughaire O'Tuathail, royal heir of Laighen, et alii multi. A slaughter of the Osraighe, and of the Foreigners of Port-Lairge, was committed by Mac Murchadha and the Lagenians, in revenge for the afore-said slaughter. Imhar Ua hAedhagain, the man by whom the Regles¹ of Paul and Peter at Ard-Macha was erected, died on his pilgrimage at Rome. Donnchadh, son of Murchadh Ua Briain, was slain, together with his son, by the *people of Des-Mumha*. A great murrain² in hoc anno. A.D.
[1134.]

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 13th of the moon; the age of the Lord thirty-five years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Maelmordha Ua Conchobhair, king of Ui-Failghe, was killed by his own brother. Echri Ua Taidhg, king of Feara-Lí, with his brother, and with his wife, was smothered in a cave by the Ui-Tuirtre. Ruaidhri O'Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, a warlike, defensive man, of charity and humanity, was slain by the men of Magh-Itha, viz., by Maelruanaidh O'Cairellan, and by Clann-Diarmada. Doire-Choluim-Chille, with its churches, was burned on the 3rd of the kalends of April. Cluain-Iraird, and Rath-Luraigh, and Cenannus, and many other churches, ab igne³ dissipatæ⁴ sunt. A great number of *the men of Des-Mumha* fell by *those of Tuadh-Mumha*, on the causeway of Cluain-caein-Modhimog, where Finghuine Ua Caeimh, king of Glen-namnach, and Mathghamhain Ua Donnchadha, king of Cenel-Laeghaire, and Aedh Ua Conchobhair, king of Corcumruaidh, and Maelgorm Ua Rinn, and the son of Lochlainn Ua Cinaedha of the Ui-Maccaille, et alii plurimi, were slain. Cumara, moreover, the son of Cumara, son of Domhnall, king of Ui-Caisin, fell in the mutual wounding. Hanrico,⁵ son of William, king of the French, Saxons,⁶ and Britons, died. Consecration of Cormac's church.⁷ [1135.]

architecture erected on the Rock of Cashel, of which Dr. Petrie has given a description; *Round Towers*, pp. 286-289.

Coð .h. Cellaiḡ, pí .h. Maíne, moṛtuur eṛt. Coð mās
Coðlan moṛtuur eṛt.

Ḳctt. Enaṛ .iii. p.; L. .xxxiii. Sé bliatna .xxx. ap
ced ap míle aṛ in Tigeṛna. Bissextilṛ annur et
embolismur annur; poṛtuur huur anni non pṛequeṇ-
ter accedit, .i. i nomad lá don eṛpach Domnach Inede;
undecim Ḳct. Appil Domnach Cáre; an la ría mbell-
taine Daoṛaoín pṛeḡṣaḃala; in deaḃmað lá do
tṛámpað Domnach Cincíre. Roḃaṛtaḃ .h. Cellaiḡ,
aṛchinnech Paḃna móire, in penitencia moṛtuur eṛt.
Domnall mac Muirceṛtaḡ h1 bṛiaín dhéc i naíltṛi a
lṛ mór. Conchobar mac Domnall mḡeḡ Laðlainn, pí
Oíliḡ, ocuṛ píḃaíḡna Eṛenn, do maṛbað dṛeṛuíḃ muíḡe
h1ḃa a meabail aṛechta, dia Luain et octauur Ḳalen-
ḃar iunni. Coð mac Toirṛthealbaiḡ h1 Conchobar do
ḃallad lē a bṛathar péin. Maðm Finnabṛaḃ ap
Coð mac Domnall h1 Conchobar, ocuṛ poṛ Taðc .h.
Ceallaiḡ ocuṛ ap 1ḃ Maíne, ubi cecidit Conchobar
.h. Cellaiḡ, athar Taðc, et alii multi. Conchobar
mac Toirṛthealbaiḡ ocuṛ Síil Muirḡeḡhaḡ uictoreṛ
pueṛunt.

Ḳctt. Enaṛ .iii. p.; L. ii. Seacht mbliatna .xxx. ap ced
ap míle aṛ in Tigeṛna. Othach ḡaoiḃe dṛeṛuáire
in lá ría bṛéil imbeṛta uṛce, ḡuppo tṛaṛcaṛ feḃa
ocuṛ templa imḃa i nḃeṛinn. Domnall .h. Conaíḡ,
aṛdṛeṛpuc leiḃe Moða, tuir cṛabað ocuṛ hecna, ocuṛ
iṛnaíḡḃe, ocuṛ toirṛbeṛta bíð ocuṛ reod do tṛuaḡ ocuṛ
do tṛén, in bona penectute doṛmuuit. Teiðm tṛeaḡuio
mór i nḃeṛinn ḡo coitḃend, ḡuppo mḃaṛḃ pochaíde.

¹ *Bissextilis.* bisextil (bisextil), MS.

² *Embolismus.* embolismur, MS.

³ *Shrove Sunday.* Domnach Inede, (Domnach Inede), "the Sunday of the commencement (of Lent)."

⁴ *Penitentia.* peninci (peninci), MS.

⁵ *Mortuus est.* m. ṛc (for mortui sunt), MS.

⁶ *Brother.* The Ann. Four Mast. state that the deed was committed by Aedh's father, with which the Annals of Clonmacnoise agree.

⁷ *Ubi.* ube, MS.

Aedh Ua Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, mortuus est. Aedh A.D.
 Mac Coghlan mortuus est. —

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 24th of the moon; the age of the Lord thirty-six years, and a hundred, and a thousand; bissextilis¹ annus, et embolismus² annus; positus hujus anni non frequenter accidit, viz.:—Shrove Sunday³ *fell* on the 9th day of spring; Easter Sunday on the 11th of the kalends of April; Ascension Thursday on the day before May-day, *and* Whit Sunday on the tenth day of summer. Robhartach Ua Cellaigh, airchinnech of Fathan-mór, in poenitentia⁴ mortuus est.⁵ Domhnall, son of Muirchertach Ua Briain, died in pilgrimage at Lis-mór. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, king of Óilech, and royal heir of Erin, was slain by the men of Magh-Itha, in treachery, at an assembly, on Monday, the 8th of the kalends of June. Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach Ua Conchobhair, was blinded by his own brother.⁶ The victory of Finnabhair *was gained* over Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair, and over Tadhg Ua Cellaigh, and over the Ui-Maine, ubi⁷ cecidit Conchobhar Ua Cellaigh, father of Tadhg, et alii multi. Conchobhar, son of Toirdhelbhach, and the Sil-Muiredhaigh victores fuerunt.

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 5th of the moon; the age of the Lord thirty-seven years, and a hundred, and a thousand. A tremendous storm of wind on the day before the festival of the Sprinkling of Water,⁸ which prostrated many forests and churches in Erin. Domhnall Ua Conaing, chief bishop of Leth-Mogha, pillar of piety, and wisdom, and prayer, and of the presentation of food and treasures to the poor and mighty, in bona senectute dormivit.⁹ A great colic disease in Erin generally, which killed many. A hosting by the

⁸ Festival of the Sprinkling of Water; i.e. Rogation Sunday.

⁹ Dormivit. dormiēn (for dormierunt), MS.

Lagenians and Foreigners, in aid of Síl-Briain,¹ to Port-Lairge, from which they brought pledges. A predatory hosting by Síl-Briain¹ to the Ciarraighe, and they plundered territories² and churches. Domhnall Ua Maelsechlainn, royal heir of Erinn, a suis occisus est. Mór, daughter of Muirchertach Ua Briain, wife of Murchadh Ua Maelsechlainn, chief queen of Erinn, in poenitentia mortua est. A great scarcity in the province of Connacht, et multi mortui sunt ab ea. Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair, occisus est. Domhnall Ua Dubhthaigh, bishop of Elphin, and comarb of Ciaran of Cluain-mic-Nois, apud Cluain-ferta-Brenainn quievit in Christo.

A.D.

[1137.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 16th of the moon; the age of the Lord thirty-eight years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Mathghamhain O'Conchobhair, king of Ciarraighe, pillar of the dignity and glory of Leth-Mogha in presenting jewels and valuables, dormivit. Lis-mór, and Cill-dara, and Tech-Moling, and Sord-Choluim-Chille, were burned. Maelruanaidh Ua Caircellain, kindling lamp of the north of Erinn as regards figure, understanding, and valour, was slain by the Cenel-Moain. Plundering of the North of Saxan³ by the men of Alba, who carried off countless captives, and numerous spoils. Cormac, son of Mac Carthaigh, chief king of Des-Mumha, and bishop-king⁴ of Erinn in his time as regards piety, and the presentation of jewels and valuables to clerics and churches, and ecclesiastical riches, in books and utensils, to God and fell in treachery

[1138.]

ality to the Church. There is no other proof of his having been a bishop save this title, which is otherwise written *πῦς επκοπ*, "king-bishop," in a MS. of the Gospels, pre-

served in the Brit. Museum (Harl. 1802), transcribed in the year 1188; of which see an account by Rev. Dr. Reeves; *Proceedings of the R. I. Academy*, vol. 5, p. 45, *sg.*

a meabuil la tuad Mumain; ocup bennacht le a
annuin.

* * * * *

†Ct. Enáir .ii. p.; L. x. Seachtmoða ar ceo ar mhíle
air an Tigerna. Conchobar mac Muirceptais meš
laðlainn, pí Cínel Eogain, ocup ríðahna Epenn uile,
do marbad do doð beg mac Cana, ocup do Uib Capracán,
doé Saðarn Cárc, ar lár Trín mhóir a nAro Maða.
Donnchad Cennpealað O Ceallaigh do marbad do
Laiðmh. Að cliað do milleo do Diarmad mac
Murchada, ocup dallmurchadh tuc leir anoir do
mhilleo na hEpenn, a noigal a ionnabháta tar muir
arr a perrann fein, ocup a mac do mharbad. Tugrat
dona ár pop Galladh Að cliað ocup Puirp Láirci, ocup
tucta, trá, ar diáirne porra rum. Ro millti dona
Laiðin ocup pír Mihé, eoir cealla ocup tuada, leo;
ocup ro gábrat Að cliað ocup Porp Láirce don dol rin.
Gnoth mór anbhíal do denum don mhanach mac comarba
Pindoin Moise dhíle, ocup do Maðnur mac Duinnleibe,
do ríð Ulað, co tóirriðib Ulað, ocup co nUlaib arðena,
cennmóða Maolúra eppuc, ocup Siolla Domuighuirt

¹ *Soul*. The entries from this to the year 1170 are unfortunately missing from the MS. At the bottom of the page, which forms fol. 16 b., Roderick O'Flaherty has added the note "I finde this Booke wantes 32 years in this place." The space intervening between the foregoing entry and the next is occupied by six blank leaves of paper.

² *Kalends*. The text of the present entry is in a different hand from the preceding. On the top margin, fol. 17 a, where the entry begins, the scribe has added the memorandum "i nannm Doé an tionnghena ro," i.e. "in the name of God, this beginning."

³ *The Monk*. His name was Amhlaibh (Amlaf, or Olaf), according to the Four Masters. See also Colgan's

by *the people of* Tuadh-Mumha; and a blessing be with his soul.¹

A.D.
[1138.]

* * * * *

The kalends² of January on the 5th feria, the 10th of [1170.] the moon; the age of the Lord seventy *years*, and a hundred, and a thousand. Conchobhar, son of Muirchertach Mac Lachlainn, king of Cenel-Eoghain, and royal heir of all Erin, was slain by Aedh Bec Mac Cana, and by the Ui-Carragain, on Easter Saturday, in the middle of Trian-mór, at Ard-Macha. Donnchadh Cennsealach O'Ceallaigh was slain by Lagenians. Ath-cliath was spoiled by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, and by pirates whom he brought with him from the east, to spoil Erin, in retaliation for his expulsion beyond the sea from his own territory, and for his son having been slain. They inflicted a slaughter, moreover, on the Foreigners of Ath-cliath and Port-Lairge, and a countless slaughter was, however, inflicted on them. Laighen, indeed, and Feara-Midhe were wasted by them, both churches and territories; and they occupied Ath-cliath and Port-Lairge on that occasion. A great, ungenerous deed was committed by the monk,³ son of the comarb of Finnen of Magh-bile, and by Maghnus, son of Donnsleibhe, king of Uladh, with the chieftains of Uladh, and the Ulidians besides—except Bishop Maclisa, and Gilladomhaingairt, son of Cormac,

Acta SS., v. I., p. 650, where it is incorrectly stated that Amhlaibh was abbot of Magh-bile (Moville, in the co.

Down). The mistake has been repeated by Archdall (*Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 125).

mac Cormaic, comarba Coimsgaill, ocuṛ Maolmarthan,
comarba Finnén, cona muinnteriaibh .i. coimēinól
cananach riasalta co napaṛo, po opṛas Maolmasóóc
.h. Moṛṣair, leḡáto comarba Petṛair a Saball
ṛatraic, do ionnarba arṛ an mainiṛoir po cumṛasṛet
ṛein, ocuṛ a napṛuin co léir eoir liḡra ocuṛ aiḡmebá,
ṛaoine, eoḡa, ocuṛ ḡaopḡa, ocuṛ na huile po tinoilṛet
ann o aimṛir an leḡáto réiṛraíte conuise rin, cenmóḡát
na hionair ocuṛ na cábaíḡe baṛar ionṛa iṛin uair rin,
ṛia ṛormaṛo ocuṛ báíḡ collaigí, ocuṛ ṛaint onopa ḡó
ṛéin, óir po ḡíḡuṛṛet manais Ṭroḡaio áḡa é arṛ a
naḡḡuine ṛia ḡuṛiḡ ḡliḡṛecha. Ue uḡ ṛra, maṛḡ
do ṛoine, ocuṛ iṛ maṛe ṛír a nḡernaṛo an ḡuom;
acht aṛáin ní ḡechaíḡ a ḡraṛo cen inḡechaio ón
Coimḡiḡ, uair po maṛbuio a naoinṛecht o uairṛib
namaṛo na toirṛiḡ do ṛoine; ocuṛ po ḡonaṛo an ṛí [ocuṛ]
po maṛbaṛo ḡar bic iarṛain, co haibṛeachṛnaḡ, iṛin
ḡaile a nḡernaṛo an coṛmaṛle aṛṛiṛén rin, .i. a nṬáin.
Ṭia Maṛṛ, ṛra, po ḡíḡuṛṛeḡ an coimēinól; ṛia
Maṛ[ṛ] ṛra, a ḡeinn bliatṛna, po maṛbaṛt maṛiḡ Ulaṛo
ocuṛ po ḡonaṛo a ṛí. Ṭia Maṛṛ, ḡairṛo iarṛain, po
maṛbaṛo hé ṛein o [a] ṛeṛḡraṛṛaṛ a nṬáin. Ṭiarṛmaṛo
.h. hḡaibṛeṛṛ, ṛí .h. Méḡ ocuṛ toirṛech maṛeṛluaiḡ
ṛiḡ Oiliḡ, do maṛbaḡ do longuṛ tánic a hlinṛiḡ Oṛe
iṛin innṛi po cumṛasṛeḡ aea ṛéin ṛop Loḡ Ruioe .i. Inṛ
Laḡain. iarṛa O ḡopaṛḡḡó do ṛeachṛ a nḡeinn le
Ṭiarṛmaṛo mac Muṛchaṛa, a nḡigail a ionnarḡḡa do
Ruairṛi mac Toirṛḡealḡaiḡ h1 Concoḡbaṛ; ocuṛ ṛue
Ṭiarṛmaṛo a inḡen ṛéin ocuṛ cuio ḡá ḡuthaio ḡó; ocuṛ
ataio ḡoill ṛraeṛon a nḡeinn ó iṛin.

¹ *Himself*; i.e. the monk Amhlaibh.

² *Himself slain*. This emphatic form would seem to indicate that the monk Amhlaibh was meant. The Four Masters say po maṛḡaṛo é, "he was killed," which Dr. O'Donovan (Ann. Four Mast. ad eund. an.) and

Colgan (*Acta SS.*, vol. I., p. 651) understood, doubtless with justice, as referring to Eochaidh, king of Ulidia.

³ *Loch-Ruidhe*. There is no lake in Ireland known now by this name. There is a little island called "the Loughans" in the Bann, a little to

comarb of Comhgall, and Maelmartain, comarb of Finnen, with their fraternities—viz., a community of regular canons, with their abbot, whom Maelmaedhog Ua Morghair, legate of the comarb of Peter, had ordained at Sabhall-Patraic, were expelled from the monastery which they themselves had erected; (and they were entirely plundered both in books and utensils, people, horses, and sheep, and all things which they had collected there from the time of the aforesaid legate until then, except the tunics and the capes which were about them in that hour), through envy and carnal love, and greed of honour for himself;¹ as the monks of Droighed-Atha had expelled him from their abbacy for lawful reasons. Alas! alas! truly; woe to *them* who committed it; and woe to the land in which the deed was committed; but, however, it did not escape long without the vengeance of the Lord, for the chieftains who committed it were slain together by a few enemies; and the king was wounded, [and] unluckily slain a short time after, in the place where this unjust resolution had been adopted, viz., in Dún. On Tuesday the community was expelled; on Tuesday, also, before the end of a year, the chieftains of Uladh were slain, and the king was wounded. On Tuesday, soon after, he was himself slain² by [his] brother, in Dún. Diarmaid O'hAinfheth, king of Ui-Meith, and leader of the cavalry of the king of Oilech, was killed by *the men of* a fleet which came from Innsi-hOrc, in the island which had been constructed by themselves in Loch-Ruidhe,³ i.e. Inis-Lachain. Earl Strongbow came into Erin with Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, to avenge his expulsion by Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach O'Conchobhair; and Diarmaid gave him his own daughter, and a part of his patrimony; and Saxon Foreigners have been in Erin since then.

A.D.

[1170.]

the south of Coleraine (where the river is rather dilated), which has all the appearance of having been arti-

ficially constructed. But see O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, note ^o, page 1179, and note ^b, p. 1486, at the year 1544.

[Ct. Enair .ui. p.; [L.] .xxii.; bliadain ar reachtmoða, ar ced, ar mhíle, ar an Tígeerna. Diarmaid mac Murchada, pí coigseo laighe, iar milled éall nómða, ocur tuat, do éa a bferna cen corp cirt, cen airtighe, cen tiomna, a neimech Colum Cille ocur Finnén, ocur na naom aircéna ip a cealla pa mll. Axall mac Torcaill, pí Acha cliait, ocur hEoin a hInnrið Ore, do mparbat dona Gallab ceona. Saðb, ingen Gluiniarainn mic Murchada, comarba bpríoe, dea a naicrighe. Maíom for Tígeerna .h. Ruairc ocur ar feruib Míoe, ocur ar feruib Fernmóige imalle, .i. maíom an luaitrig recundum quordam, ar paicé Acha cliait, pa Milóio Cogan cona muinter, i topchar rocharde mór im Aoð .h. Ruairc, .i. pí .h. mbruiu, ocur maíar Gaileng, ocur Conmaíene. Ro marbta ann, don, cóig toirrig deiruib Fernmóige, .i. Maolmochta mac Conpeabla ocur Concobar a deirbrathair, dá cóirrech Cineoil bferathais. Peindio O Congaile, conneal gaiceo ocur engnama Oirgiall, mortuip ert.

Uenit in hiberniam henricus potentissimus rex Angliae, et idem dux Normanniae et Aquitaniae, et comes Andegauiae et aliarum multarum terrarum dominus, cum ducentis .xl. navibus; ocur tanc a tír as Port lairge ocur po gaib gialla Muman; ocur tanc iaruin co hAit cliait, ocur po gaib gialla laighe ocur per Míoe, ocur .h. mbruiu, ocur Oirgialla, ocur ula. Petrus erpuc O Maine Connacht, manach craiptech, ocur per úgarrda, do bathad ar Sinuinn a .ui. [Ct. lenair.

¹ *Axall*. The Four Mast. write the name more correctly "Asgall," and add that he was the son of Ragnall, i.e. Ragnall Mac Torcaill, *mor maer*, "great steward" or "earl," of Dublin, who was slain by the people of East Meath in 1146. Giraldus Cambrensis calls him Hasculphus.

² *hEoin*; i.e. Hoan, or John, whom

Giraldus calls "Insanus." See *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. 1, cap. 21, and *Harris's Hibernica*, pp. 33-36, for an interesting account of the deaths of Hasculf, and Hoan, or John *Le Dévé*.

³ *The same*. This record is perhaps transposed, and should follow the second next entry; or it may be that

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 22nd of the moon; the age of the Lord seventy-one years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, king of the province of Laighen, afterspoiling numerous churches and territories, died at Ferna—without the body of Christ, without penitence, without *making* a will—through the merits of Colum-Cille, and Finnen, and the other saints whose churches he had spoiled. Axall¹ Mac Torcaill, king of Ath-cliath, and hEoin² from Innsi-hOrc, were slain by the same³ Foreigners. Sadhbh, daughter of Gluniarainn Mac Murchadha, comarb of Brigid, died in penitence. A victory was gained over Tighernan O'Ruairc, and the men of Midhe, and the men of Fernmhagh together, (viz. :—the “victory of the ashes” secundum quosdam), on the green of Ath-cliath, by Milo de Cogan with his people, in which a great number were slain along with Aedh O'Ruairc, i.e. the king of Ui-Briuin, and Machaire-Gaileng, and Conmaicne. There were also slain there five⁴ chieftains of the men of Fernmhagh, viz. :—Maelmochta Mac Confeabhla, and Conchobhar, his brother, two chieftains of the Cenel-Feradhaigh. Feindidh O'Conghaile, lamp of valour and bravery of Oirghiall, mortuus est.

Venit in Hiberniam Henricus potentissimus rex Angliæ,⁵ et idem dux Normanniæ⁶ et Aquitaniæ,⁷ et comes⁸ Andegaviæ,⁹ et aliarum multarum terrarum dominus, cum ducentis .XL. navibus; and he came on shore at Port-Lairge, and took the hostages of Mumha; and he came afterwards to Ath-cliath, and took the hostages of Laighen, and of the men of Midhe, and the Ui-Briuin, and Oirghialla, and Uladh. Petrus, bishop of the Ui-Maine of Connacht, a pious monk, and a man of authority, was drowned in the Sinuinn on the 6th of the kalends of January. A

some other entry intended to be copied has been omitted by the scribe.

⁴ *Five.* The names of only two are given, and these belonging to a different territory. There is probably some corruption of the text.

⁵ *Angliæ.* anglie, MS.

⁶ *Normanniæ.* normanie, MS.

⁷ *Aquitaniæ.* aquitanie, MS.

⁸ *Comes.* comepp, MS.

⁹ *Andegaviæ.* andegauie, MS.

Creað mór la Maġnúr mac Duinnléiðe, go nUlltaib uile, a ceáil an tÁirceirt, go ro airġreo Cúl raðáin ocur cealla oile, go ruġrad uaðad beg do Cínel Eoghain porpa um Conchobair .h. Caðán, ocur tuġrad eliaðad, ocur ro marbhad per ar .xx. etir taoipeðaið, ocur maca toipeð, ocur rocharðe eile maille rruu; ocur ro ġonað Maġnúr fein, ocur an Maġnúr rin dan do marbad ġairu íar fein do Duinnléiðe, .i. da derbbrathair fein, ocur do ġiolla Congura mac ġiolla earpuic, .i. do reachtaire Monaiġ an Duin, iar nolcaib moraið iondaib do denaib do, .i. iar lecað a mna porpa fein, ocur iar mbreið a mna o a oide, .i. o Coinmúige .h. Floinn, ocur rí aġ á derbbrathair fein artur, .i. aġ Aoð; iar ttabairt eicin do porp mnaoi a derbbrathair eile, .i. Eochada; iar rapuġad eloc ocur baðall, cleipeð ocur cealla.

[Ct. Enair .iii. p.; L. ii. Dá bliadan .lxx. ar ced ar mile air in Tigeirna. Rí Sacran do ðul a hÉrinn dia Domnais Cárc, iar celeðrad airppinn. Tigeirnan O Ruairc, ri ðreirne ocur Conmaicne, ocur per cumachta moir rru pé řoda, do marbad do Saranuib ceona, ocur Domnall mac Annair dia cenel fein maille rruu. A dicendad dāna doib, ocur a cend ocur a corp do bpeð co doðraið co hCeth eliað. An cend do tocbail por dopur in dúine ina reachderce truaġ do ġairdeluib. An corp, dono, do cpochar ocur a ðopa ruar. Maíom por Cenel nEoghain [la] .h. Maolġorað ocur la Cenel Conaill, ocur ár lan mor do cuir porpa; i mibail, tra, do naomaið an Coinmdeoh a ní rin, .i. do řatrac

¹ *Son.* Roderick O'Flaherty has written "O Duinnléiðe" in the margin, to signify that Maġnús was the grandson of Donnsléibhe; i.e. of the Donnsléibhe O'hEochadha (or Donlevy O'Hoey), who is stated by the Four Masters, under the year 1094, to have been slain by the king of Ailech.

² *Donnsléibhe.* The note "Donnsléibhe do ġabail rúġe da eir,"

"Donnsléibhe assumes kingship after him," has been written in the margin by the original hand; as also the word *loptanecht*, "lust."

³ *Bachalls;* i.e. croziers, or Pastoral staves. The word baðall is of course a loan from the Lat. *baculus*.

⁴ *King of the Saxons.* Henry II. of England.

⁵ *Saints of the Lord.* The clause

great preying expedition by Magnus, son¹ of Donnisleibhe, with all the Ulidians, into Cuil-an-tuaisceirt, when they plundered Cul-rathain and other churches; but a small party of the Cenel-Eoghain, with Conchobhar Ua Cathain, overtook them, and gave *them* battle, and killed twenty-two persons, between chieftains and sons of chieftains, and many others along with them; and Magnus himself was wounded; and this Magnus, moreover, was slain soon after by Donnisleibhe,² i.e. his own brother, and by Gilla-Aenghusa, son of Gilla-Espuic, viz.:—the rector of Monach-an-Dúin, after he had committed many great crimes; i.e. after abandoning his own married wife, and after carrying off the wife of his tutor, i.e. Cumhuighe Ua Floinn, (and she *had been possessed* by his own brother, Aedh, at first); after having offered violence to the wife of his other brother, i.e. Eochaidh; after profaning bells and bachalls,³ clerics and churches.

A.D.
[1171.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 2nd of the moon; the age of the Lord seventy-two years, and a hundred, and a thousand. The king of the Saxons⁴ departed from Erin on Easter Sunday, after the celebration of mass. Tighernan O'Ruairc, king of Breifne and Conmaicne, and a man of great power for a long time, was slain by Saxons, truly; and Domhnall, son of Annad of his (*Tighernan's*) own tribe, *was* along with them. He was also beheaded by them, and his head and body were ignominiously carried to Ath-cliath. The head was placed over the door of the fortress, as a miserable spectacle for the Gaoidhel; the body was suspended, moreover, with his feet upwards. A victory *was gained* over the Cenel-Eoghain, [by] O'Maeldoraidh and the Cenel-Conaill, and a great slaughter was inflicted on them. This event was, indeed, as a miracle on the part of the saints of the Lord,⁵ viz.:—

[1172.]

"i mirbail, tra, do naomair an | sin"), literally rendered, would read
Coimdedh a ní rin" ("i mirbail, | "as a miracle, indeed, for the saints of
tra, do naomair an Coimdedh a ní | the Lord, this thing."

ocur do Colum Cille, ocur dona naomair apcena ir a cealla ro millrit. Lán cuairt cóigis Connacht, an ceitnamas reacht, la Gíllamoliac comairba patrúic, .i. la ppumparó Eipenn, co hAíro Macha. Domnall O Perzgail, toiré Connaithe, do marbad la muinter rugh Saxon. Gilla Aóda, erpuic Corcaighe, pep lán do rath De, in bona penectute quiescit.

Íct. Enair n. p.; L. ann.; tri bliatna reachtmaras ar cet ar míle air in Tíger-na. Muirpeach O Cobthaigh, erpuic Doire ocur Raáa Doé, ocur tuaircept Eipenn uile, an mac óige, ocur an lez ložmar, ocur an gem gíloine, ocur an réola solurta, ocur cipde tairceá na hezna, ocur cpaob enuarras na cánóine, iar tithnacul bíó ocur édaig do bochtair, iar ndaíl il máoine déisrúib, iar mbuair zgrabas ocur oilitri, ocur atriuge, po fáó a rpiras docum nime a nduib reigler Colum Cille a nDoire, in quarta id Febra, in sexta pepia. Do ronad mribuile mora ir in aghair abbat, .i. an aghair do roillirughad óta iarmeidhe co zairm an éailis, ocur in talam uile por lappad, ocur caor mór éinrí do eirge ór an mbaile, ocur a tocht roirpder, ocur eirge do éac uile, inoair leo robe an lá acu; ocur po bóí amlair rin co himeal in aeoir inoair leo. Creé mór la hAóda mac Conzura, ocur la clann Aóda, co po airzret trian mor; ocur po marbas an pep rin a zcinn tri mior iar narguin Aíro Macha dó.

¹ *Visitation*. Cuairt. This word, which literally means *circuit*, is applied not alone to the circuit, or visitation, but also, as in the present case, to the fees obtained during the visitation.

² *Gillamoliag*. Gíllamoliac (gillamoliac), MS. The name is written Gilla-Mac-Liag ("servant of Mac Liag"), in the Annals of the Four Masters (ad eund. an.), and in the lists of abbots of Armagh published in the Rev. Dr. Todd's *St. Patrick*, pp. 179,

182. Perhaps the name Gíllamoliac is but a mistranscription of Gíllamoliac, although the form Gillamoliag appears also under the years 1174, 1175.

³ *Primate*. Incorrectly written ppumparó in the MS. But ppumparó (primfaidh) properly means "chief prophet," being comp. of ppm=primus, and paró=vates.

⁴ *King of the Saxons*; i.e. the King of England, (Henry II).

of Patrick, and Colum-Cille, and the other saints whose churches they had spoiled. The full visitation¹ of the province of Connacht *was brought*, for the fourth time, by Gillamoliag,² comarb of Patrick, i.e. the primate³ of Erin, to Ard-Macha. Domhnall O'Ferghail, chief of Conmaicne, was slain by the people of the king of the Saxons.⁴ Gilla-Aedha, bishop of Corcach, a man full of the grace of God, in bona senectute quievit.

A.D.
[1172.]

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 13th of the moon; the age of the Lord seventy-three years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Muiredhach O'Cobhthaigh, bishop of Doire and Rath-both, and of all the north of Erin; the son of chastity, and the precious stone, and the bright gem, and the brilliant star, and a treasury of wisdom, and a fruitful branch of the canon; after having bestowed food and clothes upon the poor; after having distributed numerous gifts to poets; after the triumph of devotion, and pilgrimage, and penitence—resigned his spirit to heaven in the Dubh-regles⁵ of Colum-Cille in Doire, on the 4th of the ides of February, in sexta feria. Great miracles were wrought in the night on which he died, viz. :—the night was illumined from nocturns until cock-crow, and the ground was all in flames; and a large mass of fire ascended over the town, and proceeded towards the south-east; and all persons arose *from their beds*, imagining that it was day; and it was thus⁶ as far as the horizon,⁷ they thought. A great depredation *was committed* by Aedh Mac Aenghusa and the Clann-Aedha, and they plundered Trian-mór;⁸ and this man was killed before the end of three months after he had plundered Ard-Macha.

[1173.]

⁵ *Dubh-regles*. By "Dubh-regles" is meant "black-regles," or "black abbey-church."

⁶ *Thus*; i.e. "the air was illumined."

⁷ *Horizon*. co himeál in aeoir.

(co himeál in aeoir); lit. "to the border of the air."

⁸ *Trian-mór*. Lit. "the great third;" a division of Ard-Macha, or Armagh. See note 6, p. 67, *supra*.

Íct. Enair .iii. p.; L. .xxxiii.; ceitri bliadna ocur
 reachtmoad ar ceo, ar mile, ar in Tígeirna. Flann
 O Gormain, airé sepleiginn Aitri Maíla ocur Erenn
 uile, per eolaí comarctamail ir in eirna Diaíla ocur
 domanda, iar mbeir bliadán ar píeí a bfrangcail
 ocur a sacraíab as poíluim, ocur píe bliadán as
 pollamnuí ríol nErenn, aobáí co ríctamail a .xiii. Íct.
 [Aipril], dia Ceoain ríá gCairc, .lxx. aetairí ríae
 anno. Maolpatraic O banáin, erpuic Connepe ocur
 Dál nAipríe, per aipmíoneí lán do noime, ocur do
 éennra, ocur do gíloine éiríe, dhéí co lan reachtnach a
 ní Colum Cille, iar pentasí éoghaoí. Gíllamoliag
 mac Ruairí, comarba Patraic, airéerpuic ocur
 prímpíeí Aiprí Macha ocur Erenn uile, mac óíge lan
 do gíloine éiríe, ocur do ríctamíla, do éí co reachtnach a
 .ii. Íct. Aipril, dia Ceoain iar Cairc, iríin reachtmad
 bliadain .lxxx.at a airí, ocur iar mbeí .iiii.mbliadna
 .xxx. ran airéerpuicí; et po baí an per uairí ríin
 .ii. bliadna .x. co lan onóíach a nabíane Colum Cille
 a nDoirí, ríá comarbur Patraic. Gíllamocailíeo, ab
 manírtíeí Petair ocur Poil a nAiprí Macha, moí
 tréíair tairíirí don Coimíich, do éí .ii. Íct. Aipril,
 .lxx.at aetairí ríae.

Íct. íanaip .iiii. p.; L. ii. Cúic bliadna .lxx. ar ceo
 ar mile air in Tígeirna. Flathberíach O bpoléan,
 comarba Colum Cille, tairííeí Erenn cathair erbuic ar eíeí
 ocur ar a rííur, ocur dia tarceur coímarbur íae,
 do éí co reachtnach iar tréblííí toíaoí a nDúíí

¹ *Peacefully*. do ríctamail (do sithamail), MS.; apparently a mistake for co ríctamail (co sithamail), as in the Ann. Ult.

² [*Of April*]. Easter Sunday falling on the 24th of March in the year 1174, the Wednesday preceding it

coincided with the 20th of March, or 13th of the kalends of April; which is also the date in the Annals of Ulster.

³ *Etatis suae*. aetairí ríae, MS.

⁴ *Gillamoliag*. "Gillamaclíag" in the Four Mast. See note ², p. 148, *supra*.

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 24th of the moon; the age of the Lord seventy-four years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Flann O'Gormain, chief lector of Ard-Macha, and of all Erin, a learned, observant man in the Divine and worldly wisdom—after having been twenty-one years learning in France and in Saxon-land, and twenty years governing the schools of Erin—died peacefully¹ on the 13th of the kalends [of April],² the Wednesday before Easter, .lxx. ætatis suæ³ anno. Maelpatraic O'Banáin, bishop of Condere and Dal-Araidhe, a venerable man full of sanctity, and of meekness, and of purity of heart, died full happily in Hi-Coluim-Cille, after a choice old age. Gillamoliag,⁴ son of Ruaidhri, comarb of Patrick, archbishop and primate⁵ of Ard-Macha, and of all Erin, a son of chastity, full of purity of heart, and of meekness, died happily on the 6th of the kalends of April, the Wednesday after Easter, in the 87th year of his age, and after having been thirty-seven years in the archiepiscopate; and this same illustrious man had been sixteen years very honourably in the abbacy⁶ of Coluim-Cille, at Doire, before *he obtained* the comarship of Patrick. Gillamochaibheo, abbot of the monastery of Peter and Paul at Ard-Macha, a diligent, faithful servant of the Lord, died on the 2nd of the kalends of April, in the 70th year ætatis suæ.³

A.D.
[1174.]

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 5th of the moon; the age of the Lord seventy-five years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Flaithbheartach O'Brolchain, comarb of Colum-Cille, tower of wisdom and honour; a man to whom the clerics of Erin gave a bishop's chair for his wisdom and goodness, and to whom the comarship of Hi had been presented, died happily, after

[1175.]

¹ *Primæ.* prímpearo (primh-fhaid); lit. "chief prophet." See note ³, p. 148.

⁶ *In the abbacy.* i nabroime; i.e. in the abbacy, or government of the monastery, founded by Colum-Cille.

pecler Colum Cille. Gíllamoliac .h. Úranán do oirneð ina inath i comarbur Colum Cille. Marom ar Cenel Enda nia nēðmarpeach O Cathain, ocur nia Híall O nġarmleðach, ocur ár móp do chur porpa.

[Ct. 1anair .u. p.; L. xii. Se bliatna reachtmoðao ar ceo ar mile ar in Tigepra. Saxuin dinnarbat do Domnall O Úrain a Luimnech, tré porðairi do ðenam porpa. Inġen pí Oirġiall, .i. Benmiðe inġen Donnchada i Cerpball, ben Conmuirde i [p]laino, piġan .h. Tuirtri ocur per lí, do éc. Inġen Ruairi i Concobair, .i. ben Plaitbertaiġ h1 Maoiltoiraið, do marbat do macuib .h. Carpeallán. Fabur ocur Cenantur dparpugao do ġalluib, ocur do u Úrain. Luġmas dparpugao dona sagranuib. Cairlén ġall ocur Cenantur aġ a nðenum. Ant lapla Sacranach do éġ a nCē cliað do ðainne aillre po ġað por a ðoir, tri ġiðuib h1 Úriġoe ocur Colum Cille, ocur na naom áipēna ira cealla po ġill. Cairlén Slaine aparðe Ricapao Plémenn cona plúais, ar a paður aġ milleo Oirġiall ocur .h. mÚrain ocur per Miðe, do ġilleo la Maoireclainn mac mic laðlainn, la pi Cenél nEogain, ocur la hOirġialla, dú inar marbat ceo nó nira inó do ġalloib, cenmoðat mna ocur leinim, ocur eið an cairlén, cona tepno duine a mbethao ar an ġcairlén; ocur po parrageo trí cairleán a Miðe ar na ġmarach ar oġan Ceneoil Eogain, .i. cairlén Cenannra, ocur cairlén Calatruim, ocur cairlén Daire patratic. Cumuġe O floinn, pí .h. Tuirtri ocur per

¹ *Dubh - regles*; i.e. "the black abbey church."

² *Gíllamoliac*. This name is more usually written Gilla-Mac-Liag, which is Latinized *Gelasius*. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 403, and note ², p. 148, *supra*.

³ *Benmidhe*; lit. "the woman of Midhe (or Meath)."

⁴ *Gall*. There is probably some mistake in the text, as there is no trace of any "castle of Gall." The expression aġ a nðenum; lit. "at their making," implies that more than

choice suffering, in the Dubh-regles¹ of Colum-Cille. Gillamoliac² O'Branain was ordained in his place, in the comarbspip of Colum-Cille. A victory was gained over the Cenel-Enna, by Echmarcach O'Cathain and Niall O'Gairmledhaigh, and a great slaughter was inflicted on them. A.D.
[1175.]

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 16th of the moon; the age of the Lord seventy-six years, and a hundred, and a thousand. The Saxons were expelled from Luimnech by Domhnall O'Briain, by laying siege to them. The daughter of the king of Oirghiall, i.e. Benmidhe,³ daughter of Donnchadh O'Cerbhaill, wife of Cumhuighe O'[F]loinn, queen of Ui-Tuirtre and Feara-Lí, died. The daughter of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, i.e. the wife of Flaithbhertach O'Maeldoraidh, was killed by the sons of O'Cairellain. Fabhar and Cenannus were wasted by the Foreigners, and by the Ui-Briuin. Lughmhagh was wasted by the Saxons. The castles of Gall⁴ and Cenannus in process of construction. The Saxon Earl⁵ died in Ath-cliath of an ulcer which attacked his foot, through the miracles of Brigid and Colum-Cille, and the other saints whose churches he had spoiled. The castle of Slane, in which was Richard Fleming with his forces, from which they were ravaging Oirghiall, and Ui-Briuin, and Feara-Midhe, was spoiled by Maelsechlainn, son of Mac Lachlainn, king of Cenel-Eoghain, and by the Oirghialla; on which occasion a hundred, or more, of the Foreigners were slain, besides the women, and children, and horses of the castle; so that no man escaped alive from the castle; and three castles in Midhe were deserted on the morrow, through fear of the Cenel-Eoghain, viz.:—the castle of Cenannus, and the castle of Calatruim, and the castle of Daire-Patraic. Cumhuighe O'Floinn, king [1176.]

one castle is referred to; but the entry in Ann. Ult. and the Four Mast. is *cayplen gall gá denam i cCenannur*; i.e. "a castle of the foreigners

in process of construction at Cenannus (Kells)," which is doubtless the correct reading.

⁵ *Saxon Earl*; i.e. Strongbow.

Lí ocur Dal Aíraíde, do marbhad do Conníthé, .i. da bprathair féin, ocur do feruib Lí.

[Ct. Enair .iii. p. ; L. xxiii. Seacht mbliathna reacht-mada ar ced ar mile air in Tíger-na. Dún da leatglair do milled do tseon do Cúirí ocur dona púderib tancadar maille ríur, ocur cairlén do denam dóib ann ar a tuicrat maíom pá dó por Ulltoib, ocur maíom por Cenél nEogain ocur por Oirgiallaib, dú nar marbhad Conchobair O Cairpellén, .i. toirpech Clainni Diarmada, ocur in po marbhad maíti íomda eli. Do rat, dāna, Conchobair O Cairpellán maíom por O Maoldoraid ocur por cénél Conaill, dú in po marbhad ár cénél Enna im mac hI Seppuig, ocur im maítib íomda eli airghena. Míliú Gócan, cona púderib, do bpeit do Muirceptach mac Ruairí hI Conchobair co Ror Comáin, do milled Connacht, ar ulca pé nathair. Ro loirced umoppo, Connachta po cedóir. Tuam, dono, ocur cella an típe do milled ar ulca ríur na Galluib, ocur tuicrat maíom por na Galluib, .i. Ruairí O Conchobair co bpeuib Connacht maille ríur; ocur po dícuirpet ar eicín ar an tír amaé íad. Ro dail, dono, Ruairí O Conchobair a mac íarín a ndigal an turuir rín. Oeó O Neill, .i. rí Ceneoil Eogain pe hathair, ocur ríóahna Epenn uile, do marbhad le Maolreclainn mág Laélaínn, ocur la hArdgal mág Laélaínn. Ardgal fein, dono, do mār-bad do Neill aga marbhad anfein. An Timpanach .h.

¹ *Muirchertach*. The name Murchadh (Murrrough), as written in the Annals of the Four Mast. and of Ulster, and in the Dublin Annals of Inisfallen, appears to be the correct form.

² *Burned*. There is apparently some confusion between this entry and the next, the events of both of which form only one entry in the Annals of Ulster and of the Four Masters. The record in the latter chronicle runs thus:—"po loircedo doná

Conaétaiḡ po cedóir Tuam da gualann ocur cealla an típe airghena, ar na haruipóir Góill innitib," i.e. "The Connachtmen, however, burned Tuam-da-ghualann (Tuam) and the other churches of the country, in order that Foreigners should not rest in them." The Dublin Annals of Inisfallen, compiled by the late Dr. O'Brien, Titular Bishop of Cloyne, and his co-labourer the Abbé Conry, represent the English

of Ui-Tuirtre, and Feara-Lí, and Dal-Araidhe, was killed by Cumhidhe, i.e. his own brother, and by the Feara-Lí.

A.D.

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 27th of the moon; the age of the Lord seventy-seven years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Dun-da-lethghlais was spoiled by John de Curci and the knights who came along with him; and they built a castle there, from which they gained a victory twice over the Ulidians, and a victory over the Cenel-Eoghain and over the Oirghialla, in which Conchobhar O'Cairellain, i.e. the chief of Clann-Diarmada, was slain; and in which many other nobles were slain. Conchobhar O'Cairellain, indeed, gained a victory over O'Maeldoraidh and the Cenel-Conaill, in which a great number of the Cenel-Enna were slain, along with the son of O'Serrigh, and many other chieftains likewise. Milo de Cogan, with his knights, was brought by Muirchertach,¹ son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, to Ros-Comain, to spoil Connacht, through hatred towards his father. Connacht, truly, was thereupon burned.² Tuam, moreover, and the churches of the country, were destroyed, through hatred towards the Foreigners; and they, i.e. Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair and the men of Connacht along with him, gained a victory over the Foreigners, and drove them by force out of the country. Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, moreover, blinded his son afterwards, in revenge for this expedition. Aedh O'Neill, i.e. king of Cenel-Eoghain for a time, and royal heir of all Erin, was slain by Maelsechlainn Mac Lachlainn, and by Ardghal Mac Lachlainn. Ardghal himself, also, was slain by O'Neill when he (*O'Neill*) was being killed there. The Timpanach³

[1177.]

as having burned the territory of Connacht in their progress.

³ *Timpanach*; i.e. the tympanist. The Irish would seem to have anciently had a stringed musical instrument called a *timpan*, or *tympanum*. In the Book of Leinster (MS. Trin. Coll.,

Dublin, 12th cent.) one is referred to having only three strings: *pep. bec tpu thét ina thimpan* (*fer bec tri thét ina thimpan*), "a little man with three strings in his timpan." See H. 2. 18, T. C., D.; fol. 206, b. 2.

Coimnicén, ollam tuairceirt Epenn, do mabao do
 éenél Conaill, cona mnaoi ocup cona mhuintep.
 Sluaigeó la Seon do Cúirri ocup la na mdepió
 a n'Dal Araióe, óar mabárat Domnall mac mhic
 Caéurais, pí Dal Araióe. Tánic, dono, Seon don
 turur ceona a n'ó Tuirtri ocup a bpeaió lí, copo
 loirc Cuñuige O Floinn Aipréter Maióe peñe, ocup co
 po loirc Cul paéain, ocup cealla imóa eli.

[Cl. Enair 1. p. ; L. ix. ; ocht mbliathna .lxx. ar cet
 ar mile ar in Tiserna ; céo bliathain noirecta. Uile
 mhór do éenum á Cenel Móain an bliathain rin, .i.
 muinntep Domnall 1 Gaipmleghais do mabao
 Concobair mic Conallais 1 Luinió ar lár éige Domnall
 1 Gaipmleghais fein, a meabail, ar comarce aréinóis
 na hEiraióe. Acéóirrech do éenum do Domnall O
 Gaipmleghais, ocup Cenel Móain do tabairt toirri-
 echa do Ruairi O Flaébertais. Domnall mac
 Domnall 1 Gaipmleghais do mabao a meabail le
 clainn 1 Flaébertais ocup le clainn n'Domnall ar-
 éena ; ocup Tisernan mac Raógnall mic Domnall, ocup
 oóhtar laín biatach do Cenel Móein ar aon rá. Gaó
 aóbaíl do éóigeacht rin mbliathain ri, co po traircar
 éloró mhóir do éoilteib, ocup óiréabaois ocup do
 raileis ra mórais pí lár, ocup co po traircar pór re .xx.
 palaó, uel paulo plur, a n'Doipe Colum Cille. Ir an
 mbliathain rin, dono, tainic Seon do Cúirri] cona
 mdepió co Dóin, ar cpechais co maóaire Conaille, co

¹ *He burned* ; i.e. O'Floinn. The Annals of the Four Masters represent De Curci as the incendiary, which is more likely to be correct.

² *First year of nineteen* ; i.e. the first year of the Cycle of 19.

³ *Under the protection*. The meaning is, that when Conchobhar O'Luinigh, or Conor O'Looney, was slain, he was under the protection, or guarantee, of the Airchinnech (Herenach) of the

Ernaidhe, a church which gave name to the parish of Ernaidhe, now Urney, situated in the counties of Donegal and Tyrone, to the south of Lifford.

⁴ *Was deposed*. The phrase "acé-
 óirrech do éenum do Domnall O
 Gaipmleghais," literally trans-
 lated, would read "an ex-chieftain
 was made of Domhnall O'Gairm-
 leghaigh, (or Daniel O'Gormley)."

⁵ *Biatachs*. The *Biatach* was an

O'Connicén, *chief* poet of the North of Erin, was slain by the Cenel-Conaill, together with his wife and family. A hosting by John de Curci and the knights, into Dal-Araidhe, on which occasion they slew Domhnall, grandson of Cathusach, king of Dal-Araidhe. John went also, on the same expedition, into Ui-Tuirtre and Feara-Lí; but Cumhuighe O'Floinn burned Airther-maighe before him; and he burned¹ Cul-rathain, and many other churches. A.D.
[1177.]

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 9th of the moon; the age of the Lord seventy-eight years, and a hundred, and a thousand; the first year of nineteen.² Great crimes were committed by the Cenel-Moain in this year, viz.:—the people of Domhnall O'Gairmleghaigh killed Conchobhar, son of Conallach O'Luinigh, in the middle of Domhnall O'Gairmleghaigh's own house, in treachery, *though he was* under the protection³ of the airchinnech of the Ernaidhe. Domhnall O'Gairmleghaigh was deposed⁴ from being chief, and the Cenel-Moain gave the chieftainship to Ruaidhri O'Flaithbhertaigh. Domhnall, son of Domhnall O'Gairmleghaigh was slain, in treachery, by the sons of O'Flaithbhertaigh and the other sons of Domhnall; and Tighernan, son of Raghnall, son of Domhnall, and eight full biatachs⁵ of the Cenel-Moain, *were slain*, along with them. Very great wind came in this year, which prostrated large tracts of woods and forests, and huge trees; and it moreover prostrated six score large trees, vel paulo plus, in Doire-Choluim-Chille. It was in this year, also, that John de Curci, with his knights, came to⁶ Dún, on a preying expedition to Machaire-Conaill, when they plundered several [1178.]

extensive farmer who held his land subject to the condition of having to supply a certain amount of food (*biad*) to his lord, as well as to strangers and guests quartered on him by his chieftain. Instead of *lán biatach*, the Four Masters employ the term

maithib (dat. pl. of *maith*, "good"), and conventionally signifying "nobles," or "gentlemen."

⁶ *To. co.* The Annals of Ulster read "o" ("from"), which is more correct, as De Curci was at this time residing at *Dán*, or Downpatrick.

po aip̃pet̃ muintepa iom̃ōa, ocur co pãbãdap̃ aĩōē a longpuit̃ a nglinn Rĩge. Tanic dono Murchad̃ O Cephail̃, p̃i Oir̃gial̃, ocur mac Duinnpleb̃i, .i. p̃i Ulãō, ēuca an oĩōē rin; ocur tucpat̃ telcãō d̃ō. Ro m̃eab̃ad̃ pop̃ ḡallaib̃ ocur po cuip̃ed̃ a ñdeṛṡ āp̃. Tanic dona an Seon cẽona ap̃ cpechaib̃ a ñDāl Aip̃ãde, ocur a ñl̃ĩb̃ Tuip̃tu. Tuc, dona, Cú̃m̃oĩḡe O Flóinn, p̃i .h. Tuip̃tu ocur b̃ep̃ l̃i telcãō d̃oĩb̃. Ro m̃oĩḡ, dono, an cãt̃ rin pop̃ ḡalloib̃, ocur po cuip̃ed̃ a ñāp̃.

kt. Eñāip̃ n. p.; l. xx. Noi mbliat̃na p̃eacht̃mat̃a ap̃ cẽo, ap̃ mile, ap̃ an Tigeṛna; .i. an t̃apa bliat̃ain noĩd̃eg̃oa, in t̃p̃ear bliat̃ain pop̃ b̃ipea. Sĩt̃ do d̃enum do Donnchãō .h. Cair̃ellán, ocur do clanñ Diap̃mat̃a uile, p̃e Cenel M̃óien ocur p̃e .h. ñḡair̃m̃leḡhaib̃, .i. p̃e h̃ãm̃laib̃ mac mic Máien, .i. d̃ep̃b̃p̃ath̃ap̃ m̃na Donnchãda 1 Cair̃ellén, ap̃ lár temp̃ail̃ Aṛ̃da p̃pãt̃a, pá m̃ionnuib̃ Domnaib̃ m̃oĩp̃ ocur na h̃ep̃nãde, ocur Aṛ̃da p̃pãt̃a. h. ḡair̃m̃leḡhaib̃, dono, do t̃oĩḡecht̃ ip̃in l̃ó ap̃ na m̃ap̃ach do ḡabáil̃ tuillẽo ḡlána co t̃eē Donnchãda 1 Cair̃ellán. Meab̃al̃ añb̃p̃ial̃ do d̃enum ap̃ lár an aip̃echt̃a a ñd̃op̃ur̃ t̃ige 1 Cair̃ellan, a b̃p̃iãdñure a d̃ep̃b̃p̃eth̃ap̃ p̃ein, .i. m̃na Donnchãda, .i. é p̃ein ocur t̃p̃iap̃ d̃á m̃uinñteṛ maill̃e p̃ip̃ [do maṛbãō]. Aṛ̃o Mãc̃a do loṛcão ex maioṛe p̃ap̃te, .i. na huile p̃eḡl̃eṛa ocur na huile temp̃la, cenmõt̃a p̃eḡl̃eṛ d̃p̃ĩḡoe, ocur temp̃ail̃ na p̃ep̃ta. Ceallã t̃iṛe h̃eog̃aiñ o t̃p̃leĩb̃ b̃ũō d̃ep̃ d̃p̃ol̃m̃uḡão t̃p̃iã c̃og̃ão ocur t̃p̃iã d̃õc̃mat̃aib̃ an

¹ *Gave him battle*; i.e. gave battle to De Curci. The word telcãō, translated battle, literally means a "casting," or "hurling," being the infinit. sub. of the verb t̃eil̃ḡim̃ (to-eil̃ḡ-im̃), "I cast loose," or "hurl." In the Annals of Ulster the word is written in two different ways, t̃ael̃cão and t̃ail̃cãt̃, both incorrect.

² *Nineteen*; i.e. the Cycle of the moon, or Cycle of 19.

³ *Domnach-Mór*. There are a great

many churches of this name in Ireland, but the church here meant was that of Domhnach-mor-Maighe-Itha, now Donaghmore, in the parish of the same name, barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal.

⁴ *Ernaidhe*. See note 2, p. 156.

⁵ *His*; i.e. Amhlaibh O'Gairmledhaigh's.

⁶ *Were slain*. The corresponding words in the text, (to maṛbão), are supplied from the Annals of Ulster.

families, and were for a night encamped in Glenn-righe. Murchadh O'Cerbhaill, king of Oirghiall, and Mac Duinn-sleibhe, i.e. the king of Uladh, came to them, however, on that night, and gave him battle.¹ The Foreigners were defeated, and put to great slaughter. The same John went also on a preying expedition into Dal-Araidhe, and into Ui-Tuirtre. But Cumhuighe O'Floinn, king of Ui-Tuirtre and Feara-Lí, attacked them. This battle was, moreover, gained over the Foreigners, and they were put to slaughter.

A.D.
[1178.]

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 20th of the moon; the age of the Lord seventy-nine years, and a hundred, and a thousand, viz.:—the 2nd year of nineteen;² the third year after a bissextile. Peace was made by Donnchadh O'Cairellain, and by all the Clann-Diarmada, with the Cenel-Moain, and with O'Gairmleghaigh, i.e. with Amhlaibh, grandson of Maen, i.e. the brother of the wife of Donnchadh O'Cairellain, in the middle of the church of Ard-sratha, before the reliquaries of Domhnach-mór³ and the Ernaidhe,⁴ and Ard-sratha. O'Gairmleghaigh, moreover, came on the day following to the house of Donnchadh O'Cairellain, to obtain additional guarantees. A wicked treachery was committed in the middle of the meeting, in the doorway of the house of O'Cairellain, in the presence of his⁵ own sister, i.e. the wife of Donnchadh, viz.:—he himself, and three of his people along with him, [were slain].⁶ Ard-Macha was burned ex majore parte, i.e. all the regleses, and all the churches, except Regles-Brighde⁷ and Tempul-na-ferta.⁸ The churches of Tir-Eoghain, from the mountain southwards, were evacuated this year through war and distress.

The persons slain were, of course, O'Gairmleghaigh, or O'Gormley, and his companions.

⁷ *Regles-Brighde*; i.e. the abbey-church of Brigid.

⁸ *Tempul-na-ferta*. "The church of the graves (of the reliquaries)." The earliest church founded at Armagh. See Reeves's *Ancient Churches of Armagh* (Lusk, 1860), p. 7, sq.

bliaðain m. Gillaðomnaíḡ O Forannáin, aircin-
nech Arda rraṑa, et Moelmuire mac Gillacomáin,
reanaṑo an baile ceṑna, in Cṑrto quieuerunt.
Cluana ocuṑ Arṑo rraṑa, ocuṑ Domnach móṑ, ocuṑ an
Ernaidhe ṑṑolmusaṑo o pṑraibḡ mṑiḡe hīṑe.

[Ct. Enáir .iii. p.; L. i. Ochtmada ar ceṑ ar mile
aoir an Tigerna. Gilla an Coimṑhedo .h. Capán,
comarba paṑraic, ṑo éḡ. Raḡnall .h. Capellán ṑo
marbaṑ ṑo čenel Móéin a neinech Colum Cille, ar
lár Doire. Macraibḡ .h. Daḡra, aircinnech [Doire],
ṑo écc. Donnchaṑo .h. Capelláin ṑo mṑarbaṑ ṑo čenel
Conaill, a mṑiḡuī a mṑeaṑla ar O nḡairmleḡhaibḡ, ocuṑ
a neinech Colum Cille. Caṑ na Conchobar a Con-
nachṑ, ṑár mṑarḡurṑar Cončobar Moenmṑiḡe Concho-
bar .h. Ceallag, .i. m. .h. Mane, ocuṑ Taḡḡ a mac,
ocuṑ Diarmaid .h. Ceallag, ocuṑ maibḡ .h. Maine uile,
a mṑiḡ Spuibḡ ḡealáin a ḡcinn Daire na ḡcapall.
Muirḡer .h. hEṑṑin ṑo marbaṑ. Domnall .h. Cin-
néidibḡ, m. Urmuman, moṑtuur epṑ.

[Ct. Enáir .ii. p.; L. ii. bliaðain ochtmada ar
ceṑ ar mile aīṑ an Tigerna. Caṑ mṑiḡe Diúḡḡa
ṑṑo clainn Toirpṑhealbairḡ mṑóir hī Conchobar, le
ṑlaibḡberṑach .h. Móelṑoraibḡ, m. čenel Conaill, ocuṑ
ir ṑe ḡoirṑer caṑ na ríṑaíṑna, andoṑcuir ḡruan
lunḡnech ocuṑ Maḡnur, ocuṑ ṑri mic Aṑṑa mic
Toirpṑhealbairḡ hī Conchobar, .i. Maolṑrechluinn
ocuṑ Muirṑeṑach ocuṑ Muirceṑrach; ocuṑ Aṑṑ mac

¹ *Cluana. cluāa*, MS. The name of this church is written "Cluane" in the Annals of Ulster. The church of Cluain-I, or Clooney, in the parish of Clondermot, co. Londonderry, (where there are still some ruins), is apparently meant.

² *Domnach-mor*. See note 3, p. 158.

³ *Ernaidhe*. See note 3, p. 156.

⁴ *Gilla-an-Choimdedh*. This name signifies "Servus Domini."

⁵ *In defence*. i neinech. The word neinech has several meanings. It is used to express "protection," "hospitality," and "honour." The sense of the passage is that Ragnall O'Cairellain was slain in revenge for some offence committed by him against the community of Doire (Derry), originally founded by St. Colum Cille.

⁶ *Of Doire*. Doire; om. in MS.,

Gilladomhnaigh O'Forannain, airchinnech of Ard-sratha, and Maeltuired, son of Gillacomain, vice-abbot of the same place, in Christo quieverunt. Cluana,¹ and Ard-sratha, and Domhnach-mór,² and the Ernaidhe³ were emptied by the men of Magh-Itha. A.D.
[1179.]

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the first of the moon; the age of the Lord eighty years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Gilla-an-Choimdedh⁴ O'Carán, comarb of Patrick, died. Ragnall O'Cairellain was slain by the Cenel-Moain, in defence⁵ of Colum-Cille, in the middle of Doire. Macraith O'Daighri, airchinnech [of Doire],⁶ died. Donnchadh O'Cairellain was killed by the Cenel-Conaill, in revenge of his treachery⁷ towards O'Gairmleghaigh, and in defence of Colum-Cille. The battle of the Conchobhars, in Connacht, in which Conchobhar Maenmaighe killed Conchobhar O'Ceallaigh, i.e. the king of Ui-Maine, and his son Tadhg, and Diarmaid O'Ceallaigh, and all the nobles of Ui-Maine; at Maghsruibhe-gealain, at the head of Daire-na-capall, *this battle was fought*. Muirghes O'hEidhin was slain. Domhnall O'Cennedigh, king of Ur-Mumha, mortuus est. [1180.]

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 12th of the moon; the age of the Lord eighty-one years, and a hundred, and a thousand. The battle of Magh-Diughbha *was gained* over the sons of Toirdhelbhach Mór O'Conchobhair, by Flaithbhertach O'Maeldoraidh, king of Cenel-Conaill, (and of it is said "the battle of the royal heirs"); in which were slain Brian Luighnech,⁸ and Maghnus;⁹ and the three sons of Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, viz. :—Maelsechlainn, and Muiredhach, and Muirchertach; and Aedh, grandson of Aedh, [1181.]

and supplied from the Annals of Ulster. The preceding word airchinnech is written twice in the MS.

⁷ *His treachery.* As related under the year 1179.

⁸ *Brian Luighnech.* Son of Turrough O'Conor, called Toirdhelbhach mór, or "the great."

⁹ *Maghnus.* Another son of Turrough O'Conor.

mic Oeða mic Ruairdi, ní iarrtar Connacht, ocur
 Donnchad mac Briain h1 Pallamain, et alii nobiles
 et ignobiles cum eis. Donnchad mac Domnall
 Míðí h1 Conchobair po éairpung flaitbertach .h.
 Moeldoraid do éornum criúe Cairpri dó feirín; ocur
 pucad cuirp ná ríghairde rín iar ná noigeo co Cluain
 mic Nóir, a nothar liúe ríghairde a rinnrep. Dunlaing
 .h. Caollaiú, erpuce Leitglinne, quieuit. Claxandair
 pápa in Cuirto quieuit. Tadg O Dálaiú, ollam Epenn
 ocur Alpan, in Cuirto quieuit. Sittric .h. Cuinn,
 toirrech muinteru Gilleán, do marbad do mac Oeða
 .h. Pergusl. Donnpleibe O Gorta mortuur ert.
 Sloigeo lá Domnall mac Aoða méc laélaínn, ocur
 le Cenél nEogain Tealáa óc, a nUlltaib, ocur do
 bpuetor cat ar Ulltaib ocur ar Uib Tuirtri, ocur
 ar fearaib li, im Ruairdi mac Duinnpleib, ocur im
 Coinmíúe .h. Floinn. Tomaltach O Conchobair do
 gabail comarbuir Patraic, ocur conderpa cuairt
 Ceneoil Eogain, ocur co tue bennachtan.

[ct. Enair iii. p.; l. xxiii.; da bliadain ochtímoda
 ar ceo, ar míle, air in Tígerua. Sloigeo lá Domnall
 mac laélaínn co Dún mbó a nDál Riatta, ocur cat
 do éabairt dóib do galloib annreir; ocur maíom ar
 éenel nEogain, ocur Raígnall O Bpérlén do marbad
 ann, ocur Gilla Cuir .h. Caían, et alii multi, ocur
 rírcéla Martain do bpeé do galloib leo. Ceó .h.
 Caellaiú, erpuce Airgiall, ocur cend canánach, quieuit.
 Gilla in Coimíedh mac Inleptair .h. hCínliúe, túrrech
 Ceneoil Dorpa, mortuur ert. Domnall .h. hUallaéan,
 airderpuce Muman; Cuíurín .h. Sealbaig, erpuig
 puirt Láirce, ocur .h. hCeó, erpuce Corcaige, mortui
 punt. Míro Gocán ar ngabail dó ríúe Corcaige ocur

¹ Ruaidhri. Ruaidhri O'Flaithbher-
 taigh, (or O'Flaherty).

² Alí. alí, MS.

³ Eis. epí, MS.

⁴ Gospel of Martin. A MS. copy
 of the Gospels alleged to have be-
 longed to St. Martin of Tours, and to
 have been brought to Ireland by St.

son of Ruaidhri,¹ king of the West of Connacht; and Donnchadh, son of Brian O'Fallamhain, et alii² nobiles et ignobiles cum eis.³ (Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Midhech O'Conchobhair, *it was* that brought Flaithbheartach O'Maeldoraidh, to defend the territory of Cairpre for himself). And the bodies of those nobles were conveyed, after their deaths, to Cluain-mic-Nois, *and interred* in the sepulchre of the nobles of their ancestors. Dunlaing O'Caellaighe, bishop of Leithghlinn, quievit. Alexander papa quievit in Christo. Tadhg O'Dalaigh, *chief* poet of Erinn and Alba, in Christo quievit. Sitric O'Cuinn, chieftain of Muintir-Gillcán, was slain by the son of Aedh O'Ferghail. Donnsleibhe O'Gadhra mortuus est. A hosting by Domhnall, son of Aedh Mac Lachlainn, and by the Cenel-Eoghan of Telach-óg, into Ulidia; and they gained a battle over the Ulidians, and over the Ui-Tuirtre, and the Feara-Lí, together with Ruaidhri Mac Duinn-sleibhe and Cumhuighe O'Floinn. Tomaltach O'Conchobhair assumed the comarbsp of Patrick, and made a visitation of Cenel-Eoghain, and gave a blessing.

A.D.
[1181.]

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 23rd of the moon; the age of the Lord eighty-two years, and a hundred, and a thousand. A hosting by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn to Dún-bó in Dal-Riada, and they gave battle there to the Foreigners; and the Cenel-Eoghain were defeated, and Ragnall O'Breslen was slain, and Gillachrist O'Cathain, et alii² multi; and the Gospel of Martin⁴ was carried off by the Foreigners. Aedh O'Caellaighe, bishop of Oirghiall, and head of canons, quievit. Gilla-an-Choimdedh, son of Inlestar O'hAinlighe, chieftain of Cenel-Doffa, mortuus est. Domhnall O'hUallachan, chief bishop of Mumha; Augustin O'Sealbhaigh, bishop of Port-Lairge; and O'hAedha, bishop of Corcach, mortui sunt. Milo de Cogan, after assuming the kingship of Corcach and Des-Mumha;

[1182.]

Patrick. See O'Donovan's ed. of the | and Reeves's *Adamnan*, pp. 324-6.
Four Masters, note ^d, under A.D. 1182; |

Derimman, ocur ap nargann dó Aëa eliaë ocur
puirp Láirce ocur Corceage, ocur ap milleo Epenn
uile, etir éill ocur tuiaë, do ñarbað do Mac Tipe,
do pið .h. mic Caille, ocur ár Gall immailli purp,
[i.] mac Sleimne, ocur Tomar rugaë, ocur Cenn cuilinn,
ocur Remunn, ocur da mac Steñin, ocur mopan eli.
Maíðm pe Ruairi .h. Conchobair, ocur pe Conchobar
Moennhoiðe, pop Donnchad mac Domnall Miðoið, ocur
pop .h. Moeldoraid, ubi multi ceciderunt.

[Ct. Enair .iii. p. ; L. iii. Tri bliatona ochtmatosa
ap ced, ap mile, air in Tiserna. Ruairi .h. Con-
chobair, pi Epenn, do dul da ailtiri do Connra Peidin,
ocur a piðe d'ásgbail agá na mac, .i. ag Conchobar
ñoenmaroe. Henric mac na hImpeire, pi Saxpan,
mortuur ert. Iópeð .h. hOeðá, erpuç .h. Ceinnpealaið,
quieuit. Domnall mac Gilla Enáin, dua clainni
Flaitemal, occipur ert. Tachar itir an nGilla
riabach .h. [p]laðbertaið ocur mac hI Gaimeleghaið,
ocur .h. Flaitpeptaið do ñarbað ann, ocur d'ream
do čenel Móein do marbað ann. Décc .h. hEgra
mortuur ert.

[Ct. Enair .i. p. ; L. xu. ; ceitri bliatona ochtmatosa,

¹ *Mac Sleimne*. "Son of Sleim-
in." The Four Mast., at the year
1212, record the killing of the "sons
of Sleimhin" in the battle of Coill-
na-crann, or Kilmore, in the King's
county. And under the year 1227,
infra, a "Master Sleimhin (or Slevin)"
is mentioned.

² *Thomas Sugach*; i.e. "Thomas
the Merry." Not mentioned in the
other chronicles; nor is anything else
known to the Editor regarding him.

³ *Cenn-cuilinn*. This name lit.
signifies "Holly-head." It may be
a corrupt way of writing the name
Cantitunensis (Reimundus Kantitu-
nensis) in Irish. See Cambrensis,
Expugnatio Hibernica, (ed. Dimock),
lib. ii., cap. xxxv.

⁴ *Remunn*. In reference to this
passage, Dr. O'Donovan (Four Mast.,
A.D. 1182, note e) understands
Reimund de la Grose to be the per-
son here alluded to; but it is more
probable that Reimund Fitz-Hugh
(Reimundus Hugonides) is meant, as
Cambrensis (*Expug. Hib.*, lib. ii., cap.
xxxv.) represents the latter as having
been slain in Olethan (Ui-Liathain),
a territory now represented by the
barony of Barrymore, co. Cork, and
adjoining the district of Ui-Mac-
Caille, the present barony of Imokilly,
in the same county.

⁵ *Two sons of Stephen*; or two
Fitz-Stephens. Giraldus Cambrensis
(*Expug. Hib.*, lib. ii., cap. xx.)
mentions only one, Radulphus, or

and after plundering Ath-clíath, and Port-Lairge, and Corcach; and after destroying all Erin, both church and territory, was slain by Mac Tíre, king of Uí-Mac-Caille, and a slaughter of Foreigners along with him, [viz.]:— Mac Sleimne¹ and Thomas Sugach,² and Cenn-cuilinn,³ and Remunn,⁴ and two sons of Stephen,⁵ and a great many more. A victory was gained by Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, and by Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, over Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Midhech, and over O'Mael-doraidh, ubi⁶ multi ceciderunt. A.D.
[1182.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 4th of the moon; the age of the Lord eighty-three years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, king of Erin, went on a pilgrimage to Cunga-Feichin, and left his sovereignty to his son, i.e. to Conchobhar Maenmhaighe. Henry, son of the Empress,⁷ king of the Saxons, mortuus est. Joseph O'hAedha, bishop of Uí-Ceinnsealaigh,⁸ quievit. Domhnall, son of Gilla-Enain, dux of Clann-Flaithemhail, occisus est. A conflict between the Gilla-riabhach O'Flaithbhertaigh and the son of O'Gairm-leghaigh; and O'Flaithbhertaigh was slain there, and a number of the Cenel-Moain were slain there. Becc O'hEghra mortuus est.⁹ [1183.]

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 15th of the moon; the age of the Lord eighty-four years, and a hun- [1184.]

Ralph, the son-in-law of Milo de Cogan. In the Annals of Ulster the names of the persons slain on this occasion are added to the original entry for the year 1182, in a later hand, thus:—Míle de Cogan, ocuip Remonn, ocuip Cenn Cuilinn, ocuip da mac Steimni, et alii multi; i.e. "Milo de Cogan, and Reimund, and Cenn-Cuilinn, and the two sons of Stephen, et alii multi." Mageoghegan, in his translation of the so-called Annals of Clonmacnoise, says "Miles Cogann, Raymond de la Grose, Kean-Koyleann, and the two sons of Fitz-

Steeven, were killed by Mac Tíre, prince of Imokilly."

⁶ *Ubi. ube, MS.*

⁷ *Son of the Empress. mac na pepeire, MS.; the last word being altered to hlmpepeire, by a later hand.*

⁸ *Bishop of Uí-Ceinnsealaigh. The territory of Uí-Ceinnsealaigh was nearly co-extensive with the present diocese of Ferns.*

⁹ *Mortuus est. The Four Masters observe that Becc O'hEghra (or Beg O'Hara) was "treacherously slain."*

ar ceo, ar mile, ar in Tigeṛna. Arṛ. h. Moelrech-
lainn, pī Mīðe, do ḡarbas do Dairmaro .h. Druain
a conne ac Druim Chuilinn, iar doigeēc do do laṛ a
airechta pēin, do labra pe mac h1 Druain a oenar,
ocur mac 1 Druain do feall parr. Aḡlāib mac Pēṛṛail
h1 Ruairc, pī Dpēirpne, inṛpēctur ēṛc. Dēið tige
pīcēt do ḡaithib ḡuinnṛpe Arṛa Mača do arṛuin do
ḡallab na Mīðe. Maoliorra .h. Cēṛṛail do ḡaṽail
coḡarbuir Pāṛṛaic, iar nā pācbāil do Tomaltach
.h. Conchobair. Maolrechlainn bec .h. Moelrech-
lainn do ḡabāil pūḡe Mīðe a haṛle bāir Arṛc.
Cairlén do tōḡbāil la ḡallab a Cill Pāir. Cairlén
ēi do ḡilled ann la Moelrechlainn ocur la Con-
chobair Moenmaige .h. Conchobair, co rocharde moir
da ḡallab maille pu. Tempall moir Tuama da
ḡualann do tuitim a naén ló eoir cēno ocur ēlōið.
Cairṛaḡ Loča Ce do loṛcāo do tēne bāiṛ, .i. pī porṛ
po oirpēṛc muinṛpī Maolpuanaro, baile na pānic
anacal maoinē inā daoinē da pāiṽ ann, dū in po millit
pe pīcēt no a pēcēt bēiṛc do dāoiniṽ puaiṛēnta, im ēūḡ
dūoinē dēḡ do pīol pūḡ ocur tairpēc, im ḡḡnaoi mic
Dairmaro, .i. inḡen h1 Eḡin, ocur im ḡḡnaoi a mic, .i.
inḡen Doḡḡnaill h1 Conchobair, ocur im inḡen h1 Duṽṽa,
ocur im mac Donncharo h1 Maolḡpenninn, ocur im

¹ *Slain*. In the Annals of Ulster it is stated that he was slain "in treachery, at the instigation of the Gaill (English)."

² *Druim-Chuilinn*. The MS. has Druim Chuilinn, the last letter being so written as to represent either an m or in. But the reading in the text is the most probable. There is a place called Druim-Chuilinn (now Drumcullen), in the south of the barony of Eglisli, King's co., which was very likely the place of meeting between O'Melaghlin and O'Brien, as

it is on the boundary between the ancient territories of Meath and Munster.

³ *Cill-Fair*. Owing to the aspiration of the f in the last syllable, Cill-fáir is now called Cill-áir, or Killare.

⁴ *There*. This seems to be a mistake. It does not appear that there was any castle at Cill-Fair before the one erected in this year, as above recorded; and it certainly is not likely that the English were at this time in alliance with Maelsechlainn and

dred, and a thousand. Art O'Maelsechlainn, king of Midhe, was slain¹ by Diarmaid O'Briain, at a meeting at Druim-Chuilinn,² after having come from the midst of his own assembly to speak apart with the son of O'Briain, and the son of O'Briain deceived him. Amhlaibh, son of Ferghal O'Ruairc, king of Breifne, interfectus est. Thirty houses of the principal persons of the community of Ard-Macha were plundered by the Foreigners of Midhe. Maelisa O'Cerbhaill assumed the comarbship of Patrick, after it had been resigned by Tomaltach O'Conchobhair. Maelsechlainn Bec O'Maelsechlainn assumed the kingship of Midhe after the death of Art. A castle was erected by the Foreigners at Cill-Fáir.³ Another castle was destroyed there⁴ by Maelsechlainn and Conchobhar Maenmhaighe O'Conchobhair, and a great multitude of Foreigners along with them. The great church of Tuaim-da-ghualann fell in one day, both roof and stone. The Rock of Loch-Cé⁵ was burned by lightning, i.e. the very magnificent, kingly residence of Muintir-Maelruanaidh, where neither goods nor people of all that were there found protection; where six score, or seven score, of distinguished persons were destroyed, along with fifteen men of the race of kings and chieftains, with the wife of Mac Diarmada, i.e. the daughter of O'hEidhin, and his son's wife, i.e. the daughter of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, and the daughter of O'Dubhda, and the son of Donnchadh

A.D.

[1184.]

O'Conor—much less that they assisted those Irish chieftains to destroy a castle presumably belonging to some Englishman. The Four Masters state that “another castle was plundered by Maelsechlainn and Conchobhar Maenmhaighe O'Conchobhair (Conor Moinmoy O'Conor),” and that “many Englishmen were slain there.” The Annals of Ulster also record the plundering of the “other castle” in nearly the same words as the Four

Masters use, and add “*co roctar do moir do Galluib anro*,” i.e. “with a great multitude of Gaill (English) there.”

⁵ The Rock of Loch-Cé; i.e. the chief residence of Mac Dermot, where the MS. from which the present collection has been printed is supposed to have been transcribed. See Introduction. This catastrophe is also entered, in an abridged form, under the year 1187.

mac Duinn h1 Mannacháin, ocur im d'á ingen h1
Mandacháin, ocur im mac Maonuig, im t'aoirech Cinel
m'builg, ocur imon ragarat .h. Maolbealltoine, ocur
im Sillaíarain .h. Connachtáin, .i. mac óige, ocur
coinneel crabaí, ocur im ár diairíhídh elí do d'aoirídh
maídh; ocur gach aon nach ar loirceo dhí ro baídh
irín mbloic maídh buaídhídh rín a ndorur an báile,
cona ríacht a mbeaídh ar aacht Conchobair mac Dair-
máda co nuatao beg do gíle a muinntir. Irín
Coine iar nínit éorúir do rígneó an gíom rín.

[Ct. Enáir iii. p.; L. xxv.; u. bliatna ochtmáda
ar ceo ar míle air in Tígera. Murr mor irín
bliatna rí. Pílip Unsestra, go n'gallóib Éreann
uime, a n'áir Máda co ceo .ii. la ocur .ii. noídh
a ceo m'edón an éorúir. Ruairí .h. Conchobair,
rí Éreann, do teacht ar a ailtir, ocur gáil ocur rí
Muman do bpeídh leir d'ó, .i. Domnall O Dháin, gur
míllpet iartar Connacht, etir éill ocur tuath. Sídh
iarrín do d'enam d'ó fein ocur d'á mac, ocur Con-
nacht do roinn etorra. Ceall Dálua darrúin ocur
do loirceo do Cathal éarrach mac Conchobair
Moennídh, ocur do Connachtádh, tapéir rí Muman,
a ndíghil a ceall do loircep rí Muman, ocur
ár a g'leirpech ocur a mban do m'arba do ocur do
loirceo ina templeaib ocur ina tídh, ocur a lídhair,
ocur a naídh, [ocur] a reoio do bpeídh leó. Maélíra
O Dálaídh, ollam Éreann ocur Alban, ocur ar do d'ua
Corcraoídh, ocur aon roídh Éreann ar rídh, ar dhéidh,
ocur ar maídh, do édh a g'Cluáin írair do aghá ailtir.

¹ *Burned.* The text of the remainder of this sentence is written in the margin, a mark of reference being added.

² *Fruit.* The Annals of Ulster have d'air murr (dair mess), i.e. "oak crop," or acorn crop.

³ *Philip Unsessa.* Philip of Worcester. Giraldus Cambrensis gives an account of this foray of Philip's, *Topog. Hib.*, cap. l., and *Expug. Hib.*, lib. ii., cap. xxv.

⁴ *After the men of Mumha;* i.e. after the men of Mumha (or Munster)

O'Maelbhrenuinn, and the son of Donn O'Mannachain, and the two daughters of O'Mannachain, and Mac Maenagh, chieftain of Cenel-Builg, and the priest O'Maelbealtaine, and Gillachiarain O'Connachtain, (i.e. a son of chastity and lamp of piety), and a countless destruction besides of good men; and every one of them who was not burned¹ was drowned in this tumultuous consternation, in the entrance of the place; so that there escaped not alive therefrom but Conchobhar Mac Diarmada with a very small number of the multitude of his people. On the Friday after Shrovetide this event occurred.

A.D.
[1184.]

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 26th of the moon; the age of the Lord eighty-five years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Great fruit² in this year. Philip Unsessra,³ accompanied by the Foreigners of Erin, remained at Ard-Macha during six days and six nights, in the very middle of Lent. Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, king of Erin, came from his pilgrimage; and he took with him the Foreigners, and the men of Mumha, i.e. Domhnall O'Briain and his party; and they destroyed the West of Connacht, both church and territory. Peace was afterwards made by himself and his son, and Connacht was divided between them. Cill-Dalua was plundered and burned by Cathal Carrach, son of Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, and the men of Connacht, after the men of Mumha,⁴ in retaliation for their churches which the men of Mumha had burned; and for the slaughter of their clerics and women who were slain and burned in their churches, and in their houses; and for carrying off their books, and utensils, [and] precious things. Maelisa O'Dalaigh, chief poet of Erin and Alba, and principal dux of Corca-Raidhe, and the single choice⁵ of Erin as regards grace, form, and goodness, died at Cluain-Iraird on his pilgrimage. Amh-

[1185.]

had returned home from their foray
into the West of Connacht.

⁵ *Single choice.* αὐτὸν ἑκστα (αὐτὸν
rogha); lit. "one choice."

Αἰνῶντα ῥοχὰς .h. Μυρεοθαῖς, ερπυς Cenel Eogain, quieuit.
 Iohanner mac ru Saxran [do teaēt] do gabáil ruḡe
 nEppenn, lucht τρι πῖτ long, pe ταοῖ ἀροῖθε do
 ḡalloib Saxan a nEppinn pompa, sup ḡaḡpat αῖ
 eliaḡ, ocur coiged laigen, ocur condegnadap carlén
 as tippaid Fachtna ocur as Αῖρο Fináin. Maíom ru
 nDomnall .h. mḡruian pop muinter mic ruḡ Saxan,
 inap mapbad iol imad ḡall and, um comalta mic
 ruḡ Saxan. Ruaiḡru .h. ḡrada, ocur Ruaiḡru .h.
 Conaing, do mapbad le ḡalloib acc ap éarlen tippaid
 Fachtna. Mac ruḡ Saxan do dul tairur iarrin do
 corait uḡa de láci pe a athair, uair ippe uḡa de láci
 pa ruḡ Eppenn ap cind mic ruḡ Saxan, ocur m po leis
 tpeuib Eppenn cir na bpaḡde doffum. Donnchar
 mac Domnall Míoch occipur ept. ḡilla ira .h.
 Maóilín, erpuc Maḡe hEó, quieuit. ḡruian ḡreirnech,
 mac Toirḡhelbaḡ .h. Conchobair, moptuur ept. Flano
 .h. Finnecta, dux cloinne Murchada, moptuur ept.
 Mac Cormaic meic meic Carrthaḡ, ru Muman, do
 mapbad do ḡalluib Copeaḡi. Domnall .h. ḡilla-
 patraic, ru Opraḡde, moptuur ept. Maóilpechlann
 mac mic Lochlann, ru Cenel Eogain, interpectur ept
 tpe meḡal, o Saxanuib. Diaḡmaid, mac Toirḡhelbaḡ
 .h. ḡruian, do ḡallaḡ la bpaḡthair peim, hedon la
 Domnall. Maḡgamain, mac Conchobair Maonmaḡe,
 do gabáil la Murchad mac Tairḡc .h. Cellanḡ, ocur

¹ *Bishop of Cenel-Eoghain.* The Annals of Ulster and the Four Masters call him "bishop of Ard-Macha (Armagh) and Cenel-Feradhaigh." In the former Annals, (and also in the present chronicle under the next year), he is stated to have been buried in Derry "po coraib a athar, .i. an erpuic .h. Cobḡaḡ" "at the feet of his father, the bishop O'Cobhthaigh (or O'Coffey)." But, as Dr. O'Donovan remarks (*Four Mast.*, note ², A.D. 1185), "it looks very odd that a Bishop O'Murray should

be the son of a Bishop O'Coffey." His mother may have been of the family of O'Murray, which name he may have adopted.

² *Came.* do teaēt. Supplied from Ann. Ult.

³ *Tipraid-Fachtna*; lit. "Fachtna's well." Giraldus Cambrensis (*Expug. Hib.*, lib. ii., cap. xxxv., ed. Dimock) writes the name "Tibraccia." Tiberaghny, in the parish of the same name, barony of Iverk, and co. of Kilkenny, is the place referred to.

⁴ *Ard-Finain.* In the barony of

A.D.

[1185.]

laibh O'Muireddaigh, bishop of Cenel-Eoghain,¹ quievit. John, son of the king of the Saxons, [came]² to assume the sovereignty of Erin, with a fleet of three score ships, (besides what there were of Saxon Foreigners in Erin before them); and they took possession of Athcliath and the province of Laighen, and erected castles at Tipraid-Fachtna³ and Ard-Finain.⁴ A victory was gained by Domhnall O'Briain over the people of the son of the king of the Saxons, in which very many Foreigners were slain, along with the foster-brother⁵ of the son of the king of the Saxons. Ruaidhri O'Gradha and Ruaidhri O'Conaing were slain by Foreigners in the slaughter of the castle of Tipraid-Fachtna.³ The son of the king of the Saxons went across afterwards to complain of Hugo de Laci to his father; for it was Hugo de Laci that was king of Erin when the son of the king of the Saxons came, and he permitted not the men of Erin to give tribute or hostages to him.⁶ Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Midhech, occisus est. Gilla-Isa O'Maeilin, bishop of Magh-Eó, quievit. Brian⁷ Breifnech, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, mortuus est. Flann O'Finnechta, dux of Clann-Murchadha, mortuus est. The son of Cormac,⁸ son of Mac Carthaigh, king of Mumha, was slain by the Foreigners of Corcach. Domhnall O'Gillapatraic,⁹ king of Osraighe, mortuus est. Maelsechlainn, son of Mac Lachlainn, king of Cenel-Eoghain, interfecus est, through treachery, by Saxons. Diarmaid, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Briain, was blinded by his own brother, viz.:—by Domhnall. Mathghamhain, son of Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, was taken prisoner by Murchadh, son of Tadhg O'Cellaigh,

Ifa and Offa, co. Tipperary. The MS. from this down to 1190, with the exception of some of the entries for 1188, is in a different hand from the preceding.

⁵ Foster-brother. comatα; i.e. nursed together, from com=Lat. co, and αtα=altus.

⁶ To him; i.e. to John.

⁷ Brian. Brian, MS.

⁸ Son of Cormac. His name was Diarmaid (or Dermot) Mac Carthy.

⁹ O'Gillapatraic. The Four Masters call him Mac Gillapatraic, the more usual Irish form of the name which is now anglicised Fitzpatrick.

α τῶνααλ το Ὀμναλλ .h. Ὀμνα. Ρίγε Connacht
το γαβαλ το Conchobar Maonmaige.

¶ Ct. 1anar .iii. p. ; L. iii. Se bliadna .lxxx. ap ceo
ap mile ar in Tigherna. Tachairi mor i tuaircept
Epenn an bliadain rin. Αἰῆργαῶ Ὀμναλλ mic Αἰῶα
mec λαῖλαινν, ocur ριγαῶ Ruairi 1 λαῖβερχαich ic
ορειν το Cenel Eogain ἑλῆα οἷ. Conchobar .h.
πλαῖβερχαich το μαρβαῶ λά Ruairi .h. πλαῖ-
βερχαich, λα α οερβραθαair περριν, α nḶrainn.
Οερβορκαλλ, ingen Murchada .h. Μάοιρκελαινν, το
ουλ co Ὀρῶετ Αῖθα, ῶα αλιτερι. Ruairi .h. Con-
chobar οινδαρβαῶ οια mac fein, .i. το Conchobar
Maonmaige. Ὀonnchara mac Ταῖδε .h. Cellas
morpuar ep. Maolcalainn O Cleircen, erpuc Ḃlino
ῶά lacha, in Cyprio quieuit. Celechair .h. Αρῆεῶαῖḡ,
erpuc Cluana περτα Ὀρεναinn, quieuit. Conchobar
Maonmaige το techt co Mucart, ocur Αἰῶ .h.
Ruairc το techt ina tech, ocur βραῖḡοε το θαῖairt
το Conchobar, ocur Τῖρ Tuathail το τῶairt το
Connachtuirḡ. Ὑγα de λάci το Ὀurμαḡ Colum Cille,
το denam cairlein inoti, ocur ρluas διαρμιῶε το
Ḃalloib lair, uair irr e pa ριḡ Μῖῶε ocur Ὀρεφḡ, ocur
Αῖρḡiall, ocur ir το το βερῶα air Connacht, ocur po γῶḡ
Epinn uile το Ḃalloib. Ro ḡo lán, ῶona, Μῖῶi o
Sinainn co παρει το ḡairlenairḡ ocur το Ḃalloib. 1ar
τaircepin το inτ ραῶῶar rin, .i. cairlen Ὀurμαḡε το
denam, tanic amach το pechain an cairlein, ocur

¹ *Dethronement.* αἰῆργαῶ. The expression in the Four Mast. is ῶο ḡor α ρῶaῖer (do chor a flaithes) "was removed from the sovereignty," which Dr. O'Donovan, through inadvertence, has translated "died."

² *Derbhorcaill*; pron. Der-for-gill. She was the wife of Tighernan O'Ruairc (Tiernan O'Rourke), prince of Breifny, from whom she eloped with Dermot Mac Murrough, king of

Leinster. Giraldus Cambrensis, (who has been followed by nearly all subsequent writers on the subject), represents this elopement as the proximate cause of the invasion of Ireland by the Anglo-Normans. See *Expug. Hib.*, lib. i., cap. i. But this is more than doubtful. Giraldus refers the elopement to the year 1152. Under 1153, the Four Masters record the return of Derbhorcaill to her husband. An interval of fourteen years elapsed,

and delivered to Domhnall O'Briain. The sovereignty of Connacht was assumed by Conchobar Maenmhaighe. A.D. —

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 7th of the moon; the age of the Lord eighty-six years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Great contentions in the North of Erin this year. Dethronement¹ of Domhnall, son of Aedh Mac Lachlainn, and installation as king of Ruaidhri O'Laithbhertaigh, by a section of the Cenel-Eoghain of Telach-óg. Conchobhar O'Flaithbhertaigh was slain by Ruaidhri O'Flaithbhertaigh, his own brother, in Ara. Derbhorcaill,² daughter of Murchadh O'Maelsechlainn, went to Droiched-atha, on a pilgrimage. Rúaidhri O'Conchobhair was expelled by his own son, i.e. by Conchobhar Maenmhaighe. Donnchadh, son of Tadhg O'Cellaigh, mortuus est. Maelcalainn O'Cleirchen, bishop of Glenn-da-locha, in Christo quievit. Celechair O'Airmhedhaigh, bishop of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn,³ quievit. Conchobhar Maenmhaighe came to Mucart, and Aedh O'Ruaire went into his house,⁴ and gave hostages to Conchobhar, and gave Tir-Thuathail to the Connachtmen. Hugo de Laci *went* to Durmhagh-Choluim-Cille, to build⁵ a castle in it, having a countless number of Foreigners along with him; for he was king of Midhe, and Breifne, and Airghiall, and it was to him the tribute of Connacht was paid; and he it was that won all Erin for the Foreigners. Midhe, from the Sinainn to the sea, was full of⁶ castles and of⁶ Foreigners. After the completion by him of this work, i.e. the erection of the castle of Durmhagh, he came out to look at the castle, having three Foreigners

therefore, between the elopement of Derbhorcaill and the advent of Strongbow and his companions, during which period many other causes occurred to provoke the hostility which led to Dermot's expulsion, and to his subsequent appeal for assistance to Henry II. Her death is recorded under the year 1193, *infra*.

³ *Brenainn*. ꝑꝑ. for ꝑꝑenainn (Prenainn), MS.

⁴ *Went into his house*. This is another way of saying that O'Ruaire submitted to O'Conchobhair.

⁵ *To build*. ꝛꝛ ꝛenaim, for ꝛꝛenaim, MS.

⁶ *Of*. ꝛꝛ. The MS. should probably read ꝛꝛ (da=do a), "of his."

triar do gailloib lair. Tainic dona en oclaeach do
 repuib Míde da inoraisge, ocup a tuagh ra na coim, .i.
 Gilla gan inathair .h. Míadaiḡ, dalta an tfinnairḡ
 peirrin, ocup tuc en puille do ocup ben a cento de,
 ocup gur tuit eitir cento ocup colainḡ a cloth an
 earlein. Curoán .h. Connorchi, erpuic lír móir
 ocup legait comarra Petair, in Curo quieuit. Diar-
 maid mac Carrḡamna occirur ert. Murchad .h.
 Cellais, pí .h. Maine, occirur ert. Gilla beraich .h.
 Cillin, pecnap Sil Muireadaiḡ, morpuir ert. Amhláib
 .h. Muireghaigh, erpuic. Curo Macha ocup Ceneoil
 bPeraidaiḡ, locpann polurta no foillrigeo thúait
 ocup egluir, in Curo quieuit, a nDún Cruithne, ocup a
 éabairt co honórach co Daire Colum Cille, ocup a
 adnacul a taob an teampuil ro éorraiḡ a athar.
 Rogartach .h. Cephallán do oir[ō]ned na ionad.
 Gilla Curo mac Catnoeil, pí tóirrech ceneoil Pe-
 raidaiḡ ocup na clann, .i. clann Oengura, ocup clann
 Duibinorecht, ocup clann Rogartaiḡ, ocup .h. Ceno-
 rada ocup clainni éolla do repuib Manach, ocup
 cenn comairle tuaircept Epenn, do marbad la .h.
 nEicniḡ, ocup la Muinter éoimáin, ocup a cento do
 breḡ leó doib co píḡ uathair a gcinn níir íartain.
 Moilprehlainn mac Muirceptaiḡ mḡs laclainn do
 marbad do gaillaib. Conn .h. Breirlén, tóirrech
 Panad, quieuit.

Íct. Ianair u. p. ; .l. xiiii. Seacht mbliadna ocht-
 mada ar ced, ar mile, ar in Tígeina. Ruairi O
 Laithbertaigh, pí Ceneoil Eogain, do marbad ar cpechair
 a tír Conaill. Opuim claiḡ do arḡuin do mac Maoil-

¹ *The Sinnach*; lit. "the fox;" a name by which the chief of the family of O'Caharny of Teflia was known. The circumstances attending the murder of Hugo de Laci have been much misrepresented by writers. Dr.

O'Donovan (*Four Masters*, A.D. 1186, notes *) has collected many interesting references to the event.

² *Occisus*. occirur, MS.

³ *Amhlaibh O'Muireadhaigh*; or Auliffe O'Murray. This is the same

along with him. There came towards him then a youth of the men of Midhe, having his axe concealed, viz. :— Gilla-gan-inathair O'Miadhaigh, the foster son of the Sinnach¹ himself; and he gave him one blow, so that he cut off his head, and he fell, both head and body, into the ditch of the castle. Christian O'Connorchí, bishop of Lis-mór, and legate of the comarb of Peter, in Christo quievit. Diarmaid Mac Carghamhna occisus est. Murchadh O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, occisus² est. Gilla-beraigh O'Cillin, vice-abbot of Sil-Muiredhaigh, mortuus est. Amhlaibh O'Muiredhaigh,³ bishop of Ard-Macha and Cenel-Feradhaigh, a brilliant lamp that used to enlighten laity and clergy, in Christo quievit, in Dun-Cruithne; and he was honourably brought to Doire-Choluim-Cille, and interred in the side of the church, at his father's feet.⁴ Fogartach O'Cerbhallain was ordained in his place. Gillachrist Mac Cathmhail, king-chieftain of Cenel-Feradhaigh and the Clanns, (viz. :—Clann-Aenghusa, and Clann-Duibhinrecht, and Clann-Foghartaigh; and Ui-Cendfada and Clann-Colla, of the Feara-Manach), and head of counsel of the North of Erin, was slain by O'hEighnigh and Muintir-Caemhain; and they carried off his head, which was obtained from them at the end of a month afterwards. Malsechlainn, son of Muirchertach Mac Lachlainn, was slain by Foreigners. Conn O'Breislén, chieftain of Fanad, quievit.

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 18th of the moon; the age of the Lord eighty-seven years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Ruaidhri O'Laithbhertaigh, king of Cenel-Eoghain, was slain while on a predatory excursion in Tir-Conaill. Druim-cliaibh was plundered by

ecclesiastic who is called "bishop of Cenel-Eoghain" under the year 1185.

⁴ *His father's feet.* See note 1,

p. 170. This entry and the three next are given under the year 1185 in the Annals of Ulster and the Four Masters.

trechlainn 1 Ruairc, do pi .h. mBrúin ocyr Conmaicne, ocyr do mac Cathail 1 Ruairc, ocyr do gallaib na Míde maille rú. Acht éena, do róine Día ocyr Colum Cille pirt ampa oppa annrín, .i. po marbad mac Moéiltrechlainn 1 Ruairc rí a cionn éaoicéidiri iarprín a Conmaicne, ocyr po dallad mac Cathail 1 Ruairc le .h. Móeltoiraid, .i. Flaitbertach, a neinech Coluim Cille, ocyr po marbad ré .xx. doer gráda mic Moéiltrechlainn ar put Conmaicne ocyr éairpí Droma éliab, tre mhírbail Dé ocyr Coluim Cille. Cappaḡ Loča Cé do loḡcad a meḡón lóí, du in po báirhed ocyr in po loḡced il imad doeinib, im ingen .h. Eíðin, .i. Duiberra ingen Ruairí h1 Eíðin, ben Conchobair mic Diarmada, pi mhóige Luirḡ.

Íct. 1anair .iii. p.; L. xxx.; ocht mbliadna ochtmadā ar ced, ar míle, air in Tígeḡna. Ruairí .h. Canannan, pí éneoil Conail re heḡ, ocyr míḡadhma Éreenn éór, do marbad do [p]laitbertach .h. Moeltoiraid tria meabail, ac ḡroicet Slíciḡ, .i. iar na Éréḡad do lár Droma éliab amaḡ, ocyr brathair éó do mhábad maille rir, ocyr ḡrem dá mhinnḡer. h. ḡairḡ, toirrech rer Droma, irré po immir láhma ar .h. Canannáin, ocyr po marbad é rein le muinnḡer Echmharcailḡ 1 Doḡartailḡ a noḡail h1 Canonnáin. Domnall .h. Canannain do leḡrad a éoirí díá éuaid rein a nDoirḡ, aḡ buain arclainí connailḡ, ocyr a éḡ de tria ercaine ḡrámdā Coluim Cille. Martain .h.

¹ *The son.* In the Annals of Ulster he is called Aedh, or Hugh.

² *Cathal.* The MS. has mac Moéiltrechlainn, "son of Maelsechlainn," but it should be "son of Cathal," as in the Annals of Ulster.

³ *Were slain.* The words ocyr po marbad ré .xx. doer gráda, "and six score of the favorites . . .

were slain," are written twice in the MS., i.e. at the bottom of one page and the beginning of the next.

⁴ *Burned.* This seems to be an abridged repetition of the catastrophe recorded under the year 1184.

⁵ *Va Gairbh.* The Four Masters call him Maghnus O'Gairbh, or Manus O'Garve.

A.D.
[1187.]

the son¹ of Maelsechlainn O'Ruairc, king of Ui-Briuin and Conmaicne, and by the son of Cathal O'Ruairc, and the Foreigners of Midhe along with them. But God and Colum-Cille wrought a remarkable miracle against them there, viz.:—the son¹ of Maelsechlainn O'Ruairc was killed in Conmaicne before the end of a fortnight afterwards, and the son of Cathal² O'Ruairc was blinded by O'Maeldoraidh, i.e. Flaithbhertach, in revenge of Colum-Cille; and six score of the favorites of the son¹ of Maelsechlainn were slain³ throughout Conmaicne and Cairpre-Droma-eliabh, through the miracle of God and Colum-Cille. The Rock of Loch-Cé was burned⁴ at mid-day, where a great many people were drowned and burned, along with the daughter of O'hEidhin, i.e. Duibhessa, daughter of Ruaidhri O'hEidhin, wife of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg.

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 29th of [1188.] the moon; the age of the Lord eighty-eight years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Ruaidhri O'Canannáin, king of Cenel-Conaill for a time, and also royal heir of Erinn, was slain by [F]laithbhertach O'Maeldoraidh, through treachery, at the bridge of Sligech, i.e. after being enticed out from the middle of Druim-eliabh; and a brother of his was slain along with him, and a number of his people. O'Gairbh,⁵ chieftain of Feara-Droma, it was that laid hands on O'Canannáin; and he was himself slain by the people of Echmarcach O'Dochartaigh, in revenge of O'Canannáin. Domhnall O'Canannáin wounded his foot with his own axe, at Doire, while cutting⁶ a piece of wood; and he died thereof through the curse of the community of Colum-Cille. Martin O'Brolaigh, chief sage

⁶ *While cutting*; ag buain (ag buain). In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the expression is 1 gairt, which Dr. O'Donovan (*Four Masters*, note P, A.D. 1187) translates

"while stealing." But the primary meaning of gairt is to "cut off," or "sever." See O'Donovan's *Suppl.* to O'Reilly's *Irish Dictionary*, under gairt.

bpolair, apd egnas Goeruil uile, ocup apd pperleiginn
 Apd Macha, do ée. Almláib .h. Daisiu do tocht co
 hí dá oilitri, ocup a ée a nhí iar naéirige éoghairde.
 Gaill éairlen Muige Caba, ocup drem do Uíé Echad
 Ularo, do éoirgeet ar epeic a tír Eogain co torrach-
 adar co leim Neill, ocup go po gáirar bú annrin.
 Teio Domhnall mág Laélaínn na ndoghaird, ocup puc
 orpa as Caáán na gcrann apd, co tarbarat deabairé
 dóib, ocup gurpo mhúig for na Galloib, gur cuireo a
 ndeig ár, ocup co tarbarat ráthad do gall gá irin pí
 a aonur, co torcair annrin a bpréigun an mádmá, .i.
 Domhnall mac Aloá mág Laélaínn, pí Oilig, ocup pí-
 amna Epenn ar crué, ocup ar éeill, ar éigedur, ocup ar
 treabairé; ocup pucad an la rin fein co hApd Macha,
 ocup po haónacá co honopach. Sluagad la Seon na
 Cúirtí ocup la Galloib Epenn uile, a Connachta, maille
 pé Conchobar .h. nDiarmada, ocup mac Ruairi h1
 Conchobar mur oen píú. Tínoilí pí Connacht, .i.
 Conchobar Moenmóige, maéir Connacht uile, ocup tic
 Domhnall .h. brian go ndreim do pperuic Muman
 [i poé]raide pí Connacht. Ro loirepet na Gaill cuio
 do cellaib Connacht, ocup ní po leigret na Goeridel
 rgoeiled opoile doib. Impair, umoppo, na Gaill tar a
 nar a hiarthur Connacht co rangadur Err dapa, do
 dul a tír Conaill. Cruinnídeir .h. Moeltopairé, .i.

¹ *Leim-Neill*; lit. "Niall's Leap." The Annals of Ulster and the Four Masters have Leim-mic-Neill ("the son of Niall's Leap"), which seems to be the correct form. It was the name of some place in the neighbourhood of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, called after Donnagan, son of Niall, son of Maelduin, son of Aedh Oirdnighe, monarch of Ireland, who died in the year 819. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1188, note ².

² *Royal heir*. píúamna. This

word which means literally "materies regis," is usually translated royal heir, for want of a better synonyme; but the context implies only that Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, on account of the qualities attributed to him, was worthy to be king of Erin.

³ *In the host*. . . . píaroe, MS. Some letters erased. The reading i poéraide is restored from the Annals of Ulster.

⁴ *Of some others*. Instead of the clause in the text, "7 ní po leigret na

of all the Gaeidhel, and chief lector of Ard-Macha, died. Amhlaibh O'Daighri went to Hi on a pilgrimage, and he died in Hi after select penance. The Foreigners of the castle of Magh-Cobha, and a party of the Ui-Echach-Uladh, went on a preying excursion into Tir-Eoghain, until they arrived at Leim-Neill,¹ where they seized cows. Domhnall Mac Lachlainn went after them, and overtook them at Cabhán-na-crann-ard, and gave them battle; and the Foreigners were defeated and put to great slaughter; and a thrust of a foreign spear was given to the king alone, who fell there in the heat of the battle, viz. :— Domhnall, son of Aedh Mac Lachlainn, king of Oilech, and royal heir² of Brinn as regards figure, intelligence, hospitality, and wisdom; and *his body* was conveyed on the same day to Ard-Macha, and honourably interred. A hosting into Connacht by John de Curci and the Foreigners of all Erin, accompanied by Conchobhar O'Diarmada and the son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair. The king of Connacht, i.e. Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, assembles the chieftains of all Connacht, and Domhnall O'Briain, with a number of the men of Mumha, comes in the host³ of the king of Connacht. The Foreigners burned some of the churches of Connacht, and the Gaeidhel did not allow them to effect the demolition of some others.⁴ The Foreigners, moreover, turned back from the West of Connacht, until they reached Es-dara, to go into Tir-Conaill. O'Maeldoraidh, i.e. Flaithbhertach, assembles

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“*Goerdhel rroirden oipole roib,*” “and the Gaeidhel did not allow them to effect the demolition of some others,” the Annals of Ulster and the Four Masters read “7 ní po leicret rroirden roib,” which Dr. O'Donovan freely translates “but they [i.e. English] made no delay,” but which should be rendered “and they did

not allow them [the English] to disperse.” Possibly the word *oipole*, considered by the Editor to be a mistake for *roipole*, and translated “some others” is meant for *o roipole*, “from each other,” in which case the translation should be “and the Gaeidhel did not allow them [the English] to disperse.”

Plaitþeptach, maíthe éenel Conaill na gcoinne co
 Opuim éliað; ocuṛ óo éualadap na Saill rin ro
 loirpetet Err dapa co léir, ocuṛ cloaid tap a nair a
 gCorprliab, ocuṛ tucrat Connachtaiḡ ammuṛ poṛpa
 a gCorprliab, ocuṛ ro éuipret a náṛ. Ro maṛbad,
 dona, moṛán dá maíthib. Topéuṛ ann, dona, Murchad
 mac Feṛḡail .h. Moelpuanaid, ocuṛ Maelrechlainn
 .h. Mataṛdaiṇ, et alii multi cum eir. Gilla Cuṛt
 mac Congalaḡ .h. Muireðaiḡ moṛtuuṛ eṛt; ocuṛ
 paḡbuṛ na Saill in tíṛ can a bec do milleð don cuṛ
 rin. Etain ingen .h. Cuinn, piḡan Muman, do bi ga
 haḡitṛi ic Doirpe, do ec iar mbuaid o doman ocuṛ o
 deman. Muirceptach mac Uada .h. Concennaid, pi
 .h. n'Diarṛada, moṛtuuṛ eṛt. Domnall mac Loch-
 lainn .h. Maolpuanaid, ocuṛ Feṛceal .h. Taíde in
 techlaḡ, ocuṛ Plaitþeptach mac Siṛuca .h. Pinnachta
 occuṛi punt. Muirceptach .h. Bṛain, pi bṛegmaíde,
 occuṛuṛ eṛt. Taithleð mac Conchobair, mic Diarṛada,
 mic Taíde .h. Maelpuanaid, occuṛuṛ eṛt.

[Ct. 1anair i. p.; L. x.; .ia. mbliadna ochtmoḡad ap
 ced, ap mile, air in Tigerna. Domnall mac Muir-
 ceptach meḡ Laélainn [do maṛbad] do Galloib' Dal
 Araidi acu fein. Murchad O Cerḡail, aṛtoṛi Oirḡiall,
 do ec irin mainitir móir iar naitṛige toḡade. Aṛo
 Macha do loṛcad o cpoṛra bṛiḡde co necler bṛiḡde,
 itir paith, ocuṛ tṛian, ocuṛ tempall. Echmílð mac
 mic Cana, poṇuṛ ocuṛ roḡarṛain Típe hÉogain uile, do
 ec. Mac na hoíðe O Maolpuanaid, pi bṛep Manach,

¹ *Left the country.* The Annals of Ulster add ap eicin (ar eicin), "by compulsion." This clause is evidently misplaced, and should follow the expression "et alii multi cum eis" in the preceding sentence.

² *Breghmhaighe.* The Annals of Ulster read bṛegmhuine (Bregmhuine), which is the correct form. The name is still preserved in that of the barony of Brawny, co. Westmeath.

³ *Was slain.* The corresponding expression in the text, [do maṛbad], is supplied from the Annals of Ulster.

⁴ *With themselves.* The MS. has aca for aca (with them), as in the Annals of the Four Masters. The Annals of Ulster read acu.

⁵ *The great monastery;* i.e. the Abbey of Mellifont, in the co. of Louth.

⁶ *Crossa-Brighe,* i.e. "Brigid's

the chieftains of Cenel-Conaill to Druim-cliaibh, to meet them; and when the Foreigners heard this they burned Es-dara entirely, and turned back into Corr-sliabh; and the men of Connacht made an attack on them in Corr-sliabh, and put them to slaughter. Many of their principal men were slain. Murchadh, son of Fergal O'Maelruanaidh, and Maelsechlainn O'Matadhain, fell there also, et alii multi cum eis. Gillachrist, son of Congalach O'Muiredhaigh, mortuus est; and the Foreigners left the country¹ without injuring much of it on this occasion. Etain, daughter of O'Cuinn, queen of Mumha, who was on a pilgrimage at Doire, died after triumphing over the world and the devil. Muirchertach, son of Uada O'Concennain, king of Ui-Diarmada, mortuus est. Domhnall, son of Lochlainn O'Maelruanaidh, and Fergal O'Taidhg-in-Teghlaigh, and Flaithbheartach, son of Sitric O'Finnachta, occisi sunt. Muirchertach O'Brain, king of Breghmhaighe,² occisus est. Taithlech, son of Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid, son of Taidhg O'Maelruanaidh, occisus est.

A.D.
[1188.]

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 10th of the moon; the age of the Lord eighty-nine years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Domhnall, son of Muirchertach Mac Lachlainn, [was slain]³ by the Foreigners of Dal-Araidhe, *whilst staying* with themselves.⁴ Murchadh O'Cerbhail, chief king of Oirghiall, died in the great monastery,⁵ after choice penance. Ard-Macha was burned from Crossa-Brighde⁶ to Recles-Brighde,⁷ including Rath and Trian,⁸ and churches. Echmilidh, son of Mac Cana, the happiness and prosperity of all Tir-Eoghain, died. Mac-na-hoidhche⁹ O'Maelruanaidh, king of Feara-Manach, was

[1189.]

crosses." "These crosses probably marked boundaries and limits of certain jurisdiction; but where they stood it is impossible now to pronounce." Reeves's *Ancient Churches of Armagh*, p. 20.

⁷ *Regles - Brighde.* The abbey church of St. Brigid. *Ib.*, p. 25.

⁸ *Rath and Trian.* See note ⁶, p. 67.

⁹ *Mac-na-hoidhche*; which signifies "son of the night."

do atriḡaḡ, ocur i dul doḡum i Cerrail, ocur fluas
 ḡall do teacht ir [in] tir; ocur compairḡ .h. Cerrail
 ocur .h. Maolruanaidḡ ru, ocur maḡir for .h. Cerrail,
 ocur marbtar O Maolruanaidḡ. Conchobar Maonmaḡe,
 mac Ruaidri, airdri Connacht, ocur riḡamna Eirenn
 uile, do marbad da lucht ḡrḡtha fein, hedon, Muir-
 ceptach mac Cathail, mic Diarmada, ocur dū Finn-
 achta, .i. in eorach donn .h. Finnachtaidḡ, ocur an
 menḡtach O Cimliḡcain, tria epail a brathar fein, .i.
 Conchobar .h. nDiarmada. C mbeol Toḡair ḡibhri
 for marbad. Conchobar .h. nDiarmada, mac Ruaidri
 i Conchobar, riḡamna Connacht, do marbad do Cathal
 ḡarrach, mac Conchobar Maonmaḡe, a noḡail a
 athar. Cḡo Macha do arccain do Seoin na Cúirte
 ocur do ḡalloib. Mac na hImperari, rí Saxon, do éc.
 Maolcainnich .h. Fercomair, pepleḡinn Doire, do
 bathad etir Cḡo ocur Inniḡ Eoghain. Diarmad
 mac Toirḡhealbagh .h. Conchobar occirur eḡ.
 Donḡhad .h. Pallamain, uaral racart, ocur rḡuth
 renoir clainni Uatach, quieuit. Murchad O Flan-
 daḡain, dux clainne Cathail, moḡtur eḡ.

[Cl. Enáir .ii. p.; [L.]xxi. Nócat [bliadan] ar cet
 ar mile ab Incarnatione Domini noḡtri Ieru Cḡrri,
 et recuntur annur pḡparationis birḡeti, ac .xiii.
 annur cicli decennouenalir, atque .c.xxiii. annur
 undecimi cicli magni papealir ab initio mundi. Long
 Cathail cḡoibdeḡ h1 Conchobar, rí Connacht, do
 báthad ar Loḡ Ríḡ, ocur ro báthed xxxiii. uirū im
 Cḡrehtaḡ .h. Raḡuibḡ, dux clainni Tomaltaḡh, ocur

¹ Into the country; i.e. into Feara-Manach, or Fermanagh, then the territory of O'Maelruanaidh (O'Mulroney).

² The *Crosach Donn*. This sobriquet signifies the "brown-streaked." The word *cḡorach* means cross-streaked, or seamed, and was some-

times applied to persons having scars across the face.

³ The *Mendtach*; i.e. "the crafty."

⁴ O'Diarmada. In the Annals of Ulster (Dublin copy) the words *mac Cḡrmaic* ("son of Cormac") are added over the name O'Diarmada.

⁵ Son of the Empress. Henry II.

dethroned, and he went to O'Cerbhaill; and a Foreign army came into the country;¹ and O'Cerbhaill and O'Maelruanaidh encountered them, and O'Cerbhaill was defeated, and O'Maelruanaidh slain. Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, son of Ruaidhri, chief king of Connacht, and royal heir of all Erin, was killed by his own favorites, viz. :—Muirchertach, son of Cathal, son of Diarmaid, and O'Finnachta, i.e. the Crosach Donn² O'Finnachta, and the Mendtach³ O'Cimlidheain, through the instigation of his own brother, viz. :—Conchobhar O'Diarmada. In the entrance of Tochar-Gibhsi he was slain. Conchobhar O'Diarmada,⁴ son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, royal heir of Connacht, was killed by Cathal Carrach, son of Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, in revenge of his father. Ard-Macha was plundered by John de Curci and the Foreigners. The son of the Empress,⁵ king of the Saxons, died. Maelcainnigh O'Fercomhais, lector of Doire, was drowned between Ard⁶ and Inis-Eoghain. Diarmaid, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, occisus est. Donnchadh O'Fallamhain, noble priest, and illustrious senior of Clann-Uadach, quievit. Murchadh O'Flannagain, dux of Clann-Cathail, mortuus est.

A.D.
[1189.]

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 21st [of the moon]; ninety [years], and a hundred, and a thousand ab Incarnatione Domini nostri Jesu⁷ Christi, et secundus annus præparationis bissexti,⁸ ac xiii. annus cicli decennovenalis,⁹ atque cxxvii. annus undecimi¹⁰ cicli magni paschalis ab initio mundi. The ship of Cathal Crobhderg O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, was drowned in Loch-Ribh, and thirty-six men were drowned, including Airechtach O'Radhuibh, dux of Clann-Tomaltaigh, and

⁶ *Ard*; i.e. Ardmagilligan, or Tam-laghtard, in the N. of the co. of Londonderry.

⁷ *Jesu.* ih̄cū, MS.

⁸ *Præparationis bissexti.* ῑ̄παρὰ-
cιονῑ̄ bisexti, MS.

⁹ *Decennovenalis*. δεκινουναλ, MS.

¹⁰ *Undecimi.* undecim, MS.

im Conchobar, mac Cathail migarán, mic Toirprehel-
baigh h1 Conchobar, ocur im Muirceptach mac n'Diar-
mada mic Taidc h1 Moelruanair, ocur im Muirgser
mac Uata h1 Conchenninn. Duiberra, ingen Diarmada
mic Taidc, ben an Cornamair h1 Duibda, moptua ept.
Mór, ingen Toirprehelbaigh h1 Conchobar, moptua
ept. Diarmair .h. Rabartaigh, abb Dúirhaise Colum
Cille, quieuit. Aillenn, ingen Riacán .h. Moelrua-
nair, .i. ben Aipechtaigh .h. Raðuib, moptua ept.
Maolpreclainn .h. Nechtain ocur Gilleberaigh .h.
Sluaighedhaigh do mabair la Toirprehelbach mac
Ruairi h1 Conchobar. Simón Puer.

[ct. Enáir iii. p.; L. ii.; bliadain ar nochat ar ceo, ar
mile, air an Tigerna. Ruairi .h. Conchobar tóragbáil
Connacht, ocur a dul i Cenel Conaill. Domnall, mac
Moelirra meic ino abair, moptur. In gailiú do
tógadh an bliadain ri, ocur puit tuad innte, ocur
láir ón cúir go éile d; ocur puit rlegh innte, ocur trí
duir ocu trí meoir illeiteo plenna ná pleighe rin,
ocur láir on ngualuinn a rair. Eadrigern mac Maol-
ciarán, artoferoir Erenn, eppuc éluana hiraio,
moptur. Carlén Raça Cuanaigh do denum. Gaoth
mór irin bliadain ri.

[ct. Enáir .iiii. p.; L. xiii.; da bliadain nochat ar
ceo, ar mile, air in Tigerna. Da mac mic Carrghanna,
ocur da mac Taidc mic Ualairg, ocur .h. hAirt, ocur

¹ *Son of Cathal Migaran.* The Four Masters simply say mac Cathail; "son of Cathal." Dr. O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1190, note n) thought that the Cathal meant was Cathal Crobhderg, or "Cathal red-fist," who was the brother of Cathal Migaran.

² *Son of Tadhg;* i.e. son of Tadhg O'Maelruanaidh. O'Donovan (*Four Mast.* ad an.) is incorrect in making

mac Taidc a family name (Mac Teige) at this period.

³ *The Cosnamhach Ua Dubhda,* or Protector O'Dowda. The words ben an Cornamair h1 Duibda (wife of the Cosnamhach O'Dubhda) have been interlined by the orig. hand.

⁴ *Aillenn.* The obit of this woman is given by the Four Mast. under the year 1191.

⁵ *Simon Puer.* This entry has

Conchobhar, son of Cathal Migaran,¹ son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, and Muirchertach, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg O'Maelruanaidh, and Muirghes, son of Uada O'Concennain. Duibhessa, daughter of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg,² wife of the Cosnamhach O'Dubhda,³ mortua est. Mor, daughter of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, mortua est. Diarmaid O'Rábhartaigh, abbot of Durmhagh-Choluim-Chille, quievit. Aillenn,⁴ daughter of Riacan O'Maelruanaidh, i.e. wife of Airechtach O'Radhuibh, mortua est. Maelsechlainn O'Nehtain and Gillaberaigh O'Sluaighedaigh were slain by Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair. Simon Puer.⁵

A.D.
[1190.]

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 2nd of the moon; the age of the Lord ninety-one years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair left Connacht and went⁶ into Cenel-Conaill. Domhnall, son of Maelisa Mac-ind-abaid,⁷ moritur. The Gaillimh⁸ became dry this year, and an axe was found in it *measuring* a hand from one point of it to the other; and a spear was found in it, and the breadth of the blade of this spear was three hands and three fingers; and its length was a hand from the shoulder. Echthighern, son of Maelciarain, chief senior of Erinn, bishop of Cluain-Iraird, moritur. The castle of Rath-cuanartaigh was built. Great wind in this year.

[1191.]

The kalends of January on the 4th⁹ feria, the 13th¹⁰ of the moon; the age of the Lord ninety-two years, and a hundred, and a thousand. The two sons of Mac Carghamhna, and two sons of Tadhg Mac Ualairg, and

[1192.]

been left unfinished. The name of Simon Puer (Poer, or De la Poer) does not occur in the usual lists of the early English colonists of Ireland.

⁶ *Went*. The Four Masters add that the object of Ruaidhri's journey was to obtain assistance to recover his kingdom of Connacht.

⁷ *Mac-ind-abaid*; i.e. "son of the abbot."

⁸ *Gaillimh*; pron. *Gaillieve*; i.e. the Galway river.

⁹ *The 4th*. The MS. has *iii* (3), which is wrong.

¹⁰ *The 13th*. The MS. reads *xxiii* (23), but incorrectly.

bránán mac bránáin, et alii cum eis, do marbhad do
 galloib as Ráit Aoda, ocuṛ dṛeam do galloib fein do
 tuitim ann. Taitlech .h. Duḃda, m .h. nAlmalgaid
 ocuṛ .h. bṛiacraḃ Muaidē, do marbhad do ḃá mac a
 mic fein. Maíom ic Carraid ēccaraid for galloib,
 ría muinter Maolrínna. Na gúrnarras do marbhad
 ir in Mumain, ocuṛ ár mór immaille rru. Cairlén
 áta in Upcuṛ ocuṛ cairlen Cille diaṛiḡe do ḃenum
 ir in bliadain m. Oeoh .h. floinn, dua ríl Moelruain,
 moṛtuur eṛt. Eochaid .h. boeiḡill do mṛabhad do
 Uib bṛiacraḃ Arda rraḃa.

[ct. Enar .u. p.; Lxxiii.; tri bliadna noḃat ar ceo,
 ar mile, ar in Tigerna. Domnall O brúain, locpand
 polurda rída ocuṛ cogta, ocuṛ pella aḃanta einḃ
 Leite Moḃa ocuṛ na Muirnech, do ḃul déc. Soill do
 tḡacht ar Innir .h. Finnṛain, ocuṛ a cuṛ ar eisín ti.
 Cúmhḃe O floinn do marbhad do galloib. Snechta
 mór etir ḃá cáire ir in mbliadain m. Diarmaid mac
 Conbṛoḡa h1 Dímuṛas, dua Clainni Máilḡna, ocuṛ
 m .h. bṛailḡe rru re ṛotta, moṛtuur eṛt. Cathal
 oḃar mac meic Carrṛas do occuṛ eṛt. Deṛḃorḡall,
 ingen Muṛchada h1 Maeilrechlainn, moṛtua eṛt a
 naitirí immainirṛir Dṛocait áta. Muirceṛtach,
 mac Muṛchada [mic] Muṛchada, m .h. Cinnrealaḡ,
 moṛtuur. Oeḃ .h. Moelḃrénuinn, dua clainni Con-
 chobair, occuṛ eṛt. Macbethaid .h. Doḃailén,
 airḃinnech Camḃa, moṛtuur eṛt i naitirí a nṛir
 Clotṛann. Gillaṛuṛ .h. Muccarán, eṛruc Airḡiall,
 quieuṛt. Cairlen Domnaḡ Maḡen do ḃenum ir in

¹ *Alii.* alí, MS.

² *Giurnassaigh.* This entry is not contained in any of the other Irish chronicles; and the Editor has not been able to identify the persons whose names are disguised under the form "*Giurnassaigh.*"

³ *Cill-Bigishe.* Rectē Cill-Big-

ishe, or "church of St. Bigsech;" now Kilbixy, a village in the barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath.

⁴ *The 5th.* The MS. reads uii (7th); but the original figure was u (5th), which has been altered to uii by a later hand.

O'hAirt, and Branán Mac Branáin, et alii¹ cum eis, were slain by Foreigners at Rath-Aedha; and a number of the Foreigners themselves fell there. Taithlech O'Dubhda, king of Ui-Amhalghaidh and Ui-Fiachrach-Muaidhe, was killed by the two sons of his own son. A victory was gained at Carraidh-echaraidh, over the Foreigners, by Muintir-Maelsinna. The Giurnassaigh² were slain in Mumha, and a great slaughter along with them. The castle of Ath-in-urchair, and the castle of Cill-Bixsighe,³ were erected in this year. Aedh O'Floinn, dux of Síl-Maelruain, mortuus est. Eochaidh O'Baeighill was slain by the Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha.

A.D.
[1192.]

The kalends of January on the 5th⁴ feria, the 24th of the moon; the age of the Lord ninety-three years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Domhnall O'Briain, brilliant lamp of peace and war, and kindling star of the honour of Leth-Modha and the men of Mumha, died.⁵ The Foreigners went upon Inis-Ui-Finntain, and were driven therefrom by force. Cumhidhe O'Floinn was slain by the Foreigners. Great snow between the two Easters⁶ in this year. Diarmaid, son of Cubrogha O'Dimusaigh, dux of Clann-Maelughra, and king of Ui-Failghe for a long time, mortuus est. Cathal Odhar, son of Mac Carthaigh, occisus est. Derbhorcaill, daughter of Murchadh O'Maelsechlainn, mortua est in pilgrimage, in the monastery of Droichet-atha. Muirchertach, [son]⁷ of Murchadh Mac Murchadha, king of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, moritur. Aedh O'Maelbhrenainn, dux of Clann-Conchobhair, occisus est. Macbethaidh O'Dobhailen, airchinnech of Camach, mortuus est in pilgrimage, in Inis-Clothrann. Gillachrist O'Muccaran, bishop of Airghiall,⁸ quievit. The castle of Domhnach-Maighen was erected in this year. Maelsech-

[1193.]

¹ *Died.* 𐌆𐌋 𐌹𐌸𐌰 𐌸𐌰𐌶; lit. "went to death." This entry and the two following are given by the Four Masters under the year 1194.

⁶ *Between the two Easters*; i.e. Easter Sunday, and Low Sunday, which

is usually called "Little Easter." The entry is repeated in the MS.

⁷ [*Son.*] [*mac*]; supplied from the Annals of Ulster.

⁸ *Bishop of Airghiall*; i.e. bishop of Clogher.

mbliadain ri. Moelrechlaann mac Donnchada, ri Orraighe, do é. Inir Clotruann do arcuinn do Gillepept mac Goirdealb, cona galloib, ocu do macaib Gillecpipt mic Carrghamna, .i. GillaCroicheppáic ocu Amlaib, co muinter Maelpinná immaile rruu. Muirceptach .h. Cephail do ballad. Oenghur, mac Gormán .h. Ailghura, quieuit [in] Cprto as á ailitri a nInir Clotruann. ū.ccc.xciii.

[Ct. Enar iii. p.; L. u.; ceirpe bliadna noat ar ceo, ar mile, ar in Tigerna. Eamarcach .h. Caán do é a pecler Poil. Sacart mor 1a do é. Sitrec .h. Gaimeghaig do marbad do mac Duinnplebe. Ab initio mundi iuxta .lxx. Interpretet, iii. de.xlii.; iuxta uero Ebreor, ū.ccc.xciii. Ab incarnatione autem iuxta Ebreor, m.ccc.xlii.; secundum Dionysium, m.c.xciii.; iuxta uero Bedam ab incarnatione, m.c.lxxxiii. Solapir quidem cicli, .i. cicli .xxiii. annorum, xix. annur; cicli inuictionis .xii. annur. Secundur annur preparationis biprexti; cxxxi. annur undecimi cicli magni papealir ab initio mundi. Mac Conchobair mic Domnaill geyplámaig .h. Driann do ballad ocu do ppochar lá Galloib. Mac Maighura mic Duinnplebi do marbad dúa Anluam. Sluaigeo le Gillepept mac Goirdealb co hErr Ruair, ocu po impó ó Err Ruair san pocharba dont pluigeo rin. Conrouintin .h. Driann, erpuic Cill Dalua, do é. ū.ccc.xcix.

¹ *Osraighe*. orpne, MS.

² *Mac Goisdealbh*. The Four Masters say "lá macaib Oirdealb," "by the sons of Osdealbh." In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Inisfallen the name is written Gillibert (or Gilbert) de Nangle; which is correct, as Nangle was the original name of the family subsequently called Mac Goisdelbh, and now Costello.

³ *Gilla-Croichefraich*; i.e. "servant of Croichefraich," or Cruimther-Fraech, founder and patron of the ancient monastery of Cloone, in the co. Leitrim. For an account of Cruimther-Fraech (i.e. Presbyter Fraechus), see, in Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum Hib*, the places indicated under "Fraichus Magister S. Berachi," 3rd index. His festival was on the 20th of December.

lainn, son of Donnchadh, king of Osraighe,¹ died. Inis-
Clothrann was plundered by Gilbert Mac Goisdealbh,² with his Foreigners, and by the sons of Gillachrist Mac Carghamhna, viz.:—Gilla-Croichefraich³ and Amhlaibh, having Muinter-Maelsinna along with them. Muirchertach O'Cerbhaill was blinded. Aenghus, son of Gorman O'Ailghiusa, quievit [in] Christo on his pilgrimage in Inis-Clothrann. v.ccc.xcviii.⁴ A.D.
[1193.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 5th of the moon; the age of the Lord ninety-four years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Echmarcach O'Cathain died in Recles-Poil.⁵ The great priest of Hi died. Sitric O'Gairmleghaigh was slain by Mac Duinnsleibhe. Ab initio mundi juxta lxx. Interpretes, vi.dc.xlvi.; juxta vero Ebræos, v.ccc.xcviii.⁶ Ab Incarnatione⁷ autem juxta Ebræos, M.ccc.xlvii.; secundum Dionysium, M.c.xciii.; juxta vero Bedam, ab Incarnatione M.c.lxxxvii. Solaris quidem cycli, i.e. cycli xxviii. annorum, xix. annus; cycli indictionis xii. annus. Secundus annus præparationis⁸ bissexti;⁹ cxxxi. annus undecimi cycli magni paschalis ab initio mundi. The son of Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Gerrlamhach O'Briain, was blinded and emasculated by Foreigners. The son of Maghnus Mac Duinnsleibhe was slain by O'hAnluain. A hosting by Gilbert Mac Goisdealbh to Es-Ruaidh; and he returned from Es-Ruaidh without *having obtained* much profit on this hosting. Constantine O'Briain, bishop of Cill-Dalua, died. v.ccc.xcix.¹⁰ [1194.]

⁴ v.ccc.xcviii. These numerals, though added at the end of the entry for A.D. 1193, belong to the next year. They represent the year of the world (5398) corresponding to the A.D. 1194, according to the chronicler's notion of the Hebrew computation.

⁵ *Recles Poil*. The abbey church of St Paul, at Derry.

⁶ v.ccc.xcviii. The MS. has v.ccc.xviii (5318).

⁷ *Incarnatione*. incarnatione, MS.

⁸ *Præparationis*. πρᾱρασιῶν, MS.

⁹ *Bissexti*. bissexti, MS.

¹⁰ v.ccc.xcix. These numerals, which refer to the next year, represent the age of the world (5399) corresponding to A.D. 1195, according to the Hebrew computation.

Íct. Enap. i. p.; L. xxi.; u. bliadna nóbat ar ceo ar mile ar in Tígeirna, secundum Dionysium. Ab initio mundi iuxta .lxx. Interpretet, m̄.dc.xliii; iuxta Ebreor. m̄.ccc.xcix. Ab incarnatione iuxta Ebreor, m̄.cccc.xliii; secundum Dionysium, m̄.c.xcvi; secundum Bedam, m̄.c.lxxxviii. Solapur cicli .xx. annur; tertius annur preparationis bissexti; c.xxxii. annur undecimi cicli magni parcalir ab initio mundi. Florent. .h. Riaccan h1 Moelruanaidh, erpuic Olesinn, in Cyprio quieuit. Ac̄ eliať o tpoicet buđ ċuairđ do lopead. Sloiget la hEóan na Cúirte, ocur la mac Uga de Laci, do gabáil neirt por galloib laigen ocur Muman. Mac Goirdelb do gab[áil] Cathal Croidberg .h. Conchobair, pí Connacht, co rocpaitte Connacht, do dul ipin Muman, ocur po m̄illret cairplén ocur baileđa iomđa innte, ocur do ponpat cpeđa mópa, ocur tangatar imflán. In gilla rponnaol O Dočartaiđ, ocur Cenél Conaill áirċena, do impó ar .h. Maoidoraib. Cathal Croidberg .h. Conchobair, pí Connacht, do chup ċuaircept Connacht dá rurtacht, ocur cať reprénach maille rpiú. Mórċinól Connacht la Cathal gCroidberc co háť luain, dú iprađatar dá ceo dég uel ampliu, co tánic Eóan na Cúirte, ocur mac Uga de Laci, ocur maĩi Gall na coinne, conderpat a píť. Cathal, mac Diarmada, mic Taidg h1 Moelruanaidh, dinnorpat a Connachtaib ipin Muman, ocur a ċeacht ipin mbliadain ceđna tpe neirt a laña a Connachtaib, co panic cairplén na Cailliđi, ocur po mapđ daoine iomđa poime ander conuige rin, ocur do

¹ *Preparationis bissexti.* p̄paraiur bissexti, MS.

² *Grandson.* Ĥ. for Ua (Ua or O'), 'nepos,' MS. The Four Masters say that Florence was the son of Riaccan O'Maelruanaidh, or O'Mulroney.

³ *Was apprehended.* do gab, for do gabáil, MS. The entry is in-

complete. The Four Masters represent the matter differently, for they say that Mac Goisdelbh, or Mac Costello, joined Cathal Croidberg, king of Connacht, in the foray into Munster, which forms the subject of the succeeding entry.

⁴ *Safely.* imflán. This word,

A.D.

[1195.]

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 16th of the moon; the age of the Lord ninety-five years, and a hundred, and a thousand, secundum Dionysium. Ab initio mundi, juxta lxx. Interpretes, vi.dc.xlvii.; juxta Ebræos, v.ccc.xcix. Ab Incarnatione juxta Ebræos, M.cccc.xlviii.; secundum Dionysium, M.c.xcv.; secundum Bedam, M.c.lxxxviii.; solaris cycli xx. annus; tertius annus præparationis bissexti;¹ cxxxii. annus undecimi cycli magni paschalis ab initio mundi. Florence, grandson² of Riacan O'Maelruanaidh, bishop of Oilfinn, in Christo quievit. Ath-clíath from the bridge northwards was burned. A hosting by John de Curci and the son of Hugo de Laci, to assume power over the Foreigners of Laighen and Mumha. Mac Goisdealbh was apprehended³ Cathal Crobhderg O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, with the army of Connacht, went into Mumha; and they destroyed many castles and towns therein, and committed great depredations; and they returned safely.⁴ The Gilla-sron-mhael⁵ O'Dochartaigh, and the Cenel-Conaill likewise, turned against O'Maeldoraidh. Cathal Crobhderg O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, sent *the men* of the North of Connacht to assist him,⁶ and a battalion of mercenaries along with them. A great gathering of *the men* of Connacht by Cathal Crobhderg, to Ath-Luain, where there were twelve hundred men, vel amplius; and John de Curci, and the son of Hugo de Laci, and the nobles of the Foreigners, came to meet him, when they made their peace. Cathal, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg O'Maelruanaidh, was expelled from Connacht into Mumha; and he came again in the same year, through the strength of his hands, into Connacht, until he reached Caislen-na-Caillighe;⁷ and he killed many persons on his way from the south as far as

owing to the omission of the aspirated letter ' (*ḡ*), is now generally written *imlán* (*imlán*.)

⁵ *The Gilla-sron-mhael*; i.e. "the pug-nosed fellow."

⁶ *Him*; i.e. O'Maeldoraidh, or O'Muldory.

⁷ *Caislen-na-Caillighe*. The Hag's Castle, in Lough Mask.

róne cpeā mōra, ocyr oirgne, ó nach dernað a ríē. Doñnall .h. Finn, comappa brenuinn a gCluain perpa, quieuit. ū.cccc. Reclér pól ocyr petair, cona tēmplaib, ocyr co mbloirð dona pátaib, do lopta. Sloiget la Ruairi mac Duinnrlebe co nGallob, ocyr go macaib piš Connacht, do cum čenel nEogain ocyr Airrter. Tancatur, dono, Čenel Eogain Telā óc ocyr Airrter co mačaire Airi Mača, co tucrat cat dólē, ocyr suppo mārbāð derg ār a ndoeiniš; ocyr po marbat dongs do macaib piš Connacht irin mařm rin. Muirceptach mac Muirceptaig mēic lačlainn, rí čeneoil Eogain, ocyr pičāñna Epenn uile, tuir žaircīð ocyr engnama leičē Cuinn, dīrgoeiltro Gall ocyr cairlén, tocčál[ir] čeall ocyr čāður, do marbat do Donnchad mac blopead 1 Cačán a comairle čenel Eogain uile, .i. iar tabairt na tri repine ocyr čānoime pātraic rpir a tempul tuairceptach Airi Mača reiñe; ocyr pucāð a corp co Doire Colum Cille, ocyr po hađnaico do honorach é ann. Mac blopead 1 Cuiprín do arguin tēpmuinn Dābeós, ocyr po marbat e fein ino, co nderg ār a muinperi, pía cinn mīor tria mīrčuilē Dābeoc. Ir in mbliadain rin, dono, po bpir Domnall mac Diarmada mēg Cairrthaig cat ar gallob Muman ocyr Luimniš, in po marbat a nderg

¹ *As peace was not made with him.* The words ó nach dernað a ríē (ó nach dernadh a sith), literally translated, means "since their (or his) peace was not made."

² ū.cccc. The compiler of this chronicle seems to have intended adding here the year of the world (v.cccc.xlix), corresponding to the year A.D. 1196, according to his notion of the Hebrew chronology, in token of the completion of the records for the year; but did not carry out his intention. This conjecture is confirmed by the fact that some of the following entries under this year are

given in the Annals of Ulster, and also by the Four Masters, under A.D. 1196.

³ *Reclēs.* A *Reclēs* is generally understood to signify an "abbey church," though sometimes apparently denoting a cemetery. That above referred to was at Armagh.

⁴ *Raths.* See note ⁶, p. 67. In the Four Masters the expression is "go mbloirð moir don Ráit," "with a great part of the Rath"; but the word pátaib (abl. pl. of páit), in the text, would imply that there was more than one enclosure, or building enclosed by a fosse.

that; and he committed great depredations and plunderings, as peace was not made with him.¹ Domhnall O'Finn, comarb of Brenainn at Cluain-ferta, quievit. v.cccc.² The Recles³ of Paul and Peter, with its churches, and a part of the Rath,⁴ was burned. A hosting by Ruaidhri Mac Duinnsleibhe, with the Foreigners, and with the sons of the king of Connacht, to the Cenel-Eoghain and Airthera. The Cenel-Eoghain of Telach-óg and the Airthera came, however, to the plain of Ard-Macha, and gave them battle, when a great multitude⁵ of their people were slain; and a number of the sons of the king of Connacht were killed in this defeat. Muirchertach, son of Muirchertach Mac Lachlainn, king of Cenel-Eoghain, and royal heir of all Erin, tower of the valour and bravery of Leth-Chuinn, destroyer of Foreigners and of castles,⁶ founder of churches and sanctuaries,⁷ was slain by Donnchadh, son of Bloscadh O'Cathain, by the advice of all the Cenel-Eoghain, viz.:—after having previously sworn to him⁸ by the three shrines, and the Canoin-Patraic,⁹ in the northern¹⁰ church of Ard-Macha; and his body was conveyed to Doire-Choluim-Chille, and there honourably interred. The son of Bloscadh O'Cuirrin plundered Termonn-Dabheóg, and he himself was killed on account thereof, with a dreadful slaughter of his people, before the end of a month, through the miracles of Dabheóg. In this year, moreover, Domhnall, son of Diarmaid Mac Carthaigh, gained a victory over the Foreigners of Mumha and Luimnech, in which a great multitude⁵ of

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⁵ *Multitude.* ἄν (ár); lit. "slaughter."

⁶ *Destroyer of Foreigners and of castles.* The Four Masters say "destroyer of the cities and castles of the Foreigners."

⁷ *Sanctuaries.* The word καὶ (cadhus), translated "sanctuaries," actually means "respect," or "veneration;" but the corresponding expression used by the Four Masters is caoin nemeat (caoinh-neimheadh),

which Colgan (*Trias Thaum.*, p. 504, col. 2) renders by "sanctuarium."

⁸ *To him;* i.e. after Donnchadh O'Cathain (or Donough O'Kane) had pledged his friendship to Mac Lachlainn, in presence of the sacred things referred to.

⁹ *Canoin-Patraic;* i.e. the canon of St. Patrick, supposed to mean the Book of Armagh.

¹⁰ *Northern.* Τυαρρεττᾶχ. The Annals of Ulster have οειρρεττᾶχ (deiscertach), "southern."

ár, ocur in po díchur a Luimnech iad íarain; ocur po bhrí d'á m'ádm elí beor an bliadain rin.

[Ct. Enair 11. p.; L. xxiii.; ui. bliadna nočat ar cet, ar mile, ab Incarnatione Domini [recundum] Dionysium; recundum Bedam, ab Incarnatione Domini .m.c.lxxxix. Ab Incarnatione iuxta Ebreor .m. cccc. xlix. Ab initio mundi iuxta .lxx. Interpretet, .iii. de. xliii. Ab initio mundi iuxta Ebreor, ū. cccc. Solair ciclí .xxi. annur; ciclí indictionir .xiii. annur; ciclí lunair .xvi. annur, atque biprextilir annur; c.lxxx[11]. annur undecimi ciclí maghí papealir ab initio mundi. . . . aḡ h1 Catharnaigh, racart mor Cluana mic Noir, quieuit a mainirtir éille Décan, i nouici managh. In banab mor ingen h1 Maeilrechlaunn thec. Crechluageto la Gallair na m'íde a tír .h. m'bríuin, co po compaic .h. Ruairc cona muintir friú, ocur suppo moig forr na Galloir, eur marbad ár díáirimí díb. Ruairí .h. flaitbertaigh, rí iaréair Connacht, do d'ul ar muir ar teithet Cathal Croibdepe ocur Connachta arghena, ocur a d'ul docum h1 brian. h. Conchobair d'á dhichur o .h. m'bríain doridíri, ocur a éur ar muir mar an cetna. Crecha mora do d'entim d'ó a Connachene mara, ocur a n'íall. Cathal .h. flaitbertaigh do marbad. Ruairí mac Duinnleibhe do b'ret h'pocraide moire a Connachtaib, im mac Moeilíra h1 Conchobair, ocur im mac mic Murchada h1 Maeilnambo, ocur im brian buíde .h. flaitbertaigh; condeirnat Clirgialla, ocur .h. h'Connluain, ocur forcla čeneóil Eogan inneall ar a gcinn, .i. da cat m'óra, co tucrat cat d'á čéle, sup

¹ *Two other defeats.* According to the Annals of the Four Masters, in which the entry occurs under the year 1196, the two additional defeats were inflicted by Mac Carthy on the English.

² *Atque.* atque (aitque), MS.

³ *Bisextilis.* biprextilir (bisextilis), MS.

⁴ *Undecimi.* undeximi (undeximi), MS.

⁵ *Magni.* mag¹ (for maghí), MS.

⁶ . . . aigh. The MS. is defective; but the defect extends only to the Christian name of O'Catharnaigh.

⁷ *Number.* ár (ár); lit. "slaughter."

⁸ *Expelled him.* d'á dhichur (da dhichur). The expression is intended to convey that Cathal Crobhderg

them were killed, and through which he afterwards expelled them from Luimnech; and he inflicted two other defeats¹ also in this year. A.D.
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The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 27th of the moon; ninety-six years, and a hundred, and a thousand ab Incarnatione Domini [secundum] Dionysium. Secundum Bedam ab Incarnatione Domini, M.c.lxxxix. Ab Incarnatione juxta Ebræos, M. cccc. xlix. Ab initio mundi juxta lxx. Interpretes, vī.dc.xlvii. Ab initio mundi juxta Ebræos, v̄.cccc. Solaris cycli xxi. annus; cycli Indictionis xiiii. annus; cycli lunaris xvi. annus, atque² bissextilis³ annus; cxxx[iii]. annus undecimi⁴ cycli magni⁵ paschalis ab initio mundi . . . aigh⁶ O'Catharnaigh, great priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, quievit in the monastery of Cill-Becain, in the noviciate of a monk. The great abbess, daughter of O'Maelsechlainn, died. A predatory hosting by the Foreigners of Midhe, into the territory of Ui-Briuin; but O'Ruairc, with his people, encountered them, and the Foreigners were defeated, and a countless number⁷ of them slain. Ruaidhri O'Flaithbhertaigh, king of the West of Connacht, went on the sea, to escape from Cathal Crobhderg, and from the men of Connacht also, and went to O'Briain. O'Conchobhair again expelled him⁸ from O'Briain, and he was driven to sea as before. Great depredations were committed by him (*O'Flaithbhertaigh*) in Conmaicne-mara, and in Umhall. Cathal O'Flaithbhertaigh was killed. Ruaidhri Mac Duinnsleibhe conducted a large army from Connacht,⁹ including the son of Maelisa O'Conchobhair, and the son of Mac Murchadha, grandson of Mael-na-mbó, and Brian Buidhe O'Flaithbhertaigh; but the Airghialla, and O'hAnluain, and the chief men of the Cenel-Eoghain assembled to meet them, viz.:—two large battalions; and they gave one another battle, when [1196.]

O'Conor procured the expulsion of O'Flaherty from the house of O'Brien.

⁹ From Connacht. The Four Mas-

ters state that the object of the expedition was to attack the Cenel-Eoghain and the Airghera (or Orriers).

μαρβαδ ann ant πορραι το ριν uile, im mac 1 Conchobair, ocur im mac mic Murchada, ocur im mac h1 Flaitperetai; co nach ternó d'ib arr acht mac Duinnpleiðe uathad ar echab, ocur began dont πορραιδε. Socraide mór do muintep Eoluir do mārbaδ lā hualgarz .h. Ruairc, ρι bpeirne. Ruairi .h. Flaitberetai do dūl 1 tip Conaill, ocur a teacht ar ρin pe coir comarba πατραic a τεῖ h1 Conchobair, ocur ρiṑ do denum ppa, ocur a peponn do ṑabairt dō. In gilla ruad mac mēs Raḡnuill, toirpech muintipe hEoluir, do μαρβαδ la Diarmad mac Maḡnura h1 Conchobair, tria pupál mic Cathail h1 Ruairc, [lar] po μαρβαδ muintep Eolair peñi. Oeð .h. pēḡail, dua muintipe Anḡaile, do μαρβαδ do macaib Sitpeaca h1 Cuinn. Maṑḡañuin mac Conchobair Maonmaize do mārbaδ le peppénach do muintep Domnaill .h. Morðā. Domnaill O Morðā pein do tuitim ipin uair ceona do laim Cathail ṑappaz mic Conchobair Moenmuizi, a noizail a deppraṑha, .i. Maṑḡañna. Sloizeo la Seon na Cuiri co nḡalloib Ulaδ, co hEpp Craibe, condeppraṑ ṑairlen Cille Santail, co po polñhaizeo triṑa ced Ciannachta leo app an cairlén

¹ *This army*; i.e. the army of Mac Duinnleibhe, or Mac Donlevy.

² *All slain*. The entry concludes by stating that a very few out of the army escaped.

³ *Muintep-Eolais*. The Four Masters say "the nobles (maite) of Muintep-Eolais." "Muintep-Eolais" was the tribe name of the sept of Mac Raghnaill, or Reynolds, whose territory comprised the southern half of the present county of Leitrim.

⁴ *The Gilla-ruadh*; i.e., "the red fellow."

⁵ *Son of Cathal*. His real name was Ualgharg O'Ruairc, or Ulrick

O'Rorke, as appears from the entry a few lines before.

⁶ [*By whom*]. The expression po μαρβαδ being the pass. form of the verb μαρβαδ, to kill, it would seem that some word had been omitted before it. The text has therefore been corrected from the Ann. Four Mast., by the insertion of the word lar, "by whom."

⁷ *Muintep-Eolais*. See note ³ on this page.

⁸ *Mercenary*. peppénach. This word is frequently translated "archer" by Dr. O'Donovan, in his edition of the Annals of the Four Mast., but

this army¹ was all slain² there, along with the son of O'Conchobhair, and the son of Mac Murchadha, and the son of O'Flaithbhertaigh; so that there escaped of them only Mac Duinnsleibhe with a few on horses, and a very few of the army. A great number of Muintir-Eolais³ were slain by Ualgharg O'Ruairc, king of Breifne. Ruaidhri O'Flaithbhertaigh went into Tir-Conaill, and came from thence, along with the comarb of Patrick, into the house of O'Conchobhair, and made peace with him; and his territory was given to him. The Gilla-ruadh,⁴ son of Mac Ragnail, chieftain of Muintir-Eolais, was killed by Diarmaid, son of Maghnus O'Conchobhair, at the instigation of the son of Cathal⁵ O'Ruairc, [by whom]⁶ the Muintir-Eolais⁷ had previously been slain. Aedh O'Ferghail, dux of Muintir-Anghaile, was slain by the sons of Sitric O'Cuinn. Mathghamhain, son of Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, was slain by a mercenary⁸ of the people of Domhnall O'Mordha. Domhnall O'Mordha fell himself at the same time by the hand of Cathal Carrach, son of Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, in revenge of his brother, i.e. Mathghamhain. A hosting by John de Curci, with the Foreigners of Ulidia, as far as Es-craeibhe, when they erected the castle of Cill-Santail;⁹ and the cantred of Cianachta was wasted by them from this

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sometimes also "auxiliary." It is explained "hiring" in the valuable Irish Dictionary compiled by Peter Connell, which is at present preserved in the British Museum. The words, i. e. *coḡ obū* are added in the margin, apparently to indicate the name of the person who slew Mathghamhain, or Mahon, which may be written Congobann; but they may also represent the words *coḡao obann*, and signify that Mahon's death arose from a "sudden quarrel."

⁹ *Cill-Santail*. In the Annals of Ulster (Dublin copy), which have this

and the following entries for this year under the year 1197, the name is written Cill-Santan; but in the old translation of the Annals in question it is called Kilsandle. The Four Masters also (1197) have Cill-Sanctain. Dr. O'Donovan (Four Mast., A.D. 1197, note ^a) says that the castle was situated on the east side of the river Bann, not far from Coleraine, near which there is a remarkable mound called Mountsandall, anciently Dúnda-bhenn, or the "Fort of the two peaks." See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, p. 74.

rin. 1r annra éirilen rin ro pácbad Rurteil Rítún co rocpairde maille rir. Tanic, dono, Rurteil Rítún ar eirei co port Doire, ocur ro aipe Cluain hí, ocur Enach, ocur Deirg briaic. Ruc, dono, flaitheptach .h. Máeiltoiraid, .i. rí Conaill ocur Eogain, co nuachad do éonallaiB ocur dEoganchaiB porra, co tuerat maiom por trais ná .h. congmlála orra, co ro marbad a nár ann, im mac Aroghail mec laclainn, tria mibailib Colum Cille, ocur CaimniB, ocur Drecáin ro aipegetor ann. Mac Gilla Eiric do Ciannachta do rlat altóra tempail moir doire Colum Cille, ocur do breic ceitri coru 1r ferr do boi i nEirinn eirde, .i. im mac riabach ocur im mac solur ocur im éorh .h. Máeiltoiraid, ocur im cam coruinn, .i. coru 1 Dochar-taig; ocur ro brip iat, ocur tall a ninnmura dób: rriic, umorro, 1r in tper lá iar ná ngaid na reoit rin, ocur an tí ro gaid, ocur ro epochad e ag eoir na riag a neinech Colum Cille ra haltoir ro ráraigeo. Conchobar .h. Caclán do éc. Flaitheptach .h. Máeiltoiraid, ri Ceneoil Conaill ocur Eogain, ocur Airgiall, ocur cornamach Tempach, ocur riadanna Epenn uile, .i. Conall ar loechdach, Cucllain ar gairce, ocur Suairpe ar einech, a éc iar treablaio toghaide a nimir Samér i quapt noin Pebrá, 1rin triacmao bliadain a flaitheppa, ocur 1rin noimao bliadain ar caogaid a oéiri;

¹ Harbour. port (port)=Latin portus.

² Of the Nua-congmhail. na .h. congmlála, MS. This seems to be a corrupt way of writing nua congála, the gen. of nua congail, which Colgan (*Act. SS.*, p. 141, note ²) translates "nova habitatio." There were many places in Ireland so called. The place above referred to is now known as Faughanvale, in the county of Londonderry. The Irish name nua congail has assumed various

forms in the course of its adoption as an English name. See a very learned and interesting paper on *Changes and corruptions in Irish topographical names*, by P. W. Joyce, A.M.; Proceedings of the R. I. Acad., vol. ix., p. 225, sq.; and Dr. Reeves's *Colton's Visitation*, p. 79.

³ Mac-riabhach; i.e. "the swarthy son."

⁴ Mac-solus; lit. "son of light."

⁵ Defender. cornamach (cosnamach). This word also signifies "con-

castle. It was in this castle Rustel Pitun was left, together with a large force. Rustel Pitun came, moreover, on a preying expedition to the harbour¹ of Doire, and he plundered Cluain-Hí, and Enach, and Derg-bruach. But Flaithbhertach O'Maeldoraidh, i.e. the king of *Cenel-Conaill* and *Cenel-Eoghain*, with a small number of the *Cenel-Conaill* and *Cenel-Eoghain*, overtook them, and defeated them on the strand of the Nua-congmhail,² where they were slaughtered, along with the son of Ardghal Mac Lachlainn, through the miracles of Colum-Cille, and of Cainnech, and of Breacan, whom they had plundered there. Mac Gilla-Eidigh of Cianachta robbed the altar of the great church of Doire-Choluim-Chille, and took therefrom the four best goblets that were in Erin, viz. :—Mac-riabhach,³ and Mac-solus,⁴ and the goblet of O'Maeldoraidh, and the Cam-coruinn, i.e. the goblet of O'Dochartaigh; and he broke them, and took off their precious things. These articles were found on the third day after being stolen; and the person who stole them was discovered, and he was hanged at Cros-na-riagh in revenge of Colum-Cille, whose altar had been profaned. Conchobhar O'Cathain died. Flaithbhertach O'Maeldoraidh, king of *Cenel-Conaill*, and *Cenel-Eoghain*, and Airghiall, the defender⁵ of Temhair, and royal heir of all Erin—viz. :—a Conall⁶ in heroism, a Cuchullain⁷ in valour, and a Guaire⁸ in hospitality—died after great suffering, in Inis-Saimer, on the fourth of the nones of February, in the thirtieth year of his reign, and the nine and fiftieth year of his age;

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tender," and may mean that Flaithbhertach O'Maeldoraidh was worthy to dispute the monarchy of Ireland with all comers.

⁶ *A Conall*. The Conall here referred to was Conall Cernach, a warrior much celebrated in early Irish romances, who is alleged to have lived in the first century of the Christian era. See

O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part III., cap. xlvii.

⁷ *Cuchullain*. The Cuthullin of Macpherson.

⁸ *Guaire*. Guaire Aidhne, king of Connacht, who died in the year of our Lord 659 = 663, according to the Chron. Scotorum, and who was celebrated for his hospitality.

ocur po haðnachta a n'Oruim ðuama co honopach; ocur
 gaður Eðmarcach .h. Doðartaið piðe ðeneóil Conaill
 po ceoóir; ocur ní paiðe achta coeicidóir a piðe an tan
 tainic Seón na Cúirt, co rocpaide moir maille pír,
 tap Tuaim a tír Eogain; arriðéin co hAlpó ppaða;
 iarpirin timchell co Doipe Coluim Cille, co paðadar
 coic aððe ann. Imðigir iarpirin co Enoc napecain, da
 nomopchor ðairpí. Tegaid dono Cenél Conaill, im
 Eðmarcach .h. n'Doðartaið, da ninnroiged, ocur do
 pastrap cað doib dú in po marbad da ceo doib im a pí,
 .i. Eðmarcach .h. n'Doðartaið, ocur im Donnchad .h.
 Taircept, piðoirrech ðlannu Snerðgile, ocur im Gilla-
 briðe .h. n'Doðartaið, ocur im mðas Duðán, ocur im
 mað Pepsail, ocur im macuib .h. mðasgill, et alip
 nobilibur; ocur po airpget Inip Eogain, ocur do
 pástrap þoruma moir eirde.

¶ Ct. Enap .iiii. p.; L. ix. Seacht mbliadna noðat
 ap ceo, ap mile, ab Incarnatione pecundum Dion-
 nium; ab Incarnatione pecundum Þedam .m.c.lxxxx.
 Ab Incarnatione iuxta Ebreor .m.cccc.l. Ab initio
 mundi iuxta Ebreor .u.cccc.i. Ab initio mundi pecun-
 dum .lxx. Interpretet .iii. dc. xli. Solapir cicli .xxii.
 annur; cicli indictionis .xu. annur; cicli lunapir
 .xiiii. annur; primur annur ppeparationis biprexti;
 c.xxx.iiii. annur cicli magni ppecalip undecim ab initio
 mundi. Ruairi .h. Plaiðbertaið, pí iapthar Con-
 nachta, do gabail do Cathal croibdeps .h. Conchobair,
 pi Connachta. Int erpuc .h. Moelciapán, .i. erpuc
 Airgiáll, ocur manað ppi pé þaða, ocur ab Opoicir
 áða, moptuip erp. Domnall mac mðeg Ragnall, dua
 muintipe hEolup, do marbad. Concopar mac Diap-

¹ To transport themselves. da nomopchor, for da nomopchor, MS.

² Aliis nobilibus. aliorp nobiler, MS.

³ Incarnatione. ācāp, MS.

⁴ xxii. The MS. has xxii.

⁵ Præparationis bissexti. þpapa-
 ciðip biprexti, MS.

⁶ Bishop of Airghiall; i.e. bishop
 of Clogher.

and he was honourably interred at Druim-thuama. And Echmarcach O'Dochartaigh assumed the sovereignty of Cenel-Conaill immediately after; and he was only a fortnight in the sovereignty when John de Curei, accompanied by a large army, went across Tuaim into Tir-Eoghain, and from thence to Ard-sratha, and afterwards round to Doire-Choluim-Chille, where they remained five nights. They went afterwards to Cnoc-Nascain, to transport themselves¹ across it. The Cenel-Conaill, however, with Echmarcach O'Dochartaigh, came towards them, and gave them battle, when two hundred of them (*the Cenel-Conaill*) were slain, together with their king, i.e. Echmarcach O'Dochartaigh, and Donnchadh O'Tairchert, king-chieftain of Clann-Sneidhghile, and Gillabrighe O'Dochartaigh, and Mac Dubhán, and Mac Ferghail, and the sons of O'Baighill, et aliis nobilibus;² and they (*the Foreigners*) plundered Inis-Eoghain, and carried off therefrom a great cattle-spoil.

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 9th of the moon; ninety-seven years, and a hundred, and a thousand ab Incarnatione secundum Dionysium. Ab Incarnatione³ secundum Bedam, m.c.lxxxx. Ab Incarnatione juxta Ebræos, m.cccc.l. Ab initio mundi juxta Ebræos, v.cccc.i. Ab initio mundi secundum lxx. Interpretes, vi.dc.xlix. Solaris cycli xxii.⁴ annus; cycli Indictionis xu. annus; cycli lunaris xvii. annus; primus annus præparationis bissexti;⁵ cxxxiii. annus cycli magni paschalis undecimi ab initio mundi. Ruaidhri O'Flaithbhertaigh, king of the West of Connacht, was apprehended by Cathal Crobhderg O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht. The bishop O'Maelciarain, i.e. bishop of Airghiall,⁶ and a monk for a long time, and abbot of Droiched-átha, mortuus est. Domhnall, son of Mac Raghnaill, dux of Muintir-Eolais, was slain. Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg

A.D.

[1196.]

[1197.]

ματα mic Ταῖδς .h. Maelruanaid, pu mhoige Luirg, morpuur ep̄t a mainiptir na buille i nouici manaid. Gillamoliac O Dranan do at̄eor a com̄porbuir uad̄a, ocur Gillacur̄t .h. Cernaid̄ do oir̄ned̄ na ionad̄ ap̄ t̄oga [laech] ocur c̄leipech tuaircept̄ Ep̄enn, a nab̄d̄aine Colum Cille. ū.cccc.ii.

¶ Ct. Enar u. p.; L. xx. Ab Incarnatione Domini, recundum Dionysium, ocht mbliat̄na nōcat ap̄ cet, ap̄ mile, ap̄ in Tigerna. Ab Incarnatione recundum Bedam, .m.c.lxxxxi. Ab Incarnatione recundum Ebreor, m̄. cccc. li. Ab initio mundi iuxta Ebreor, ū. cccc. ii.; ab initio mundi iuxta .lxx. Interpretet̄, .m̄. dc.l. Solap̄r cicli .xxiii. annur; cicli indictionis p̄p̄mur annur; cicli lunap̄r .xiiii. annur; recundur annur p̄p̄parationis bip̄exti; c.xxxi. annur undecimi cicli maḡni p̄p̄cal̄r ab initio mundi. Gopp̄r̄at̄ mac Gopp̄r̄at̄a h1 Raiḡilliḡ do marbat̄a d̄ia Donnchada, a meaḡuil. Ruaid̄ri mac Toir̄p̄rohelbaḡ m̄oir̄ h1 Conchobair, .i. p̄i Ep̄enn uile, iur̄ ḡulla ocur ḡoirdela, cen f̄p̄errap̄ra, do ec̄ a Cunga f̄eic̄in, iar mb̄uaid̄ o dōm̄an ocur o d̄eman. Oeḡ, mac Dr̄ian Dr̄eip̄p̄n̄iḡ, mic Toir̄p̄rohealḡaḡ h1 Conchobair, do m̄arbat̄a la Cathal ḡcap̄rach .h. Conchobair. Cn̄o m̄er m̄or̄ ip̄ in

¹ *Gillamoliac*. Written "Gillamac-liac" in the Annals of the Four Masters, which, as well as the Annals of Ulster, have the event at the year 1198.

² ṽ.cccc.ii. These figures are intended to represent the year of the world's age corresponding to A.D. 1198, according to the Hebrew computation, and therefore belong to the next entry.

³ *The age of the Lord*. ap̄ in Tigerna (ais in Tigerna). These words are of course redundant.

⁴ *Initio*. inicio (inicio), MS.

⁵ *Bisexti*. bip̄exti (bisexti), MS.

⁶ *Without dispute*. cen f̄p̄errap̄ra. Roderick O'Flaherty, who seems to have carefully examined the MS., has drawn his pen through the word cen, "without," and underlined it with dots, in token of expunging it. He has also substituted the word co, "with," to signify that Ruaidhri, or Roderick O'Conor, was not the undisputed king of Ireland; but he is called "king of Connacht, and of all Ireland, both the Foreigners and

O'Maelruanaidh, king of Magh-Luirg, mortuus est in the A.D.
monastery of Buill, in the noviciate of a monk. Gilla- [1197.]
moliae¹ O'Branan resigned his comarbspip; and Gillachrist
O'Cernaigh was ordained in his place, by the election
of [the laity] and clergy of the North of Erin, in the
abbacy of Colum-Cille. v.cccc.ii.²

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 20th of [1198.]
the moon; Ab Incarnatione Domini secundum Dionysium,
ninety-eight years, and a hundred, and a thousand, the
age of the Lord.³ Ab Incarnatione secundum Bedam,
m.c.lxxxxi. Ab Incarnatione secundum Ebræos, m. cccc.li.
Ab initio mundi juxta Ebræos, v.cccc.ii.; ab initio⁴ mundi
juxta lxx. Interpretes, vi. dc. l. Solaris cycli xxiii. annus;
cycli Indictionis primus annus; cycli lunaris xviii.
annus; secundus annus præparationis bissexti;⁵ cxxxv.
annus undecimi cycli magni paschalis ab initio mundi.
Goffraidh, son of Goffraidh O'Raighilligh, was slain by
O'Donnchadha, in treachery. Ruaidhri, son of Toir-
dhealbhach Mór O'Conchobhair, i.e. the king of all Erin,
both of Foreigners and Gaeidhel, without dispute,⁶ died
at Cunga-Feichin, after triumphing over the world
and the devil. Aedh, son of Brian Breifnech, son of
Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, was slain by Cathal
Carrach O'Conchobhair. A great nut crop in this year,

Gaeidhel," by the Four Masters, who generally supported the pretensions of the northern princes to the title of kings of Ireland, on occasions when the right of being so considered formed a subject of dispute between the partisans of the north and south. But O'Flaherty seems to have in view the dissensions which are recorded above, under the years 1185 and 1186, as having taken place between Ruaidhri and his own son, Conor Maenmhaighe, not indeed regarding the sovereignty of Ireland, but in

reference to the government of Con-
nacht; for after his submission to
Henry II., in 1175, Ruaidhri could
have but little pretensions to the
crown of Ireland. The death of
Ruaidhri is entered under the year
1199 in the Annals of Ulster (Dublin
copy); but at the year 1198 the fol-
lowing note occurs:—"no sumaro
ar an [Ct ro buo eor Ruaropi
Ua Concobair 'do ferē;" "or
perhaps on this kalend [i.e. in this
year] the death of Ruaidhri O'Con-
chobhair should be recorded."

βλιαθαιν ριν, coná tapraio duine irin ainripr ðeigēnach
meṽ buð mo nárr. Sloiged la Seón na Cúirṽ ar fuo
ðeall Ulao, .i. Aṽo ppaṽa ocup Raṽ boṽ, ocup a milleo
ðó no co poacht Doipe, co paibe ainripr dá oíðe ar
rechtmuín aṽ milleo lnnri hEogain, ocup an típe
arṽena; ocup ní ðecharo ar ppi pe poṽa, no co
nðecharo Oeoh .h. Neill lucht .u. long co cill a
laṽarna, ṽo po loipe [ní] don baile, ocup ṽup marb
oir terta do da .xx. ann. Ir ainripr do badar ṽall
moigē line ocup na Dal nAṽaṽe tpi ced ar a cinn,
etip iapann ocup ṽan iaponn, ocup ní arpiṽeodp aon ní
no cup ðoipṽeodp na ṽcenn, ocup tueraṽ deabao ar lap
in baile, ṽup po muig popp na ṽallaib, ocup co tueraṽ
coic ṽaṽmanna ó rin amaṽ, no ṽonðeṽotar ina longuib
poppa; ocup ní paṽbao aṽ coigep do muinntip h1
Neill. Ro imṽiṽ Seon ot čuala rin, porṽea.

†ct. En airui. p.; L. 1. Ab incarnatione pecundum
Dionirium, m.c.xcix.; ab incarnatione pecundum
Deoam, m. c. xcii.; ab incarnatione pecundum Ebreor,
m. cccc. li.; ab initio mundi pecundum Ebreor, ii.
cccc. iii.; ab initio pecundum .lxx. Interpretet, ii.
oc. li. Cici polair .xxiii. annur; cici inuicitionir
.ii. annur; cici lunair .xix. annur; tertipur annur
ppreparationir birpexṽ; c.xxxii. annur undecimi cici
magṽi paṽcalir ab initio mundi. Siṽ do ṽenum do
Cathal cpoibdepe ocup do Cathal čappach, ocup Cathal
cappach do tabairṽ don típ, ocup peponn do čabairṽ

¹ *Cill . . . in Latharna.* The name of the church (Cill . . .) is also incomplete in the Annals of Ulster and the Four Masters. Dr. O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1198, note 1) suggests that Cill-ruadh, now Kilroot, in the parish of the same name, barony of Lower Belfast, and county of Antrim, was meant. But Dr. Reeves rightly objects (in a note to the Edi-

tor) that Kilroot is too far south, whereas it would appear that some church between Glenarm and Larne was indicated.

² [*A pari*]. [ní]. Supplied from the Ann. Four Mast.

³ *Thirty-eight.* oir terta do da .xx.; lit. "two wanting of two score."

⁴ *Both in iron and without iron.* etip iapann ocup ṽan iaponn (etip

so that no man in the later time witnessed a greater crop than it. A hosting by John de Curci among the churches of Ulidia, i.e. Ard-sratha and Rath-bhoth, and they were destroyed by him until he reached Doire, where he remained two nights over a week, devastating Inis-Eoghain and the country besides; and he departed not for a long time, until Aedh O'Neill went with five ships to Cill . . . in Latharna,¹ and burned [a part]² of the town, and killed thirty-eight³ persons there. At this time the Foreigners of Magh-line and Dal-Araidhe, *to the number of* three hundred, both in iron and without iron,⁴ were before them, and they observed nothing until the Foreigners poured in upon them; and they delivered battle in the middle of the town, when the Foreigners were defeated; and they (*the Irish*) inflicted five defeats on them in addition, and went to their ships in spite of them; and only five of the people of O'Neill were lost. John departed when he heard this, postea.

A.D.
[1198.]

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 1st⁵ of the moon. Ab Incarnatione⁶ secundum Dionysium, m.c.xcix.; ab Incarnatione⁶ secundum Bedam, m.c.xcii.; ab Incarnatione⁶ secundum Ebraos, m.cccc.lii.; ab initio mundi secundum Ebraos, ū.cccc.iii.; ab initio secundum lxx. Interpretes, ūi.dc.li.; cycli solaris xxiiii. annus; cycli Indictionis ii. annus; cycli lunaris xix. annus; tertius⁷ annus præparationis bissexti;⁸ cxxxvi. annus undecimi cycli magni paschalis ab initio mundi. Peace⁹ was made by Cathal Crobhderg and Cathal Carrach; and Cathal Carrach was brought into the country,¹⁰ and land

[1199.]

iarann ocus gan iarann); lit. "between iron and without iron;" i.e. "both clad in mail and without mail."

⁵ *The 1st.* The MS. erroneously reads xi (11th).

⁶ *Incarnatione.* incarnatione (incarnatione), MS.

⁷ *Tertius.* терциус (tercius), MS.

⁸ *Bissexti.* бисекстї (bisexti), MS.

⁹ *Peace.* This entry is given by the Four Masters at the year 1198. It is added in the Annals of Ulster (Dublin copy) under the year 1199, by a later hand.

¹⁰ *Country;* i.e., Connacht.

τό. Ρυαϋϋατο το Ρυατορι .h. Πλαῖθερταῖς. Cpech
 το ὄenum το Cathal cpoibdepg ap ḡalloib, cup loipe
 bóóúñ Ἀῖα, ocup ḡuppo mapḡ ὡaine iomḡa, ocup co
 tucpat ḡú imḡa leo ὡá τῖς. ḡopmḡal .h. Cuinn, dua
 muinntipe ḡillea, το ḡabáil το ḡalloib, ocup a muinntep
 το chup ap anpó το ḡíḡ bíḡ ocup éḡaḡ, iar na napḡuin
 το ḡalloib. Cairplen ḡranairḡ το ὄenum ip in mbli-
 ὡain p. Oeḡ .h. Cuinn ocup mac Oeḡa na namup,
 ocup ὡpem eli το Conmaicnib, το mapbat το tpeppén-
 chaib Connacht. Ὠo ponpat ḡaill in bliὡain p. tpi
 ploigēḡa ḡhopa a tpe ḡogain, ocup an tpeap ploigēḡo το
 ponpat το ḡaḡpat longpopt ag Ὠomnach ḡhóp Muḡe
 Imḡláir, ocup το ḡuipret pluaḡ móp amaḡ το milleo
 in típe. Tánic Oeḡ .h. Neill a nairpḡir ant plúais
 rin cuppo compunc ppur na ḡalloib, ocup co tapo
 ár ὡáipmḡḡe poppa; ocup po élóḡo an ḡuio eli ὡona
 ḡalloib ipin oḡḡe, condeḡaḡup tap Tuaim. Sanctup
 Maupiciup .h. ḡoedan in hí Colum Cille in pace
 quieuit. Sloigēḡ la Ruairi O nḡuinplébi ḡo ḡcuio
 το ḡalloib Mḡḡe, co po apḡret mainiptip pól ocup
 pēḡap, co nár páḡaḡḡret innḡi aḡht aon ḡoin. Ὠom-
 nall .h. Ὠoḡapḡaḡ, pí Ceneoil Enna ocup Ἀpḡa Mḡḡap,
 in pace quieuit. Rolant mac Uḡḡḡraic, pí ḡaill ḡoeruel,
 quieuit.

† Ct. Enaip. iii. p.; L. xi.; ὡa cēḡ ocup mile bliὡan aoir
 in Tḡḡepna. Ὠonnchath, mac Ruairi h1 Conchobair,

¹ *Set free.* The capture of O'Flaith-
 bhertaigh, by Cathal Crobhderg, is
 recorded under the year 1197, *supra*.

² *The bóóúñ of Ath.* bóóúñ Ἀῖα.
 The word bóóúñ means an enclosure
 for cattle, being composed of bó, a
 cow, and dún, a fortress. It is also
 written báóúñ, whence the word *bawn*
 in English. By Ἀῖ (gen. Ἀῖα) is
 probably meant Ath-Luain, or Ath-
 lone. See note ⁵, p. 213.

³ *Built.* In the Dublin copy of

the Annals of Inisfallen, the castle of
 Granard is stated to have been erected
 by Richard Tuit, against O'Reilly.

⁴ *Aedh-na-namus;* i.e. "Aedh
 (Hugh) of the soldiers, or mer-
 cenaries."

⁵ *Mercenaries.* pēppénchaib, abl.
 pl. of pēppénach (sersénach). In
 O'Reilly's Irish Dictionary the word
 sersénach, (written *síirseanach*), is ex-
 plained "an auxiliary, an unhired

was given to him. Ruaidhri O'Flaithbhertaigh was set free.¹ A depredation was committed on the Foreigners by Cathal Crobhderg, who burned the bódhún of Ath,² and killed many persons; and they carried with them many cows to their homes. Gormghal O'Cuinn, dux of Muintir-Gillcan, was taken prisoner by the Foreigners; and his people were reduced to great distress from want of food and clothing, after being plundered by the Foreigners. The castle of Granard was built³ in this year. Aedh O'Cuinn, and the son of Aedh-na-namus,⁴ and some more of the Conmaicne were slain by the mercenaries⁵ of Connacht. The Foreigners performed three great hostings to Tir-Eoghain this year, and on the third hosting which they performed they encamped at Domhnach-mor of Magh-Imchlair, and they sent out a great army to devastate the country. Aedh O'Neill came to meet this army, and he encountered the Foreigners, and inflicted on them a countless slaughter; and the remainder of the Foreigners escaped in the night, and went across Tuaim. Sanctus Mauricius O'Baedan in Hi-Choluim-Chille in pace quievit. A hosting by Ruaidhri O'Duinnsleibhe, with some of the Foreigners of Midhe; and they plundered the monastery of Paul and Peter,⁶ so that they left only one cow in it. Domhnall O'Dochartaigh, king of Cenel-Enna and Ard-Midhair, in pace quievit. Roland Mac Uchtraigh, king of Gall-Gaeidhel, quievit.

A.D.
[1199.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 12th of the moon; the age of the Lord two hundred years, and a thousand. Donnchadh, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair,

[1200.]

workman, a free labourer." But Conell Mageoghegan, the translator of the so-called Annals of Clonmacnois, renders it (A.D. 1200) by "souldier." See note ⁶, p. 196, *ante*. The remaining events for this year comprise all the entries for the same year in the Annals of Ulster, which give the age of the

moon on the 1st of January as "xi.," like this chronicle.

⁶ *The Monastery of Paul and Peter*; i.e. at Armagh. The death of Ruaidhri O'Duinnsleibhe (Rory O'Donlevy), at the hands of the English, is entered under the year 1201, where he is called Mac Duinnsleibhe, or Mac Donlevy.

τά νγοιρτί Donnchad Uaithnech, do marbad dona Galluib batar illuimnech. Crech mór la Cathal croidoerc ocuρ la Connachtaib i marthar Míde, co tucrat creib ndérmair Leo do buaib, ocuρ dechaid, ocuρ do muceaid, ocuρ do doerchaid; co tángadon imflán, cen laínachtuin beime ppiú, peč bpuigín alle, acht triar no ceṡpar do marbad ap ripeṡ óib. Impuṡ do ḡallaid uathaid annrin, acht begán doeinib po ḡagaibret ac pethad poppo. Oo connadap, imoppo, Connachta ḡall do impuṡ uathaid, do imṡiḡ ḡach oen le nédaib óib, acht .h. Conchobair ocuρ .h. Flaitḡbertaib, ocuρ mac ḡoirdealb, uathad ḡluag dia néir. Oo connadap in lucht papepi po ḡagrat ḡall rin, do impádap inoeghaid ḡall, ocuρ po inniret dóib in ḡluag do imṡecht lé na nédaib, acht uathad ḡluag bói illurḡ dia néir. Ro impadap na ḡall inoegaid int ḡluag. Rucrat poppa po cedóir, ocuρ po meabad pompa pop ḡoidelaib, ocuρ po marbad ann Ruaidri O Flaitḡbertaib, pi iarthair Connacht, ocuρ Almláib .h. Cuinn, ocuρ do muinter ḡillcán por marb é. Ro marbad ann Cathal .h. Coincenuinn, pi .h. nDiarmada, et alii multi cum ip̄is interpreti sunt do macaib ócloech ocuρ do ḡillib; peṡ tamen non multi peṡ pauci interpreti sunt ibi, pi uerum ert ut nunciatum ert nobis. Ro pacbad .h. Conchobair cin duine na ḡappad acht Muirceptach mac Mepain, .i. a ṡoirpeoir, ocuρ oen

¹ *Donnchadh Uaithnech*; i.e. Donnchadh "of Uaithne;" so called from having been fostered in the territory of "Uaithne," now Ownybeg, a barony in the N.E. of the county of Limerick. The death of this Donnchadh (or Donough) has been added by a later hand to the entries for the year 1200 in the (Dublin) Annals of Ulster.

² *Past the Bruighin hither.* peč bpuigín alle. This form of expression would of itself suggest the

quarter in which the original of the present chronicle was compiled, if other evidence was wanting, as the "Bruighin" mentioned was the place anciently called *Bruighin Da Choga*, one of the five Bruighins, or palaces, celebrated in ancient Irish romance. See O'Curry's *Lectures*, &c., p. 260. The name of *Bruighin Da Choga*, (the little Brug, or palace, of Da Choga), is still preserved in that of Breen, the name of a fort, or rath, in the townland of Bryanmore Upper, parish

A.D.
[1200.]

who was called Donnchadh Uaithnech,¹ was slain by the Foreigners who were in Luimnech. A great depredation by Cathal Crobhderg and the Connachtmen, in the West of Midhe; and they carried off an enormous spoil of cows and horses, and pigs, and sheep; and they came safely past the Bruighin hither,² without a blow being struck against them, saving that three or four of them were killed on scouting parties. The Foreigners turned back³ from them then, except a few men whom they left watching them. When the Connachtmen, however, saw the Foreigners turning back from them, each one of them went off with his prey, except O'Conchobhair, and O'Flaithbhertaigh, and Mac Goisdealbh, who remained after them with a very small company. When the watching band left by the Foreigners saw this, they went back after the Foreigners, and informed them that the host had departed with their preys, except a very small company that remained in their track.⁴ The Foreigners pursued the host, and overtook them immediately, and routed the Gaeidhel before them; and Ruaidhri O'Flaithbhertaigh, king of the West of Connacht, was slain there; and Amhlaibh O'Cuinn, of the Muintir-Gillcán,⁵ *was the person* that slew him. Cathal O'Concennuinn, king of Ui-Diarmada, was slain there, et alii multi cum istis interfecti sunt, of the sons of warriors, and attendants; sed tamen non multi sed pauci interfecti sunt ibi,⁶ si verum est ut nunciatum est nobis. O'Conchobhair was left without a man in his company, except Muirchertach Mac Merain, i.e. his doorkeeper,

of Drumraney, barony of Kilkenny West, and county of Westmeath. The expedition was led by Cathal Crobhderg, from Connacht, across the Shannon, into Westmeath, and the chronicler, in recording the return of the band towards Connacht, uses the word *áille*, "hither."

³ *Turned back.* From this it appears that O'Conor's band was pursued by the English of Midhe, or Meath.

⁴ *Remained in their track.* The text has *bói i llonga na n-éirí*, "who were in (the) track after them;" i.e. acting as a rear guard.

⁵ *Of the Muintir-Gillcán.* The MS. has *7 do muintir Gillcán* "and of the Muintir-Gillcán," from which it would appear either that the sign 7 (for *ocu*) is wrongly added, or that some name has been omitted after it.

⁶ *Ibi.* 1be, MS.

ócloech eli, .i. mac Ceiternach .h. Cephín; ocur tephnó
 app amlao rin. Ro lenrat Gail in maíom co hAcé
 Luain, ocur po impátar annrin, ocur rucrat a cpeicé
 leó, ocur mopán techairb Connacht. Tinol la Cathal
 cpoibdepg co ranic tigr Piacraé Clígni, map buó dāna-
 cal a éipe féin nó pachao. Ní heó, ón, achit tinól
 meabla ocur míbpeitri, dá tancie milleo Connacht
 ocur a milleo féin, .i. dinnroigeo Cathail éarraiḡ mic
 Conchobair mhoenmaḡe h1 Conchobair, dá díchur a
 Connachtair, nó dá ḡabáil, no dá mairbaó. Ot éualā
 Cathal cappach rin do éuir a muinter irin fopbar,
 ocur po boi féin lín a fopraide dá néir. Ro innroigé
 Cathal cpoibdepg aniar a tigr Piacraé cuice rium, ocur
 ó rānic a lár fepainn Cathail éarraiḡ do éuir rluas
 mór ina ḡegaid, im Toirpḡhealbach mac Ruairi, ocur
 im macairb eli Ruairi, ocur im Maoléularo .h.
 Plaitḡpeitair, pi iartair Connacht, ocur im macuirb
 mic Tairḡ .h. Cellairḡ, ocur im an ruitipe .h. Maet-
 rechlainn, ocur im an rúta Mírohech; ocur o rancodair
 irin caille po heirḡeó ḡoirb, ocur tucad deabair ḡoirb,
 ocur po mheabao ar muinter Cathail cpoibdepg, ocur
 po mairbaó ann Moeléularo .h. Plaitḡpeitair, ocur
 an ruitipe .h. Moelrechlainn, ocur luḡaláo mac
 Conmeó, ocur Domnall mac in ḡilla ḡuirb .h. Loéóó.
 Iappin cuirir Cathal cappach techta co Luimnech,
 docum Uilliam Duce, ocur do beairt mac Cathail
 éarraiḡ ina laim a nḡill pe tuairpḡdal na nḡall.
 Iappin po éinóil Uilliam Duce rluas mór ó Acé clíac,
 ocur ó laḡnib, ocur Gail Luimnig ocur Muían
 áirchena, ocur da .h. Driann, .i. Muirceptach ocur
 Conchobair ruacó, cona fopraide, a bḡóirpḡthir Cathail

¹ *The Midhe band.* an rúta Mírohech (an rúta Midhech). The word *rúta* is doubtless the same as *rout*, and is intended to signify a company of soldiers, although explained "a tribe of people" by O'Reilly (*Irish Dictionary*).

² *William.* Roderick O'Flaherty has written the name Uill^k. (for Ulick) in the margin; but the form in the text is correct.

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and one other warrior, i.e. the son of Ceithernach Ua Cerin; and he escaped thus. The Foreigners followed up the rout as far as Ath-Luain, and they turned back then, and brought their preys with them, and a great number of the horses of Connacht. A hosting by Cathal Crobhderg until he reached Tir-Fiachrach-Aighne, as if he went to protect his own land. It was not so in reality; but it was a treacherous and malicious hosting, of which came the destruction of Connacht, and his own destruction, viz.:—to attack Cathal Carrach, son of Conchobhair Maenmhaighe O'Conchobhair, to expel him from Connacht, or to capture him, or to kill him. When Cathal Carrach heard this, he sent his people into the woods, and he was himself behind them with all his army. Cathal Crobhderg advanced towards him from the west, from Tir-Fiachrach; and when he reached the middle of the territory of Cathal Carrach, he sent a large army in pursuit of him, with Toirdhelbhach son of Ruaidhri, and other sons of Ruaidhri; and with Maelchulaird O'Flaithbhertaigh, king of the West of Connacht; and with the grandsons of Tadhg O'Cellaigh; and with the knight O'Malsechlainn, and with the Midhe band.¹ And when they arrived in the wood they were opposed, and battle was given to them, and the people of Cathal Crobhderg were defeated; and Maelchulaird O'Flaithbhertaigh, and the knight O'Malsechlainn, and Iughuláid Mac Conmedha, and Domhnall, son of the Gilla-dubh O'Laedhóc, were slain there. Cathal Carrach afterwards sent messengers to Luimnech, to William Burk, and they delivered the son of Cathal Carrach into his hands as a pledge for the pay of the Foreigners. William² Burk subsequently assembled a large host from Ath-cliaith, and from Laighen, and the Foreigners of Luimnech and Mumha besides, and the two O'Briains, viz.:—Muirchertach and Conchobhar Ruadh, with their armies, to the assistance

ἔαρηται. Ἡ δὲ γοῖν τοῖς ἰρὶν τὶν ἀν ταν το ἰντῆς
Cathal croidheirg epte, iar gelor do braidhe Tomal-
taiḡ mic Conchobair mic Diarmada, ocur meic
Oirrechtaḡ ocur tḡil Muirghaḡ áirḡena, ocur na
Tuatḡ, ocur h1 Gaḡra, ocur h1 Eḡra, ocur .h. Dubda,
do ḡabáil do Cathal ḡarrach. Irreḡ do rinne Cathal
croidheirg dul ἰρὶν tuairceir co teḡ h1 Eicmḡ, ri
per Manach, ocur arriḡeic docum 1 Neill, .i. Oeḡ .h.
Neill, ocur docum Eoain na Cúirt a nUlltoib. Cḡ ril
ann tra, acht, nḡr ḡáḡuḡ Cathal carrach ocur Uilliam
Dure, ocur an da .h. Driain, cona nḡalloib ocur cona
nḡoirdelairḡ, cill ina tuatḡ ó Echteḡe co Dún Roprá-
rach, ocur ó rinuinn ríar co rairre, nar airreac
ocur nár mḡllret, ionnur nar ḡín tempul ná altóir, na
ragair ná manach, na canánach ná ab, iná erpuc, ar
an rloḡ nḡemnaḡda rin, co nochtaoir na raeir na ἰρ
templuib, comberóir na mná ocur caḡ croidheirg ocur caḡ
eallāc nó ḡíḡ ἰρ na templuib leo, cen ḡáḡur do noem
iná do neimio, na do aicmḡil ar talman; conach
tucāc ar Connachtaib ríam roime dḡḡail ḡorta ocur
nochta, ocur airre naḡ an dḡḡail rin. Porlongporc
ac Connachtaib ac áḡ liac ó rḡil Driḡto co coeiróir
ríā mḡealltaini, ḡurro airret muinter ḡilleán
uile acht bec, ocur ḡurro marbrat .h. Duḡḡóir do
muinter Anḡaile, ocur ḡurro airret. Poelán .h.
Donnchada do marbrat do Dartraḡḡ. Dliadain
ḡuar arcaltach, nach tarraio duine ἰρ in aimir rin
a macramla. Cpeḡ rluairḡe la Connachtaib ἰρ in
Mumain, ḡur loirret boḡún Luimniḡ ocur caplen

¹ *The Tuatha*; lit. "the territories." These were three districts in the east of the county of Roscommon, called Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, Cinel-Dobhtha, and Corca-Achlann, which formed a rural deanery in the diocese of Elphin.

² *William*. Roderick O'Flaherty, who seems to have carefully read the

original MS. of the present chronicle, understood the characters uilḡ, as the name is written in the text, to represent Ulick, or Uillick; but the proper form is William.

³ *Power*. aicmḡil (aicmheil); more literally "terror."

⁴ *Punishment*. dḡḡail. This word

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of Cathal Carrach. They were but a short time in the district when Cathal Crobhderg left it, after hearing that the hostages of Tomaltach, son of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, and of Mac Oirechtaigh and all the Sil-Muireghaigh, and of the Tuatha,¹ and of O'Gadhra, and of O'hEghra, and of O'Dubhda, were taken by Cathal Carrach. What Cathal Crobhderg did was to go into the North, to the house of O'Eighnigh, king of Feara-Manach, and from thence to O'Neill, i.e. Aedh O'Neill, and to John de Curei in Ulidia. However, Cathal Carrach and William² Burk, and the two O'Briains, with their Foreigners and Gaeidhel, left neither church nor territory from Echtghe to Dún-Rossárach, and from the Sinuinn westwards to the sea, that they did not pillage and destroy, so that neither church, nor altar, nor priest, nor monk, nor canon, nor abbot, nor bishop, afforded protection against this demoniacal host; and they used to strip the priests in the churches, and carry off the women, and every kind of property and stock found in the churches, without regard to saint or sanctuary, or to any power³ on earth; so that never before was there inflicted on the Connachtmen any punishment⁴ of famine, nakedness, and plundering like this punishment.⁴ The Connachtmen had an encampment at Ath-liac from the festival of Brigid until a fortnight before May-day, and they plundered nearly all Muintir-Gillcan, and slew and plundered O'Duibhidhir of Muintir-Anghaile. Faelan O'Donnchadha was slain by the Dartraighe. A cold, foodless year, the equal of which no man witnessed in that age. A predatory hosting by the Connachtmen into Mumha, and they burned the bodhún⁵ of Luimnech, and Caislen-Ui-Conaing, and

usually means vengeance, revenge, or retaliation.

⁵ *Bodhún*. The Four Masters, who give this entry under the year 1201, instead of *boóún* have *magad* (*margadh*), "market." The word

boóún, which would literally mean "cow fort," being comp. of *bó*, a cow, and *óún*, a fort, is also generally translated "market" by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

.h. Conuing, ocur baile imōa eli; ocur dā cpeč eli lar na Connachtaib cēona, cup aipepet iartar Mīde ocur .h. bpaile. Cúcoiriche mās Eočasāin do marbad do 18 Paulge. Mebal do dēnum do galloib ūlao ap Aipteraib, ocur a marbad uli acht bec. Slóigeo eli la Cathal carrach ocur la Galloib Muīhan a Connachtaib, cup loipepet cealla Connacht uli achtmao bec, ocur cup mīllpet Connacht uli.

1ct. Enaip .ii. p.; L. xiii.; bliadain ap dā ced ap mile aip in Tigerna. Ruaidri mac Duinnlēbi, pi ūlao, .i. coinneal gairco ocur engnum na nġoerdel uile, do marbad do galloib Eoain na Cuipri, iap na ġeġmail doib a mboegal a conup, do mīrbailib Poil ocur Pettaip, ocur Patraic, po rapaig. Cpeč la Cathal ġcoibdepg .h. Conchobair, ocur .h. Neill maroen ppur, ocur .h. hEienič pi pep Mānach uathao plóig, ġup aipepet Cuil enama, .i. muinter Diarmada, mic Conchobair, mic Taidġ h1 Maelpuanaig. Cpeč ele le Cathal cpoibdepg lin a pocraoi fein, a tip nCililla, cup aipe daoine iomōa do muinter Tomaltaig, mic Conchobair, mic Diarmada, mic Taidġ h1 Maelpuanaig, piġ moiġe Luirc. Caōla .h. Dubthaig, aipdeppuc ċoiced Connacht, in Cyprio quieuit. Cathal cpoibdepg .h. Conchobair lin a pocraoi, ocur .h. Neill lin a pocraoi, ocur Ceneil Eogan, ocur rocharde do ċenel Conaill, ocur .h. hEienič, pi bpep Manach, cona pocraide uile,

¹ *Cúcoiriche*. This name literally means "border hound," from *cú*, a dog or hound, and *coiriche*, gen. of *coirich*, a border.

² *Nearly all*. achtmao bec; lit. "excepting little."

³ *Lamp*. The word coinneal, translated "lamp," is merely a loan word from the Latin *candela*.

⁴ *Whom he profaned*. The profanation here referred to is doubtless the

proceeding recorded above under the year 1199, where Ruaidhri O'Duinnleibhe (or Rory O'Donlevy) is stated to have plundered the monastery of Paul and Peter, at Armagh.

⁵ *Diarmid*. He was the son of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, or Conor MacDermot. The note "M'Dermott pread (sic) by Cahal Crobhderg and O'Neill," has been added in the

many other places; and two other predatory expeditions were led by the same Connachtmen, and they plundered the West of Midhe, and Ui-Failghe. Cúcoeriche¹ Mac Eochagain was slain by the Ui-Failghe. An act of treachery was committed by the Foreigners of Uladh against the Airthera, who were nearly all slain. Another hosting by Cathal Carrach and the Foreigners of Mumha, into Connacht, when they burned nearly all² the churches of Connacht, and devastated all Connacht.

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The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 23rd of the moon; the age of the Lord one year, and two hundred, and a thousand. Ruaidhri Mac Duinnsleibhe, king of Uladh, i.e. the lamp³ of valour and prowess of all the Gaoidhel, was slain by the Foreigners of John de Curci, after they had met him alone, undefended, through the miracles of Paul and Peter, and of Patrick, whom he profaned.⁴ A predatory expedition by Cathal Crobhderg O'Conchobhair, accompanied by O'Neill, and by O'hEighnigh, king of Feara-Manach, with a small army; and they plundered Cuil-cnamha, i.e. the people of Diarmaid,⁵ son of Conchobhar, son of Tadhg O'Maelruanaidh. Another predatory expedition by Cathal Crobhderg, with all his own army, into Tir-Aililla, when he plundered many persons of the people of Tomaltach, son of Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg O'Maelruanaidh, king of Magh-Luirg. Cadhla O'Dubhthaigh, archbishop of the province of Connacht, in Christo quievit. Cathal Crobhderg O'Conchobhair, with all his army; and O'Neill, with all his army; and the Cenel-Eoghain; and a multitude of the Cenel-Conaill; and O'hEighnigh, king of Feara-Manach, with all his forces, *went* into Connacht until they reached

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margin by O'Flaherty. Under this year the Annals of Ulster have the entry "inna rba Cathal crobderg, ocuf rúad Cathal carrach ina

maro;" "expulsion of Cathal Crobhderg, and Cathal Carrach was made king in his place." The Four Masters refer these events to the year 1199.

α Connachtuīb co rancotar teč mBoeithin i nAirtech, condeprnat cpeib moir ap muinter Tomaltaiḡ mic Diarmada, ocur eir marbrat daine imōa da muinter. Iappin tapla debaiḡ etir Cathal cpoibdeprḡ ocur maiḡi an tuarceirt. Ropé, dono, aḡbar na deaḡḡa rin, .i. irpeo rob áil la Cathal cpoibdeprḡ, innroiged Cathail ḡappaiḡ ocur Uiliam Dure; ocur aubratop in lucht eli naḡ paḡaoir doḡum ḡall, oir irpeo aubrat piú in tan rancotar ó tigiḡ, nach paḡadar ḡall i rocratde Cathail ḡappaiḡ. Ro ḡeilis caḡ pe ḡeli ḡib uimi rin, ocur do chúaid Cathal cpoibdeprḡ i marḡop Connacht, ocur do ḡuadar in lucht eli dinnroiged a típe peir; ocur irri rliḡe ro ḡabrat do sleib Luḡa, ocur a ḡCoponn. Ro hinnirpeo an ní rin do Cathal caprach, ocur dUiliam Dure. Irri comaple do rónrat dul andḡhaid lucht an tuarceirt, ocur ir ann pucrat ropra ac dul tar droicet Erra Dara. Ro lenrat docum droicet Martra. Ro impadar lucht in tuarceirt do tabairt ruaca ḡoib, ocur ni ro poemad uatha in ruac. Ro impadar dono Connachtaiḡ iartain, ocur pucrat ap .h. nḡicniḡ, ri per Manach, ocur ro marbad é; ocur ní heirim nach depra maiḡ, acht an iomarcraiḡ do breḡ fair. Ro impo .h. Neill ina ppiḡing pa laim, ocur níri leiged ap tempul Erra Dara hé no co taro braiḡoi ocur riḡ do Cathal caprach. Ro marbuio, imorro, rocharde mhor ḡib o rin co Druim ḡliaḡ,

¹ *Tech-Baeithin in Airtech.* The Annals of Ulster and the Four Mast. (1199) read teč Baoithin Airtiḡ “Tech-Baeithin of Airtech.” The place is now called Tibohine, and is a townland in the parish of the same name, barony of Frenchpark, and co. of Roscommon.

² *Depredation.* This seems to be a repetition, in somewhat altered phraseology, of the depredation recorded a few lines before.

³ *They proceeded.* Ro ḡabrat (ro gabhsat); lit. “they took.”

⁴ *They;* i.e. the northern marauders.

⁵ *Droichet - Martra.* This name, which signifies either the “bridge of relics,” or the “bridge of martyrdom,” seems partly preserved in that of Belladrehid, in Irish bél an droichid, “the mouth of the bridge,” a hamlet on a small stream a mile to the north of Ballysadare, on the road to Sligo.

⁶ *Battle.* Ruaca; gen. of ruac,

Tech-Baeithin, in Airtech;¹ and they committed a great depredation² on the people of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, and slew many men of his people. A dispute arose afterwards between Cathal Crobhderg and the chieftains of the North. The cause of this dispute was *as follows*, viz.:—what Cathal Crobhderg wished was to go against Cathal Carrach and William Burk; and the other party said that they would not go towards the Foreigners, because they had been informed, when they left their homes, that there were no Foreigners in the army of Cathal Carrach. On this account they separated one from the other, and Cathal Crobhderg went into the west of Connacht, and the other party went towards their own country; and the way they proceeded³ was to Sliabh-Lugha, and into Corann. This fact was told to Cathal Carrach, and to William Burk. The resolution they adopted was to go after the Northern party; and they came up with them *as they*⁴ were crossing the bridge of Es-dara, and followed them to Droichet-Martra.⁵ The Northern party turned to give them battle;⁶ but battle was not accepted from them. The Connachtmen afterwards returned, and caught O'hEighnigh, king of Feara-Manach, and he was slain; and not because he did not act bravely,⁷ but because he was outnumbered. O'Neill turned back in his path, in subjection,⁸ and he was not allowed to leave the church of Es-Dara until he gave hostages and peace to Cathal Carrach. Great numbers of them⁹ were slain, moreover, from thence to Druim-cliaabh, and to

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which, although interpreted by O'Reilly altogether in the sense of defeat, means properly an attack, or onset.

¹ *Bravely.* The words *ocur ní heyrum nach ðeuna maet*, literally translated, would read "and it was not he that performed not good."

⁸ *In subjection.* *pa laim*; lit. "under [the] hand." The meaning is that

O'Neill voluntarily returned as a prisoner to Es-Dara, or Ballysadare. The word *ppuings*, translated path, signifies literally the way by which a person has come, being comp. of *pput*, against, and *ing* or *eng*, a track or footstep.

⁹ *Of them*; i.e. of the northern party.

ocur co 'Dún .h. nAipneðas, ocur co sáil mDeinne. Tomaltach mac Oeðá mic Toirprehealbas, h1 Conchobair, comfórba pátaraic, ocur ppiñat na hEreinn, ocur erpuic síl Muireðhai, in Cúirto quieuit; im mai, Mura na heðloirce uítam pínuit, ac dul co hApo Maða. Oeð mac Taiðli, 1 Duðda, p .h. nAmaðas, occiput er.

Mórpuaigeo la hEoain na Cuiriti ocur la hUga oz mac Uga de Láci, co roeprade moir do galloib na Miðe lai, mapoen pe Cathal croibðe, a Connachtai, do cornum piðe pe Cathal cappach; ocur ipri plige [po gaðrat] ðerr Ruaid ocur a Cairppi 'Droma eliað, a Copann, a gCorppriað na Seðra, a mað Luirg an 'Daðda, a mað Núi, a maiðib pínna, do dún Leoðá, a Moenmað, a tip Piaðrað Aighe, co pancotair Cill mic 'Duad; ocur ip aipe po innroigret an pad pin poðer, anðeghaid ðó ocur muintipe pep Connacht ocur Cathal çappað, ap na mbreit lai do Cathal çappach a Tuadñuñuin, ocur a Cenél Oeðá na hEchre, etip ðoeinið ocur innlið; ocur po ðói pín lín a roeprade tapair a muintepi. Ro hinnipet, imorro, dona pluagaib pin in çoil pör a poirde porlongpört Cathal çappað ocur Connacht; ocur ipri comairle do pönrat an porlongpört ðinnroigret; ocur o pancotair in çoillet po peirðigret hí, ocur do pönrat pligeo móir pempa co pancotair in longpört; ocur ip amlaio puaradair an longpört polam, ap na fágbáil do Cathal

¹ *Magh-Mura-na-hechloisce*. "The plain of Mura of the Spring (or Pool)." The situation of this plain has not been discovered. In the Annals of Boyle, and also in the Dublin Annals of Inisfallen, Tomaltach (who is incorrectly called Thomas in the latter chronicle), is stated to have been buried in the abbey of Mellifont, county of Louth, from which it would seem probable that Magh-Mura was somewhere to the south of Armagh, and on the way from Elphin thereto. The

word *eðloirce* (echloisc) means a spring, or pool, and was anciently applied as a name to many places in Ireland. Tomaltach O'Conor's name is not found in the usual lists of the bishops of Sil-Muiredhaigh, or Elphin; and this entry leaves it uncertain whether he became bishop of Elphin before he occupied the see of Armagh, or after he resigned it.

² *Corrsliaib-na-Seghsa*. The Cur-lieu hills, in the county of Roscommon.

³ *Magh-Luirg-in-Daghda*; i.e. "the

Dun-Ui-Airmhedhaigh, and to Sáil-Beinne. Tomaltach, son of Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, comarb of Patrick, and primate of Erin, and bishop of Síl-Muiredhaigh, in Christo quievit. In Magh-Mura-na-hechloisce¹ vitam finivit, whilst going to Ard-Macha. Aedh, son of Taichlech O'Dubhda, king of Ui-Amhalghaidh, occisus est.

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A great hosting to Connacht by John de Curci and Hugo the younger, son of Hugo de Laci, accompanied by a great number of the Foreigners of Midhe, together with Cathal Crobhderg, to contest the sovereignty with Cathal Carrach; and the way [they went] was to Es-Ruaidh, and into Cairpre-Droma-cliabh, into Corann, into Corrsliabhna-Seghsa,² into Magh-Luirg-in-Daghda,³ into Magh-Nai, into Maighe-Finna, to Dun-Leodha, into Maenmhagh, into Tir-Fiachrach-Aighne, until they reached Cill-Mic-Duach. And the reason they proceeded so far southwards was in pursuit of the cows and people of the Connachtmen, and of Cathal Carrach, which had been carried off by Cathal Carrach to Tuadh-Mumha and to Cenel-Aedha of Echtghe, both men and cattle; and he himself was behind his people, with all his forces. These hosts were informed of the wood in which was the camp of Cathal Carrach and *the men of* Connacht; and the resolution they adopted⁴ was to move towards the camp. And when they reached the wood they cut it down, and made a great road before them until they arrived at the camp, which they found empty,⁵ after having been abandoned

plain of the Daghdha's track," so called, according to an ancient legend, from the Daghdha, one of the principal personages of the Tuatha-De-Danaans. This plain, the name of which is usually anglicised Moylurg, comprised the plains of the present barony of Boyle, south of the river Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

⁴ *The resolution they adopted.* The

expression *ἡρί κομάρτε σο πον-
ρατ*, which occurs so frequently in this chronicle, and is usually translated as above, literally rendered would read "it is the counsel they made."

⁵ *Which they found empty.* The clause "*οου ἦ ἀνταρ παρσοαρ
αν ὀνγοπον ποταμ*" literally means "and the condition in which they found the camp was—empty."

caprach gearrú reithín rín, ar na innirín dó an
 rluas rín do bheith éirí; ocur po bói a nionad elí
 irín coillín, gearrú ón longport, agá bpeiteam rúm.
 Ippí comairle do ponrat Goill, o pancotar an long-
 port, dul ar ceno a ngilla, ocur a nech, po págrat
 alla muig don coillín, ocur an méide po págrat da
 rluas. Oo éonairle Cathal caprach ocur Con-
 nachtaig rín, .i. iadrum ag impúð amad doiridhí, po
 éiríget na ndeghair, ocur rucrad porra irín reid-
 echad do ponrat buóein. O po cumairle cad ar a
 éelí díb po meabard pe Cathal gearrach ocur pe
 Connachtaig, ocur po mapbard .la. uel ampluip do
 mairib muinirle Eoan na Cuipri ann, .i. do mairib
 Gall mairle Line ocur Ulad airéna, da mbarunuib
 ocur dá ruiduib, ocur po buairle Eoan fein do éloic
 gur éirí dá eé. O pangadar amad ar an coillín
 docum a muinirle do rucir an ruac díb, ocur ippi
 comairle do ponrat impúð ina bpeitig, ocur lotar
 an aghair rín co hUiré Raéuin; ar na bárach co
 Tuaim da gualann; ocur ipre do ráidret órr airé
 gurab a Túaim no beidí an oide rín; ocur ní heó do
 ponrat, acht imécht ó éanic inn aghair co pancotar
 Cill Dáconne a cind tócair Monad Coinneó, ocur do
 bádar annirín no co tánic in mairén. O éanic an
 mairén do imégetar, ocur do éuadar in Lá rín co
 Ror Comáin; ar na bárach co Rinn dúin ar Loé Rí;
 ocur do bádar rehtmúin ac imluchtar ant rluas,
 ocur a nech ocur a neallaó, tar Loé Rí roir; ocur ní
 éuala Cathal caprach na Connachtaig rín co tánic
 la deigénach in immluchtaig. O po cuairadar Cathal
 caprach ocur Connachtaig rín, po lenrat iat co Rinn

¹ *The attack ceased.* do rucir
 an ruac díb (do scuir an ruac
 dhíbh). Lit. "the attack ceased
 off them." The particle do is written

twice, viz.:—at the end of one
 page and beginning of the next.
 The word ruac here also signifies
 a conflict, or attack, and not a retreat,

by Cathal Carrach a short time previously, when he was informed that this host was approaching him. And he was in another place in the wood, a short distance from the camp, awaiting them. The resolution the Foreigners adopted, when they reached the camp, was to go towards their horse-boys and horses, whom they had left outside the wood, and those of their host whom they had left behind. When Cathal Carrach and the Connachtmen saw this, viz.:—the others turning out again, they went after them, and overtook them in the clearing which they (*the Foreigners*) had themselves made. When they mingled, one with the other, the battle was won by Cathal Carrach and the Connachtmen, and sixty, vel amplius, of the nobles of John de Curci's people were slain there, i.e. of the nobles of the Foreigners of Magh-Line, and of all Uladh, of their barons and knights; and John himself was struck with a stone, so that he fell from his horse. As soon as they came out of the wood to their people the attack ceased,¹ and the resolution they adopted was to turn back in their track; and they proceeded that night to Ard-rathain. On the morrow they went to Tuaim-daghualann; and what they said publicly was, that they would remain² in Tuaim that night; but they did not do so, for they departed as soon as the night came, *and marched* until they arrived at Cill-Dachonne, at the head of Tochar-mona-Coinnedha, where they remained until the morning came. When the morning came they departed, and they went that day to Ros-Comain. On the morrow they proceeded to Rinn-dúin on Loch-Rí, and they were a week transporting the army, and their horses, and their property, eastwards across Loch-Rí. And neither Cathal Carrach nor the Connachtmen heard of this until the last day of the transportation. When Cathal Carrach and the Connachtmen heard of it, they

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as O'Reilly explains it. See note 6, p. 216.

² *They would remain.* no bheoí (no bheidís); lit. "they would be,"

δούμ, αὐρ ἡαρθρατ αν ἡέρο αρ α πυερατ, οαυρ πο
 βαῖδιο αν ἡέρο αρ nach πυερατ αε τειχεν; οαυρ πο
 βάδιο ιματ δοεινῖ αρ α νιμλυχταῖ πε ηεῖο να
 ρεαχτηνιυε ρεμε ριν. Ο πανοταρ ἑαλλ ιριν Μῖοε
 πο ἑαῖρατ Cathal αρωῖοδεργ α ηγell πε τυαυρδαλ,
 οαυρ πυαῖο εοαν αο ηλλε αιαε no ἑυρ ῥάγυιβ βραῖστο
 αρρ ρειν πε ρειρ ρί σαχαρ. Conchobar na ἑλαρρενε,
 μαε Cathail 1 Ruarc, αο ἑάοηαο. ἑαλλ οῖαυρλυαο
 αο Cathal αρωῖοδεργ. Conchobar bee ἡεε λαῖλαιν
 αο ἡαρθαο λα Cenel Conaill. Oeoh .h. Neill αατρῖαῖ
 λά Cenel ηεογαν ιριν μβλιαααν ριν. Νιαλλ .h. Floinn
 αο μαρθαο αο ἑαλλοιβ, α μεαβαλ. Μαḡνυρ μαε Διαρ-
 μααα μεε λαῖλαιν αο μαρθαο αο Μαιρρεπαα .h.
 Νέιλλ. Μαιρρεπαα .h. Νέιλλ ρειν αο μαρθαο αν.

¶ Ct. Enair .iii. ρ.; L. iii.; αα βλιαααν αρ ὅα αεο αρ
 μιλε αρ ιν Τιγερνα. Felix O Duḡláin ερρυε Ορραῖε,
 μορτυυρ ερτ. 1ητ ερρυε .h. Mellaiḡ μορτυυρ ερτ.
 Cathal αρωῖοδεργ αο ὅυλ ιριν Μυμαιν, ιαρ βῖαυρλυαο
 αε αρρ α ἑυιβριḡῖβ, docum Uilliam δῦρε. Iohanner
 ρρερβιτερ ααρδιναλῖ αε Monte Celio, qui et legatur
 απορτολιε ρεαυρ ερατ, ιν ἡιβερνιαμ υενιτ. Slóigeḡ

¹ *Those whom they did not overtake;*
 i.e. the parties who were on the western
 side of Loch-Ri, on the coming up of
 Cathal Carrach and the Connacht-
 men, but whom the pursuers did not
 succeed in catching.

² *John. Eoan.* Interlined in original hand. As the text stood before
 this emendation, it would represent
 Cathal Crobhderg as the person who
 had been conveyed to Ath-cliaith, or
 Dublin; and such seems to have been
 Roderick O'Flaherty's opinion, for he
 has added the marginal note, "John
 de Coarcy after his fateege att
 Lanesborow takes Cahal Crobhderg
 prisoner, for his army's pay; O'Connor
 gives him hostages in Dublin to give

him y^e k[ing] of England's saying."

The Dublin Annals of Inisfallen
 represent the transaction as follows:—

"Seagan αε Courci οαυρ αατερ
 αε λαῖ ḡο βρεαῖο Μῖοε αο
 εααα α Connachta, α αḡḡḡαη
 λε αααλ αρωῖοδεργ. Μαῖοη μορ
 ιαυρ ιαο ρέιν οαυρ αααλ ααρ-
 ραα, οαυρ μαιντερ Uilliam αε
 δῦρε αḡ αῖλλ μῖε Duach, αῖτ αρ
 βῖαυραῖο αο Seagan αε Courci,
 ἑυρ βῖο ηέγιον αο αολ ταρ λοε
 ρῖαρ [recte ραρ], αῖτ αρ ἑαῖα
 λε αῖανν ηῖḡο αε λαῖ ε, αο
 αομαρλε ρῖḡ σαχαρ, ἑυρ βέγιη
 βῖαḡαε μαῖτε οῖαḡαῖ αρ."
 "John de Curci and Walter de
 Laci, with the men of Midhe, went to

followed them to Rinn-dúin, and killed as many as they overtook, and those whom they did not overtake¹ were drowned while escaping; and a great many men were drowned whilst being conveyed across during the preceding week. As soon as the Foreigners arrived in Midhe they arrested Cathal Crobhderg as a pledge for the *payment of wages*; and John² was taken to Ath-clíath until he gave pledges from himself that he would obey the king of the Saxons. Conchobhar-na-Glaisfheine, son of Cathal O'Ruairc, was drowned.³ The Foreigners released Cathal Crobhderg. Conchobhar Bec Mac Lachlainn was slain by the Cenel-Conaill. Aedh O'Neill was dethroned by the Cenel-Eoghain in this year. Niall O'Floinn was slain by the Foreigners, in treachery. Magnus, son of Diarmaid Mac Lachlainn, was killed by Muirchertach O'Neill. Muirchertach O'Neill was himself slain there.

A.D.
[1201.]

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 4th of the moon; the age of the Lord two years, and two hundred, and a thousand. Felix O'Dubhláin, bishop of Osraighe, mortuus est. The bishop O'Mellaigh⁴ mortuus est. Cathal Crobhderg went into Mumha, to William Burk, after being released from his bonds. Johannes, Presbyter Cardinalis de Monte Celio, qui et legatus Apostolicæ sedis erat, in Hiberniam venit. A hosting by

[1202.]

Connacht to assist Cathal Crobhderg. A great breach between themselves and Cathal Carrach and the people of William de Burk, at Cill-Mic-Duach, where John de Curci was defeated, so that he was forced to go across the lake [Loch Ree] westwards, [*recte* eastwards], where he was taken prisoner by the sons of Hugo de Laci, by the advice of the king of England, and good pledges had to be obtained from him." The expression in the text "no sup páguib bráigtoí arf fém,"

"until he gave pledges from himself," evidently refers to De Curci.

³ *Drowned.* The Four Masters, who give this event at the year 1200, state that Conor-na-Glaisfheine O'Ruairc was drowned on the occasion of a defeat which he and the Ui-Briuin suffered at the hands of O'Donnell, near Ballyshannon.

⁴ *O'Mellaigh*; i.e. Conn O'Mellaigh (or O'Melly), bishop of Eanách dúin, or Annaghdown, in the county of Galway.

la Cathal ocuṛ la hUilliam bupc, ocuṛ la clainn Domnaí h1 bṛíain, [1.] Muirceṛtach ocuṛ Conchobar ruad, ocuṛ la Fingín mac meḡ Carrthaiḡ, a Connachtuib, co rancotar mainiṛtṛí Áta da lapac rop búill, conad inti do ponṛat a bṛorlongspuirt, ocuṛ po batar tṛí tṛaḡ innṛe, cup elneotar ocuṛ cup falcotar in mainiṛtṛí uile; ocuṛ robé méo in elnṛó, co paḡatour na mna aḡ reppenchaiḃ ant rluáig a tiḡ ḡalaiṛ na manach, ocuṛ a tiḡiḃ in claḡṛtṛa, ocuṛ in ḡach ionad aipḡena ipin mainiṛtṛí uile. Nip facbat, dono, deṛta ipin mainiṛtṛí ein bṛipṛeo ocuṛ cen loṛcad, acht cṛeta na tiḡeḃ namá; ocuṛ eiḃ iat rin, po-bṛipṛit ocuṛ po loipṛit morán oiḃ. Nip leiceo ní tṛṛoipnem na mainiṛtṛech uile dona manchaiḃ ocuṛ dona bṛaitṛiḃ, acht codailtech na manach namá, ocuṛ teḡ na nouici. Carrṛel do ḡinnṛena la hUilliam búpc don turup rin im ḡeḡ cloici mór na náídeḃ, ocuṛ opaiṛ dá lá do ḡabaiṛt ap a ḡoḡailt. Cathal carrach, mac Conchobar mṛoenmaiṛde, pí. Connacht, do marḃad le ḡalloib ip in tṛep la toḡalta in éaiṛl. Tairmeṛctar, imorpo, in cairṛel iap marḃaḃ Cathail éarraiḃ. Ro marḃait dono apoen pṛin píḡ, 1. Diarmaiṛ, mac ḡillacṛit, mic Diarmaiṛa, mic Tairḡe h1 Maelpuanaiḃ, ocuṛ Tomaltach mac Tachliḡ .h. Duḡda, et alii multi. Ro facṛat in mainiṛtṛí iaprin, ocuṛ ap na facḡail dóib do leic Uilliam bupc imṡecht do clainn h1 bṛíain, ocuṛ do mac mṛeḡ Carrthaiḡh, cona pocṛaṛde. Ippí comaiṛle, umorpo, do rinne Cathal cṛoibṛeṛc ocuṛ Uilliam bupc,

¹ *Cathal*. Cathal Crobhderg.

² *Roofs*. cṛeta. The word cṛet (pl. cṛeta) properly means a frame formed of hurdles, and is probably borrowed from the Latin *crates*, or English *crate*. O'Reilly (*Irish*

Dictionary) has the word cṛet, which he translates "a ridge."

³ *Killed*. The Four Masters (at the year 1201), as translated by Dr. O'Donovan, state that Cathal Carrach "went forth to view a contest [be-

A.D.

[1202.]

Cathal¹ and William Burk, and by the sons of Domhnall O'Briain, [i.e.] Muirchertach and Conchobhar Ruadh, and by Finghin, son of Mac Carthaigh, into Connacht, until they reached the monastery of Ath-da-larag, on the Buill, in which they fixed their residence; and they were three days in it, so that they polluted and defiled the entire monastery; and such was the extent of the defilement that the mercenaries of the army had the women in the hospital of the monks, and in the houses of the cloister, and in every place in the entire monastery besides. No structure in the monastery was left without breaking and burning, except the roofs² of the houses alone; and even of these a great portion was broken and burned. No part of the buildings of the entire monastery was allowed to the monks and brothers, excepting only the dormitory of the monks, and the house of the novices. A stone wall was commenced by William Burk, on this occasion, round the great stone house of the guests, and two days' work was devoted to its erection. Cathal Carrach, son of Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, king of Connacht, was killed³ by the Foreigners on the third day of the building of the stone wall. *The erection of the stone wall, moreover, was interrupted after the killing of Cathal Carrach.* There were *others* also slain along with the king, viz.:—Diarmaid, son of Gillachrist, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg O'Maelruanaidh, and Tomaltach, son of Taichlech O'Dubhda, et alii multi. They subsequently left the monastery; and after they had left it William Burk permitted the sons of O'Briain, and the son of Mac Carthaigh, to depart with their forces. The resolution that Cathal Crobhderg and William Burk adopted,

tween his own army and the forces of Cathal Crobhderg and William de Burgo]; but a body of his own people

being violently driven towards him, he became involved in the crowd, and was killed."

.i. a peppenaiḡ do rḡoeileo po Connachtaiḡ, do tabach a tuarpuail; et do chúaid Uilliam Dupe cona paiḡ maille ri, ocur Cathal cpoibdepeḡ, co Cunga Peicín. Do pala tra rḡél miopḡálda iapiin, ocur ni ferr in tre ḡuine, no an tre rpiarao Dé a noelb ḡuine, tanié rin, .i. ippeo po hinnipeḡ Uilliam Dupe do maḡbato, conach paiḡ a Connachtaiḡ conáir nach panie in reél rin. Ippí comairle do ponpat na hairechta ap ḡcluinrin in rḡeoil rin, amail do netír oen comairle, .i. ḡach oen do maḡbato a ḡonne; ocur ip amlao rin do ponat, .i. ḡach oipecht do maḡbato a panie éuca; ocur ippeo in erbur do peír rḡél a noáineḡ pḡéin .ix. ced uel ampliup. Oo éuala Uilliam Dupe a muinntep do maḡbato, do caspat .h. Conchobair aḡe. Ranie in pabaḡ docum .h. Conchobair, ocur po ḡauiḡ an áit ambói Uilliam. Téio Uilliam don Mumain iar ḡaḡbail upmóir a muintipe. Sénaḡ cleipech Epenn, etip ḡulla ocur ḡoeirdeia, in Át cliaḡ imon Cairḡinál, .i. Iohanner pḡerbitep de Monte Celio. Senaḡ Connacht, loechaib éleiréib, ic áḡ Luain imon ḡcairḡinál cedna, a ḡeinn coeicéirí. Taḡe .h. ḡrain, ri Luíḡne, do éc. Toirp-thealbach mac Ruairí mic Toirp-thealbaiḡ h1 Conchobair do ḡabáil la Cathal ḡpoibdepe, ocur ipriao por ḡaḡ hé, .i. Donnchao .h. Duḡoa, ri .h. nÁmaḡaio, ocur Conchobair ḡot .h. heḡra, ri Luíḡn Connacht, ocur Diarmaio mac Ruairí h1 Conchobair,

¹ *Mercenaries.* peppenaiḡ. Ma-goghegan, the translator of the Annals of Clonmacnois, at the year 1200, renders the word peppenaiḡ (pl. of peppenach) by "souldiers." See note ⁸, p. 196, *supra*.

² *Event.* rḡél. Lit. "story."

³ *The tribes.* na hairechta. The word aipecht (airecht) is generally employed in the Brehon Laws to signify an assembly, or court of law. See the MS. H. 3. 18., Trin. Coll. Dublin, pp. 25 and 57 b. But

it also means a tribe or district; and in this sense it has given name to the barony of Áipecht-1-Conchobair, or Iraghticonnor, in the county of Kerry. The territory, as well as the sept, of Ui-Cathain (or O'Kane), in the county of Londonderry, was also called Áipecht-1-Cathain. See O'Donovan's ed. of the Four Mast., A.D. 1376, note ⁴.

⁴ *His guest.* a ḡonne; i.e. the person quartered on him.

moreover, was to despatch their mercenaries¹ throughout Connacht, to levy their wages; and William Burk, together with all who were with him, and Cathal Crobhderg, went to Cunga-Feichín. After this a miraculous event² happened, and it is not known whether it occurred through a man, or through the spirit of God in the shape of a man, viz.:—it was reported that William Burk had been killed; and there was not a road in Connacht by which this report did not come. The resolution adopted by the tribes³ on hearing this news, was, as if they had taken counsel together, viz.:—each man to kill his guest.⁴ And thus it was done, viz.:—each tribe⁵ killed all that came to them; and the loss, according to the report of their own people, was nine hundred, vel amplius. When William Burk heard that his people had been slain, he plotted against O'Conchobhair;⁶ but timely notice reached O'Conchobhair, and he left the place where William was; and William went to Mumha, after losing the majority of his people. A synod of the clerics of Erinn, both Foreigners and Gaeidhel, in Ath-cliath, with the Cardinal, i.e. Johannes Presbyter de Monte Celio. A synod of Connacht, both laics and clerics, at Ath-Luain, with the same Cardinal, at the end of a fortnight. Tadhg O'Brain, king of Luighne, died. Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, was taken prisoner by Cathal Crobhderg; and they who arrested him were these, viz.:—Donnchadh O'Dubhda, king of Ui-Amhalghaidh, and Conchobhar Got O'hEghra, king of Luighne of Connacht, and Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri

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[1202.]

¹ *Tribe.* *oirpecht.* Another mode of writing the word *oirpecht*. See note ³, last page.

² *Plotted against O'Conchobhair.* The expression *ro cagairt .h.* Conchobair *arce*, literally rendered, would read "O'Conchobhair was whispered by him." The word *cagairt* is the 3rd sg. imperf. pass., and also

the infin. pres. of the verb *cogair*, or *cagair* (*con-gair*), to whisper, or talk together; from the root *gar*; Sanskrit *grī*. See Stokes's *Goidilica*, p. 15, n. 13. It has made its way into the English slang vocabulary, in the form "coggering," vulgarly used to express "whispering," or "plotting."

mac a athar péin, ocur Diarmaid mac Ruairi mic Maḡnura, .i. mac mic deḡbrathar a athar. Moel-pinnein mac Colmain, apḡ ḡenoir toḡarḡe, in pace quieuit. Domnall carrach .h. Doḡartaigh, rí ḡoirrech Arḡa Midhair, do marḡad do ḡuinnḡer dúiḡill ar narḡuin ḡeall nimḡa, ocur tuaiti. Domnall .h. Brolḡán, pḡoír ocur uaral ḡenoir toḡarḡe ar cruḡ, ar ḡeill, ar ḡíne, ar morḡacht, ar ecna, ar apḡ crabad, porḡ maḡnam tribulationem et optíam penitentiam, in quinta Kalentar Mai [quieuit].

[ct. Enáir .iiii. p.; L. xu.; trí bliatna ar ḡá ced ar mile ar in Tígeḡna. Sluaigh la hUilliam Dunc, ocur ḡoill Mhuman ocur Mhíḡe lair, a Connachtaiḡ, condeḡna cairlén aḡ Mílec a Sil nConnachta; ocur ipḡ ionaḡ andeḡnaḡ, iomón tempul mor in ḡaile, cup linaḡ do cḡiaḡ ocur do ḡlochab uime ḡo ḡenduib; ocur po ḡillḡat iarthar Connacht etir ḡill ocur tuaiti. ḡorḡa ḡóir i nḡuinn uile co coitḡenḡ ip in bliatna rí, co nḡḡoír na cleirigh in ḡeol. ip in ḡorḡur. Cluaḡ pḡḡa dḡénuinn ocur Mílec ocur Cluaḡ ḡíḡe Nóir darḡuin do Uilliam Dunc. Conchobair ruaiḡ .h. dḡiaḡ do marḡad la a deḡbrathar péin, .i. Muirḡeḡtach mac Domnall mic Toirḡhealbaiḡ h1 dḡiaḡ. Toirḡhealbach mac Ruairi h1 Conchobair do éluḡ arḡ a ḡeḡḡil, ocur ríḡ do ḡenum do Cathal cḡoibdeḡḡ pḡir, ocur pḡonḡ do ḡabairḡ ḡó. Sluaigh laḡ an nḡíḡoír, .i. la Maolḡep,

¹ *King-chieftain of Ard-Midhair.* In the Annals of Ulster, (Dublin copy, which has the entry at the year 1203), Domhnall Carrach O'Dochartaigh is called rí Tíre Conaill, "king of Tir-Conaill," of which territory Ard-Midhair, or Ardmire, was a sub-district.

² *Tribulationem.* tribulacionim, MS.

³ *Penitentiam.* penitenciam, MS.

⁴ [*Quieuit*]. The Annals of Ulster, in which the death of Domhnall O'Brolcháin is given at the year 1203,

say "ingressus est viam universae carnis."

⁵ *Meiler.* The compiler of the chronicle, following in the footsteps of many Irish etymologists who endeavoured to give an Irish complexion to words and names of which they did not know the origin, writes this name maolḡep, as if it meant "servant man," from maol, *servant*, and pḡ, a *man*. Regarding this predilection on the part of Irish writers, Conell Maoghegan observes, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the

O'Conchobhair, the son of his own father, and Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri, son of Magnus, i.e. the grandson of his father's brother. Maelfinnein, Mac Colmain, a high, choice senior, in pace quievit. Domhnall Carrach O'Dochartaigh, king-chieftain of Ard-Midhair,¹ was slain by Muintir-Buighill, after plundering many churches and territories. Domhnall O'Brolchán, a prior, and an illustrious, choice senior for figure, for sense, for gentleness, for dignity, for wisdom, and for great piety, post magnam tribulationem² et optimam pœnitentiam,³ in quinta kalendas Maii [quievit].⁴

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 15th of the moon; the age of the Lord two hundred and three years, and a thousand. A hosting by William Burk, accompanied by the Foreigners of Mumha and Midhe, into Connacht, when he erected a castle at Mílec, in Sil-Anmchadha; and the place where the castle was erected was round the great church of the place, which was lined round with earth and stones to the pinnacles; and they devastated the West of Connacht, both church and territory. Great famine in all Erin generally in this year, so that the clergy used to eat meat in Lent. Cluain-ferta-Brenuinn, and Mílec, and Cluain-mic-Nois were plundered by William Burk. Conchobhar Ruadh O'Briain was slain by his own brother, i.e. Muirchertach, son of Domhnall, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Briain. Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, escaped from his bonds; and Cathal Crobhderg made peace with him, and gave him land. A hosting by the Justice, i.e. by Meiler,⁵

year 1182—"There are soe many leaves lost or stolen out of the ould Irish booke which I translate, y^t. I doe not know how to handle it; but to satisfie y^r. request, I will translate such places in the booke as I can read; and yet in the mean time I shall intreat you to hould me excused for not nameing the K^s. Deputies and Englishmen therein contained by their right names, for I goe by the

wordes of the ould booke, and not by my owen invention, which [i.e. the nomenclature of the original] is soe ill-favouredly and confusedly handled that mine author could not gett his penn to name the K^s. of England or other foraigne contryes by their proper names, but by such Ir. names as he pleased to devise out of his owen head, although he was a great Latinist and scholler."

ocur la dhaldar de laci ir in Mumain, do ionnabhad William Burke. O do euala William rin do euaib in a conne, ocur po faduib drem da muinte ir in cairlen nempaiti. Do euaib Moeilper ocur dhaldar docum Luimneigh, ocur o rancodap co Luimnech do cuir William teachta ar cenn na rocrade po faduib ir in cairlen. Iarrrin po elodar ocur po faduat in cairlen solam ar porchogra a tighera, ocur ar terce bith, ocur ar egra Connacht. Ro murrat Connachta in cairlen iarrrin. Do faduib William Luimnech. Tucad tri cairlena do, ocur da braitit des uada do mairib a muinte, imo a mac sein, ocur imon ingin. Do fill Moeilper iarrrin a Luimnech. Toirprehealbach mac Ruairi ionnabhad a Connachtaib do Cathal croibderg, ocur a chur ir in Mide, ocur rit do denum rir a cedoir ar imide na nGall, .i. Mairper ocur daldar. Sluaigh la macaib Goidelb ocur la Maoilper mbeo, maroen pe Domnall carrach .h. Moeilperraith, a tir Conaill, do eabach rihe do Domnall carrach; ocur Domnall carrach sein do marbad do denel Conaill don turur rin. Tuam da gualann dpolmachad, ocur Cunga Peidin do delatruachad cen tech cen tempul, ocur cealla Connacht uile dpolmachad achtmao beg. Doire Colum Cille do loicad ota peilie Martain co tippait Adomnain. Diarmaid mac Muircheartaigh mec laclainn, co nGalluib, do teacht ar creid a tir Eogain, curpo arcret Seirin Colum Cille, co rucrat oppa dream do denel Eogain, curpo mair ar Galluib, gurpo marbad Diarmaid mair laclainn tre mairuib na

¹ *Walter.* daldar, MS.

² *The aforesaid castle;* i.e. the castle of Milec, or Meelick, in the barony of Longford, county of Galway, and on the banks of the river Shannon.

³ *Meiler.* moeilper, MS. See note ², p. 228.

⁴ *Three castles.* In Mageoghegan's

translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is stated that "William Burk was banished from Limerick by Meyler, who refused to give him one castle there."

⁵ *Relic-Martin.* The cemetery of St. Martin.

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[1203.]

and by Walter¹ de Laci, into Mumha, to expel William Burk. When William heard this he went to meet them, and he left a number of his people in the aforesaid castle.² Meiler³ and Walter¹ went towards Luimnech; and when they had arrived at Luimnech, William sent messengers for the forces which he had left in the castle. They afterwards escaped and left the castle empty, at the command of their lord, and through scarcity of food, and through fear of the men of Connacht. The Connachtmen levelled the castle after that. William left Luimnech. Three castles⁴ were given to him, and twelve hostages of the nobles of his people were given by him, together with his own son and daughter. Meiler³ afterwards returned from Luimnech. Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri, was banished from Connacht by Cathal Crobhderg, and sent into Midhe; and peace was immediately made with him through the intercession of the Foreigners, viz.:—Meiler and Walter. A hosting by the sons of Goisdelbh and by young Meiler, together with Domhnall Carrach O'Mael-doraidh, to Tir-Conaill, to recover the sovereignty for Domhnall Carrach; and Domhnall Carrach himself was slain by the Cenel-Conaill on this expedition. Tuaim-dhaghualann was emptied, and Cunga-Feichín was rased, so *that it was* without a house or church, and the churches of nearly all Connacht were emptied. Doire-Choluim-Chille was burned, from Relic-Martain⁵ to Tiprait-Adhomnain.⁶ Diarmaid, son of Muirchertach Mac Lachlainn, accompanied by the Foreigners, went on a predatory expedition to Tir-Eoghain; and they plundered Scrin-Choluim-Chille; but a number of the Cenel-Eoghain came up with them, and the Foreigners were defeated, and Diarmaid Mac Lachlainn was slain, through the miracles

⁶ *Tiprait-Adhomnain*; i.e. the well of Adomnan. This entry is given under the year 1204 in the Annals of

Ulster; but by the Four Masters at the year 1203.

períne. Sloiged la mac uga dé laoi go nGallob mīðe lair, a nulloib, cuppo ðícuipret seon na cúipri a hulloib.

¶ Ct. Enair .ii. p.; L. xxii.; ceirpe bliadna ar ðá ced, ar mīle, aoir in Tígerua; ocur in .iiii. bliadna .x. a nóidéou. Cairc a rept ¶ Ct. mīa ip in bliadna ri, ocur minéaire a rampað. Tígeruán mac an abað do éc a sputhair ðpacáin agá ailipri cona mīanchaib. Muirceprtach Teptach, mac Conchobair mīoenmaige, mic Ruairi h1 Conchobair, do mapbað do Diarmaid mac Ruairi ocur do Oeð mac Ruairi, .i. dá deiprátar a athar. Maðm la Domnall mac mēz Carrthaið ocur la Dermuidan for gallob, ubi ceciderunt .c.lx. uiri uel ampliu. In glairpian do mīarbað la Cathal cpoibdepe ocur la Connachtaið, ocur pí na Glairféine, .i. Mant na mulcán .h. Ruairc do ðabáil leó, ocur a ðallat. Den do tabairt éinge ocur é anothur a ðallta ocur a ðeno do at ocur e péin uile, tpepan lánfamanur; ocur a éc arpa harile. Eaðmīlto mac comorba Fíndéin, erpuic Ulat, do ec. Meabail do ðenum do Connachtaið ar mac h1 Ruairc, ocur ar macuib .h. Moelmīathaið, ocur a mapbað. Cat etip uga óz mac uga dé laoi co nGallob na mīðe, ocur Eoan na Cuipri co nGallob Ulat. Eoan na Cúipri do

¹ *The shrine*; i.e. a shrine preserved in the church called from it Serin-Cholum-Chille, "the Shrine of Colum-Cille;" the name of which is still preserved in that of the parish of Ballynascreen, in the barony of Loughinsholin, county of Londonderry, where the remains of an old church still exist. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 282.

² *The 18th*. The MS. incorrectly

reads .xxiii. bliadna .x., for .iiii. bliadna .x.

³ *Of the Nineteen*. .ix. déou, for noidéou; i.e. the Decennovenalian cycle, or cycle of 19.

⁴ *Little Easter*. Low Sunday. The 25th of April was therefore Easter Sunday, and the 2nd of May Low Sunday.

⁵ *Tephtach*; i.e. the Tephian, or Teflian; so called, probably, from

of the shrine.¹ A hosting by the son of Hugo de Laci, with the Foreigners of Midhe, to Ulidia; and they banished John de Curci from Ulidia. A.D.
[1203.]

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 26th of the moon; the age of the Lord two hundred and four years, and a thousand; and the eighteenth² year of the Nineteen.³ Easter on the seventh of the kalends of May in this year, and Little Easter⁴ in summer. Tighernan Mac-an-abaidh died at Sruthair-Bracain, on his pilgrimage with his monks. Muirchertach Tephtach,⁵ son of Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, was slain by Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri, and by Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, his father's two brothers. A victory by Domhnall, son of Mac Carthaigh, and *the men of Des-Mumha*, over the Foreigners, *ubi ceciderunt clx. uiri, vel amplius*.⁶ The Glasfian⁷ were slain by Cathal Crobhderg and the Connachtmen and the king of the Glasfian, i.e. Mant-na-mulchán O'Ruaire, was captured by them, and blinded. A woman⁸ was brought to him whilst he lay suffering from the operation, and shared his company; and he died soon after. Echmhilidh, son of the comarb of Finnen, bishop of Uladh, died. Treachery was practised by the Connachtmen against the son of O'Ruaire and the sons of O'Maelmhiadhaigh, who were slain. A battle between young Hugo, son of Hugo de Laci, with the Foreigners of Midhe, and John de Curci with the Foreigners of Uladh. John de Curci was taken prisoner, [1204.]

having been fostered in Tefia. His death is given by the Four Masters at the year 1203.

⁶ *Amplius*. *amplius*, MS.

⁷ *Glasfian*. This seems to have been the name of some sept of foreign descent. The word *Glasfíne* is explained as signifying "a foreign tribe," by Dr. O'Donovan; who adds that "the son of an Irish girl by an

Albanach, or Scotchman, would be so called." See *Supplement to O'Reilly's Irish Dictionary*, in voce.

⁸ *Woman*. The liberty has been taken of using some licence in the translation of this sentence, as the sense of the original passage, if literally interpreted, would scarcely be fit for publication.

ḡabáil, ocuṛ a lecuṛ arṛ iar na epoppaṛ ḡó uil co hlapuralem. Dá mac Duinnŋleibe do ṡarbaṛ do Uib Echach a meabuil. Sitpeac O Spóitén, arŋcinnech na Congmála, quieuṛ.

[Ct. Enar. iii. p.; l. iii.; u. bliatna ar ḡá ced, ar mile, aoir in Tigerna. Uilliam Dapc, milltiḡeoir Epenn uile duaple ocuṛ do čendur peḡna, moṛtuur epṛ. Ločlann, mac Doṡnall mic Pepḡail h1 Ruapc, do ṡarbaṛ do muinter. Peṛḡabáin. Sic móṛ ocuṛ rnechta ó [Ct. Enar co péil Paṛpaic ip in mbliatna ri. ḡilla Cuiṛṫ. h. Moel-miaḡhaḡ, túṛpech muinterpe hEoluir, do maṛbaṛ do Connachtuib. Longur la hEoan na Cuiṛṫe a h1nnriḡ ḡall, do čornum Ulaṛ pe macaib Uḡa dé laoi, ocuṛ pe ḡalloib na Miḡe; acht chena nīṛ fáṛṛ taṛḡa don longar rin acht in tíṛ do ṡilleṛ ocuṛ taṛcuin; ocuṛ imṫecht dóib iaprin ḡan neṛṫ do ḡabáil. Do pone Eoan a čopaḡ ocuṛ a ṡuinnṫeṛur pe .h. Neill ocuṛ pe Cenel Eoḡan.

[Ct. Enar. pop. ḡomnach, ocuṛ ochṫmaḡ .x. ruiṛpe.; u. bliatna ar ḡá ced, ar mile, ar in Tigerna. Ab 1ncarnatione Domini noṛṫri Iheṛu Cuiṛṫi pecundum Dioniriūm, m.cc.ii.; pecundum autem Deṛam, m.c.xcix.; ab 1ncarnatione pecundum Ebpeor, m.cccc.lx.; ab initio mundi pecundum Ebpeor ū.cccc.x.; ab initio mundi pecundum .lxx. 1nterppreṫeṫ, ū.dc.lui. Muirḡeṛr .h. hEnna, arṫeṛpuṫ Muman, ocuṛ léḡaṛ comarba pṫaṛi rri pe ṫoṫa, quieuṛ. Murchaṛ .h. hOeḡa, epṫuc Copeaḡe, quieuṛ. Domnall mac ṡṡéḡ Capṫhaḡ,

¹ *Crossed.* The expression iar na epoppaṛ ḡó uil co hlapuralem has been translated "having been prohibited from going to Jerusalem" by Dr. O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1204, note "). But as the name of John de Curci does not appear in any of the Irish Annals after the

year 1205, the interpretation above given seems to be the correct one.

² *O'Sroithen.* The name is written O'Sruithen in the Ann. Four Mast., which have his death at the year 1204, and in the Annals of Ulster, in which the obit is entered under 1205.

and released after having been crossed¹ to go to Jerusalem. Two sons of Donnsléibhe were slain by the Uí-Echach, in treachery. Sitric O'Sroithen,² airchinnech of the Congbhail,³ quievit. A.D.
[1204.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 7th of the moon; the age of the Lord two hundred and five years, and a thousand. William Burk, destroyer of all Erin, of nobility and chieftainship, mortuus est. Lochlainn, son of Domhnall, son of Ferghal O'Ruairc, was slain by Muintir-Pheodhacháin. Great frost and snow from the kalends of January to the festival of Patrick in this year. Gillachrist O'Maelmhiadhaigh, chieftain of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by the Connachtmen. A fleet *was brought* by John de Curci from Innsi-Gall, to contest Uladh with the sons of Hugo de Laci and the Foreigners of Midhe. No good resulted from this expedition, however; but the country was destroyed and plundered; and they⁴ afterwards departed without obtaining power. John made⁵ his covenant and amity with O'Neill and the Cenel-Eoghain. [1205.]

The kalends of January on Sunday, the 18th of the moon; the age of the Lord two hundred and six years, and a thousand. Ab Incarnatione Domini nostri Jesu Christi, secundum Dionysium, m.cc.vi; secundum autem Bedam, m.c.xcix: ab Incarnatione⁶ secundum Ebræos, m.cccc.lix; ab initio⁷ mundi secundum Ebræos, v.cccc.x.; ab initio mundi secundum lxx. Interpretes, v.dc.luii. Muirghes O'hEnna, archbishop of Mumha, and legate of the comarb of Peter during a long time, quievit. Murchadh O'hAedha, bishop of Corcach, quievit. Domhnall, son [1206.]

¹ Of the *Congbhail*. na Cong-
thála, MS.; but na Congbála in
Ann. Ult. and the Four Mast. At
the year 1196, *supra*, the name of
Faughan-vale, in the co. of London-
derry, is written na hua Congbála,
which is corrupt. The place here

referred to is Conwal, in the barony
of Kilmacrenan, county of Donegal.

⁴ *They*; i.e. the fleet.

⁵ *Made*. do po ē, for do none,
MS.

⁶ *Incarnatione*. ἀναρπασιῶε, MS.

⁷ *Initio*. ινιcio, MS.

ri Dermúman, morpuur ept. Anóilep mág Finnóairp morpuur ept. Donat .h. Decóa, eppuc .h. nCmalgaid, quieuit. Maolpetair .h. Calmán, comarba Cainnié, tuir crabaó ocur einiú éuaircept Epenh, in pace quieuit. Díe mór ar óaoimib ocur ar inniúib ip in mbliadain ri. Comarba Patraic do óul co tech ri Saepan do érochrao éeall Epenh, ocur do éorpaoid ar éalloib.

Íct. Enair pop Luán, m.p.; L. xx.; reáct mbliadna ar óa ced, ar mile, air in Tígerua. Tomaltaé na cairpge, mac Conóóair, mic Diarmada, mic Tairé h1 Maoilpuanaíó, pí muíge Luirg, morpuur ept. Ruaróri .h. Gáópa, pí íleibé Luíá, morpuur ept. Cathal, mac Diarmada, mic Tairé h1 Maoilpuanaíó, do éabáil píge muiúge Luirg ip in bliadain ri. Creáé la hEicneachán .h. nDoíhnaill a bpeapáib Manach; ocur pucpat pip Manac porpa lin buó aóóle ináit péin, ocur po marbad .h. Doíhnaill, pí éipe Conaill, ann, tuir engnuma, ocur einiú, ocur calmatair tuaircept Epenh go rin; ocur do éuit ann oream dá óeé óaoimib buóéin malle ppi, .i. an gilla puaóac mac Ceallaiú h1 óaoigill, Maé-éamhain mac Doíhnaill muióic h1 Concoóair, Donnchaó Conallaé mac Conóóair Moenmuíóe h1 Concoóair, et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles cum eis occipi punt. Mac méé Maééamhain, ocur pip Manach, ocur Airéialla uictorep puepunt. Amháil .h. Pepsail, pí éuirpeacé muinntipe hCnégale, quieuit. Cairlén Acá an upéair do éabáil do baloar de Lací ocur dá épaéair, .i. do Uíá de Lací.

¹ *Ui-Amhalghadha*. By the title "bishop of *Ui-Amhalghadha*" is meant "bishop of Killala."

² *Comarb of Cainnech*. He was probably abbot of Drumachose, in the barony of Keenaght, co. of Londonderry, founded by St. Cainnech, or Canice.

³ *Of the Rock*; i.e. of the Rock of

Loch-Cé, or Mac Dermot's Rock, the principal residence of Mac Dermot, chieftain of Moylurg. See page 167, *supra*.

⁴ *Them*; i.e. the forces of Eignechnán O'Domhnaill.

⁵ *Chieftains*. dá óeag óaoimib (da dheagh dhaoimib); lit. "of his good men."

of Mac Carthaigh, king of Des-Mumha, mortuus est. Andiles Mac Finnbhairr mortuus est. Donat Ua Beedha, bishop of Ui-Amhalghadha,¹ quievit. Maelpetair O'Cal-máin, comarb of Cainnech,² pillar of the piety and honour of the North of Erin, in pace quievit. A great destruction of men and cattle in this year. The comarb of Patrick went to the house of the king of the Saxons, on behalf of the churches of Erin, and to complain of the Foreigners.

A.D.

[1206.]

The kalends of January on Monday, the 3rd feria, the 20th of the moon; the age of the Lord two hundred and seven years, and a thousand. Tomaltach of the Rock,³ son of Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg O'Maelruanaidh, king of Magh-Luirg, mortuus est. Ruaidhri O'Gadhra, king of Sliabh-Lugha, mortuus est. Cathal, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg O'Maelruanaidh, assumed the sovereignty of Magh-Luirg in this year. A depredation was committed by Eignechán O'Domhnail in Feara-Manach; but the Feara-Manach, in greater force than they were, overtook them,⁴ and O'Domhnail, king of Tír-Conaill, till then the tower of valour, and honour, and strength of the North of Erin, was slain there; and a number of his own chieftains⁵ fell along with him, viz.: the Gilla-riabhach,⁶ son of Ceallach O'Baighill; Mathghamhain, son of Domhnall Midhech⁷ O'Conchobhair; Donnchadh Conallach, son of Conchobhar Maenmhaighe O'Conchobhair; et alii⁸ multi nobiles et ignobiles⁹ cum eis occisi¹⁰ sunt. The son of Mac Mathghamhna and the Feara-Manach, and the Airghialla, victores fuerunt. Amhlaibh O'Ferghail, king-chieftain of Muintir-Anghaile, quievit. The castle of Ath-an-urchair was captured by Walter de Laci and his brother, i.e. Hugo de Laci.

[1207.]

⁶ *The Gilla-riabhach*; i.e. "the brown fellow."

⁷ *Domhnall Midhech*; or Daniel the Meathian; so called, apparently, from having been fostered in Meath.

⁸ *Alii*. αἱ, MS.

⁹ *Ignobiles*. ἰγνობίλοι (ignobilis), MS.

¹⁰ *Occisi*. occıııı (occissi), MS.

[Ct. Enair for mairt, l. x. Ochtr mbliadna ar da ceo ar mile air in Tigerna. Cathal mac Diarmada mic Taidg h1 Maoilruanair, pi muighe Luirc, do gabáil la Cathal Croibdeairc, dar raruighe na neppuc do batar a plánoigheacht eorpa, .i. Aroghal .h. Conchohair, ocur Muireadhac .h. Dubthairg, ocur Clement .h. Smaothairg. Ruairluac do a cinn feallair tré plánoighecht na neppuc rin, gan gíall gan eoirpe. Dul dó ar in tír amaé iarrin, ocur creac mór do dénaí dhó, ocur a breit leir co ránic loch mic Néin. Toigheacht dó doiríoir a cinn feachtmuine ar creit a tír nOiliolla, ocur a breit lair ir in gCoirpplaib, ocur tar Coirpplaib a maí Luirc. Socraide mór do breit fair annin, .i. Diarmada, mac Maígnur, mic Toirpdealbhaig h1 Conchohair, ocur Maígnur, mac Muireairtaig, mic Toirpdealbhaig h1 Conchohair, ocur Cormac mac Tomaltaig na caircei, ocur Muireadhach mac Tomaltaig na caircei, ocur Donnrléibe mac Ruairí h1 Gáir, pi pleibe Luíga, ocur Plaitberpac .h. Plannacán, tuirpac cloinne Caíal, ocur gilla na nech .h. Mannaícin, pi .h. mbrúin na sinna. O doconnadar na reppenaig breirpneá int rocrade po mór ar mbreit forpa, ó rancodar dar leic nDaímaíge anonn po éiríet. Or nach raíbe, imorro, acht a muinnter péin a bparpac mic Diarmada, po lingeo fair ocur po marbad a mac, .i. Muirghe, ocur po marbair daoine eli da muinntir, ocur po gabao é péin pa deóig. Iar roeileo na rocrade moire rin irí comairle do ponpat clann Tomaltaig na cairce mac Diarmada do gallao. Ro gallao, imorro, aca hé, ocur po maímaíghed a muinntir. Coíac mór etir gallaib Epenn ir in mbliadain ri, .i. etir macuib Uíga do laci, ocur Moilper, ocur Seppraí Máirí.

¹ *Distict.* tír, lit. country, = Lat. terra.

² *Tomaltach of the Rock*; i.e. Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, or Mac Dermot. See note ², page 236. This entry is

given by the Four Masters, but rather imperfectly, under the year 1207.

³ *Gilla-na-nech*; lit. "the boy (gillie) of the horses."

⁴ *Mercenaries.* réppenaig. This

A.D.

[1208.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday, the 10th of the moon; the age of the Lord two hundred and eight years, and a thousand. Cathal, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg O'Maelruanaidh, king of Magh-Luirg, was taken prisoner by Cathal Crobhderg, in violation of the bishops who were guarantees between them, viz.:—Ardghal O'Conchobhair, and Muireadhach O'Dubhthaigh, and Clement O'Sniadhaigh. He was released after some time, through the guarantee of those bishops, without pledge or hostage. He departed out of the district¹ afterwards, and took a great prey, which he carried with him until he reached Loch-mic-Nén. At the end of a week he came again on a predatory expedition to Tir-Oiliolla, and he carried the prey into the Corr-sliabh, and over Corr-sliabh into Magh-Luirg. A great force overtook him there, viz.:—Diarmaid, son of Maghnus, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair; and Maghnus, son of Muirchertach, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair; and Cormac, son of Tomaltach of the Rock;² and Muiredhach, son of Tomaltach of the Rock;² and Donnsluibhe, son of Ruaidhri O'Gadhra, king of Sliabh-Lugha; and Flaithbheartach O'Flannacain, chief of Clann-Cathail; and Gilla-na-nech³ O'Mannachain, king of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna. When the Breifnian mercenaries⁴ perceived that they had been overtaken by this immense force, as soon as they had passed over Lec-Damhaighe they fled. When only his own people, therefore, were with Mac Diarmada, he was rushed upon, and his son, i.e. Muirghes, was slain; and other men of his people were slain, and he himself was ultimately captured. After the dispersion of this great force the counsel which the sons of Tomaltach of the Rock² adopted was to blind Mac Diarmada. He was blinded by them, truly, and his people were routed. A great war between the Foreigners of Erin this year, i.e. between the sons of Hugo de Laci, and Meyler, and Geoffroi Mareis. A great predatory

word properly means hirelings, or mercenaries; but in some cases it is | used to signify "archers." See note⁸, p. 196, and note¹, p. 226, *supra*.

Cpeač řluaižeð mór la hOeð .h. Néill a nínir eoğan ;
ocur puc .h. Doñnall, .i. Doñnall mór porpa, co tucað
maðm etopra in po mapbað ár óaipeñíðe doeinu ar
ğach leč ; ual in po pağbað Doñnall mac Mupchaid,
co nár aðbal ðeoğanchaid maille řpur, ocur řerğal
.h. bóigill, ocur Copmac .h. Doñnall, ocur Daðio
O Dočartaiğ, ocur ðream do ñaitib čenel Conaill
maille řiu. Cač tucpa mic Rağnaill ñic Soñaple
por řeraið Sciað, du in po mapbað ár óaipeñíðe.

[Ct. Enár por Cedaoin, L. xxi. Naoi mbliaðna ap
ðá ced ap mile air in Tigeřna. Rí Saçpan do čoiğečt
a neřnn co loingerr naðbal laiř. Ğilla Cypř .h.
Cepnaiğ, comapba Condere, in bona penitencia queuit.
Dauid, erpuc Loča Ğarman, do mapbað ðu řoelán na
nÓeiriř Muman. Cač etip Conallaið ocur eoğañčaið,
ubi inperfecti řunt multi de utroque exercitu. řinğin,
mac Diapmað, mic Copmaič ñeğ Capřthaiğ, ři ðep
Muman, inperfectur erp a řuiř. Ualğapc .h. Ruairc
do aðriğhað, ocur Ařp mac Doñnall mic řerğal h1
Ruairc do řiğað na ionað.

[Ct. Enair por ðapdaoin ; L. ii. ; x. mbliaðna ap ðá
ced ap mile air in Tigeřna. Ařp mac Doñnall mic
řerğal 1 Ruairc, ři ðpeiriřne, do mapbað tpa
ñeaðuil la Copmac mac Ařp h1 Maolřečlann.
Céle .h. Dubthaiğ, erpuc Moiğe heó, queuit. řlač-
ðepač .h. řloinn, comapba Dačonna Epřa mic neřpc,
in Cypřo queuit.

Iohanneř mac mic na řeperiř, ři Saçpan, do čeačt

¹ *Multitude.* ár ; lit. "slaughter,"
or "havoc."

² *In which fell.* ual in po pağ-
bað ; lit. "where was (or were)
left." The word ual is negligently
written for baił, "a place," which
is the root of baile, or "bally," a
word entering into the composition
of many typographical names in
Ireland.

³ *Came.* This is an error. The
second visit of King John to Ireland
is correctly entered under the next
year. The Four Masters have the
record at the year 1209.

⁴ *Comarb of Condere ;* i.e. bishop
of Condere, or Connor.

⁵ *Loch-Garman.* This is the Irish
name of Wexford, which never was
a bishop's see. Probably David was

hosting by Aedh O'Neill into Inis-Eoghain, and O'Domhnaill, i.e. Domhnall Mór, overtook them, when a battle was fought between them, in which a countless multitude¹ of people were slain on either side; in which fell² Domhnall, son of Murchadh, with an enormous slaughter of the *Cenel-Eoghain* along with him, and Ferghal O'Baighill, and Cormac O'Domhnaill, and David O'Dochartaigh, and a number of the chieftains of *Cenel-Conaill* along with them. A battle was gained by the son of Ragnall, son of Somhairle, over the men of Sciadh, in which a countless multitude were slain.

A.D.
[1208.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday, the 21st of the moon; the age of the Lord nine years, and two hundred, and a thousand. The king of the Saxons came³ to Erinn, accompanied by an immense fleet. Gillachrist O'Cernaigh, comarb of Condere,⁴ in bona pœnitentia quievit. David, bishop of Loch-Garman,⁵ was killed by O'Faelan of the Deisi-Mumhan. A battle between the *Cenel-Conaill* and the *Cenel-Eoghain*, ubi interfecti sunt multi de utroque exercitu.⁶ Finghin, son of Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh, king of Des-Mumha, interfectus est a suis.⁷ Ualgharg O'Ruairc was dethroned, and Art, son of Domhnall, son of Ferghal O'Ruairc, was made king in his place.

[1209.]

The kalends of January on Thursday,⁸ the 2nd of the moon; the age of the Lord ten years, and two hundred, and a thousand. Art, son of Domhnall, son of Ferghal O'Ruairc, king of Breifne, was slain through treachery by Cormac, son of Art O'Maelsechlainn. Céle O'Dubhthaigh, bishop of Magh-hEó, quievit. Flaithbheartach O'Floinn, comarb of Dachonna of Es-mic-Eire, in Christo quievit.

[1210.]

Johannes, grandson of the Empress,⁹ king of the Saxons,

bishop of Ferns. His name is not mentioned by the Four Masters.

⁶ *Exercitu.* exēccitu, for exēccitū, MS.

⁷ *A suis.* áppair, MS.

⁸ *Thursday.* The feríe for the years

1209 and 1210 should be Thursday and Friday, respectively; the Dominical Letter for 1209 being D, and for 1210 C.

⁹ *Of the Empress.* na pēpēiri, MS. Better na hímpepēiri, as under the year 1189, *supra*.

co hEpin, coβλαῖ mór, ip in mbliadain ri. Iar
torrachtain dó ro íógair rloigseó mór por feraiḃ
Erenni i nUlltaib, do gabail Uga dé laoi, nó da díchup a
hEpin, ocur do gabail cáirce ferfura. Ro íáguib Uga
Epin, ocur in lucht ro bádar ac coiméó na cairce ro
íágaibret hí, ocur tancodair dinnroigseó in pí; ocur do
cuir in pí doeine dá mhuinntir féin innti. Do éuir
iarpin coβlaῖ da mhuinntir a Manainn, gur aireret,
ocur ro mairḃrat á daine.

Cathal croibḃere .h. Conchoḃair, pí Connaḃt, ocur
Connaḃta ar an rluaiḃeó rin. Ar torrachtain dóib
atuaib adubairt pí Saxan re pí Connaḃt dul a gcinn
ḃoeictire dá innroigseó. Adubairtrium co rachad, ocur
gombepaḃ a mac lair, .i. Oeoh mac Cathail croibḃere;
ocur ní he in pí do boi as á iarpad. Tabair, ar an pí,
no co bpaḃa cairt ar trian Connaḃt. O panic .h.
Conchoḃair ina ionaḃ féin, ipí comairle do roine féin
ocur a ben ocur a mhuinntir, gan an mac do bpeḃ a
gcenn an pí, ger bí rin comairle ba meirra. Acḃ
ḃena, ó panic .h. Conchoḃair doḃum pí Saxan, ocur naḃ
ruc a mac leir, ro gabad le pí Saxan Diarmad mac
Conchoḃair mic Diarmada, pí muiḃe Luirḃ, ocur
Conchobar .h. heḃra, pí Luirḃne Connacht, ocur Fint .h.
Carmacan, fer ḡráda dU Conchoḃair, ocur Toirbepo
mac Gall ḡoeidil, peactaire do peactairib hI Con-
choḃair. Do éuaib pí Saxan cairir iarpin, ocur ruc
lair na maḃti rin a Saxanaib. Ro íágaib cenḃur
Erenni as an nḡaill erpuc, ocur adubairt rriur trí

¹ *The Carraig*; i.e. Carrick-Fergus (‘‘the rock of Fergus’’), now Carrick-fergus.

² *Who requested this.* do bó as á iarpad; lit. ‘‘who was asking him.’’

³ *For.* ar; lit. ‘‘on.’’

⁴ *Adopted.* do roine; lit. ‘‘made.’’

⁵ *Son of a Gall-Gaeidhel*; i.e. ‘‘son of a foreign Gaeidhel.’’ The Four Mast.

(1209) say mac ri Gall ḡaeidheal, ‘‘son of the king of Gall-Gaeidhel;’’ but in the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (1208) he is called ‘‘Mac Gall-goyle.’’ Of the people called Gall-Gaeidhel Roderick O’Flaherty writes as follows:— ‘‘Gall-gaidelios vero existimo Gaidelios insulas Britanniae adjacentes tum incolentes. Nam Donaldum filium Tha-

came to Erinn, with a great fleet, in this year. After arriving he commanded a great hosting of the men of Erinn to Ulidia, to apprehend Hugo de Laci, or to expel him from Erinn, and to capture Carraic-Fergus. Hugo left Erinn, and the persons who were defending the Carraic¹ abandoned it, and came to the king; and the king put men of his own company into it. He afterwards sent a fleet of his people to Manainn, and they plundered it, and killed its people.

Cathal Crobhderg O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, and the Connachtmen *were* on this hosting. On their return from the north the king of the Saxons told the king of Connacht to come to meet him at the end of a fortnight. He promised that he would, and that he would bring his son with him, i.e. Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg; (and it was not the king who requested this).² "Bring *him*," said the king, "that he may receive a charter for³ the third part of Connacht." When O'Conchobhair arrived at his own place, the counsel which he, and his wife, and his people adopted⁴ was, not to take the son to the king, although this was the worst counsel. However, when O'Conchobhair went to the king of the Saxons, and did not take his son with him, Diarmaid, son of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, and Conchobhar O'hEghra, king of Luighne of Connacht, and Find O'Carman, a man of trust to O'Conchobhair, and Toirberd, son of a Gall-Gaeidhel,⁵ one of O'Conchobhair's stewards, were apprehended by the king of the Saxons. The king of the Saxons went across afterwards, and took these chieftains with him to Saxon-land. He left the government of Erinn with the Foreign Bishop,⁶ and ordered

A.D.
[1210.]

dæi O Brian, quem Anno Christi 1075 Manniæ, ac Insularum procures regni sui Protectorem acceperunt, Inse-gall, et Gallgædelu regem Hibernicè dictum reperio. Hebrides vero sunt, quas nostri Inse-gall dixerunt." *Ogygia*,

p. 360. But see Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 306, note ⁱ, and p. 390, note ^b.

⁶ *The Foreign Bishop*; i.e. John de Gray, bishop of Norwich. See Gilbert's *Viceroy of Ireland*; Dublin, 1865; p. 76.

cairlén do dhénam a Connachtaib. Ro ordúig an Dail
 erpuic rluaisgeob dinnroigeo Connacht, .i. ré fein ocup
 rochraoi na mÍde ocup laigén, co háit luain, condeirnaob
 thriocet tar áit luain lair, ocup cairlén a nionao
 cairlén 1 Conchoibair.

Պոննիա՛ Վարքիւն .հ. Երանոն զոհ ընթացի, օգն
 Տարբարձ Մարիւն զոհ ընթացի զալլաւ Մանան,
 օգն Օհ՝ մաք Բարձրի 1 Երեւոյն օգն մաք հի
 Քաղաքաւոր մար օրն քրիստոս, 1 Երեւոյն զո
 Երանոն զալլաւ, օգն զոնքաւ քրիստոս մար օրն
 զոհ զալլաւ 1 Երեւոյն, օգն զոնքաւ քրիստոս
 մար օրն; օգն զոնքաւ քրիստոս, զո քրիստոս
 ահա եւ, 1 Երեւոյն, օգն Երեւոյն զոնքաւ
 զոնքաւ քրիստոս, .հ. Երեւոյն օգն Պոննիա՛
 Վարքիւն օգն Տարբարձ Մարիւն. Իրի քրիստոս
 .հ. քրիստոս զոնքաւ քրիստոս զոնքաւ քրիստոս
 զալլաւ քրիստոս, օգն քրիստոս զոնքաւ քրիստոս
 1. Երեւոյն օգն զալլաւ քրիստոս. Պոննիա՛
 Վարքիւն օգն զալլաւ քրիստոս. Պոննիա՛
 Վարքիւն օգն զալլաւ քրիստոս, .հ. Երեւոյն
 քրիստոս, օգն մաք զալլաւ քրիստոս զալլաւ,
 զոնքաւ 1 Երեւոյն զալլաւ քրիստոս.

Κτ. Ἐναιρ [pop φαῖαρν], λ. αιν.; ἐν βλασαιν δέσ
αρ δά σεν ἀρ mile αἰρ in Τίγερνα. Τοιρρδελδᾶς mac
Ruairḡr do ḡenum cpeḡi α μαḡ Luirc, co puc ip in
Seḡuir hḡ docum Διαρματα, .i. α βραθηαρ; ocuy do
len Oeḡ mᾶc Cathail hḡ condechard ip in tuaircept
αρ α ṡeicheo. h. Doḡailén, eypuc Cenannra, quieuit.
ḡalo mac Manḡáin, aipḡ ecnaḡ Epenn uile, occipuy
epḡ. Ricopḡ de Tuuio do marbad do éloic 1 nḡḡ

him to erect three castles in Connacht. The Foreign Bishop¹ commanded a hosting towards Connacht, viz.:—himself and the forces of Midhe and Laighen, as far as Ath-Luain, when a bridge was constructed by him across Ath-Luain, and a castle instead of O'Conchobhair's castle. A.D.
[1210.]

Donnchadh Cairbrech O'Briain, with his army, and Geoffroi Mareis, with his army of the Foreigners of Mumha, and Aedh, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, and the son of O'Flaithbhertaigh along with them, *proceeded* into Connacht, until they reached Tuaim-da-ghualann, and committed great depredations from thence to Loch-nairne, in Ciarraighe, where they committed great depredations; and they were a fortnight, or nearly twenty nights, in Ciarraighe, and the Connachtmen before them. They made peace afterwards, i.e. O'Conchobhair, and Donnchadh Cairbrech, and Geoffroi Mareis. The conditions were,² i.e. that they³ should be allowed a passage to Ath-Luain, to meet the Foreign Bishop,¹ and should make peace between O'Conchobhair and the Foreign Bishop. They made peace between them; and the conditions were that Toirdhelbhach, son of Cathal Crobhderg, and the son of another noble, should be delivered⁴ into the hand of the Foreign Bishop.

The kalends of January [on Saturday], the 13th of the moon; the age of the Lord eleven years, and two hundred, and a thousand. Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri,⁵ took a prey in Magh-Luirg, and carried it into the Seghais, to Diarmaid, i.e. his brother; and Aedh, son of Cathal, pursued him until he (*Toirdhelbhach*) went into the North, to escape from him. O'Dobhailen, bishop of Cennannus, quievit. Galo Mac Manchain, chief sage of all Erin, occisus est.⁶ Richard de Tuit was killed by a stone⁷ [1211.]

⁷ *By a stone.* The Four Masters, who record the accident under the year 1210, state that the stones of the

castle of Athlone fell on Richard Tuit, and killed him on the spot, together with his priest and some of his people.

Luáin. D'raigeo Connacht do toigeoet i nEirinn, .i. Diarmada mac Conchobar mhic Diarmada, pí Muirge Luirg, ocus Conchobar .h. hEgpa, pí Luighn, ocus Fint .h. Carmacán, ocus Toirbert mac Gall gaoitheil. Aipechtae mac Duinnéathais occirur ept. Tomar mac Uchtraig, co macuib Raínuill mhic Somairlié, do toigiecht co Doiri Colum Cille co pecht longa reachtmórat, ocus in baile do milled doib co móp. .h. Doínnall ocus iatpéin do dul apoen a nliur Eogain, ocus an tír do mílleo co huilié.

[Ct. Enair pop domnae; da bliadain deo ap da ceo, ap mile, ap in Tigerna. Sluaigeo la Connaeta tpe togarim in gall erpuic ocus Gillebert mic Goidelb, co hEpp Ruao, condernat cairplen Chail urce leo. Sluaigeo el la Galluib Eirinn ocus la an ngall erpuic ceona, do gabail tuaircirt Eirinn, condernat cairplen Cluana hEoir; ocus tucrat pír Manaé ocus mac meo Maéghanna ap móp porra don leio atuaro do cluain Eoir. Maíom móp ap Eoan de Shpéi, .i. iúroir na hEirinn, la mac Airt h1 Maolpreclainn, cup páguib a innliur uile ann. Imar .h. Ppéail, dua muintipe hCngaile, occirur ept a ppatrie ruo. Gillaipit mac Diarmada do mharbad la Murchao caprae .h. bPpéail. Creae do denam don gilla fiaclaé .h. bóigill, ocus do dpeim do čenel Conall, pop Cenel Eogain, ocus iao ap comairce h1 Taircept. Ruc O Taircept porra, ocus pparao deabaro ppiú. Marbatar, umoppo, in gilla fiaclaé O Taircept, .i. pí toirpeč cloinni Sneriošile ocus

¹ *The hostages of Connacht.* Who had been taken to England by King John in the preceding year.

² *Occisus.* occirur, MS.

³ *Foreign Bishop;* i.e. John de Grey, Lord Justice of Ireland.

⁴ *Son of Art.* His name was Cormac O'Maelsechlainn, or O'Melachlin. Under the next year this

Cormac is stated to have obtained another victory over the Foreigners.

⁵ *The Gilla-fiaclach.* This sobriquet signifies "the fellow of the teeth."

⁶ *A battle.* The word deabaro, translated "battle" here and elsewhere, although used in this sense generally by the Irish annalists,

in Ath-Luain. The hostages of Connacht¹ arrived in Erin, viz.:—Diarmaid, son of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, and Conchobhar O'hEghra, king of Luighne, and Find O'Carmacan, and Toirbherd son of a Gall-Gaeidhel. Airechtach Mac Duinncathaigh occisus² est. Thomas Mac Uchtraigh and the sons of Ragnall, son of Somhairle, came to Doire-Choluim-Chille with seventy-seven ships, and the town was greatly injured by them. O'Domhnaill and they went together to Inis Eoghain, and they completely destroyed the country.

A.D.
[1211.]

The kalends of January on Sunday; the age of the Lord twelve years, and two hundred, and a thousand. A hosting by the Connachtmen, at the command of the Foreign Bishop³ and Gillibert Mac Goisdelbh, to Es-Ruaidh, when the castle of Cael-uisce was erected by them. Another hosting by the Foreigners of Erin and the same Foreign Bishop, to take possession of the North of Erin, when they erected the castle of Cluain-Eois; and the Feara-Manach, and the son of Mac Mathghamhna, inflicted a great slaughter on them on the northern side of Cluain-Eois. A great victory was gained over John de Grey, i.e. the Justice of Erin, by the son of Art⁴ O'Maelsechlainn, in which he lost all his treasure. Imhar O'Ferghail, dux of Muintir-Anghaile, occisus est a fratre suo. Gillachrist Mac Diarmada was slain by Murchadh Carrach O'Ferghail. A depredation was committed by the Gilla-fiaclach⁵ O'Baighill and a party of the Cenel-Conaill, on the Cenel-Eoghain, who were under the guarantee of O'Tairchert. O'Tairchert overtook them, and fought a battle⁶ against them. The Gilla-riabhach⁷ O'Tairchert, i.e. the king-chieftain of

[1212.]

originally meant "disceptatio," as appears from the *Book of Armagh*, in which (fol. 178, a. 2) the verb, in the form *nu debthi[tis]*, is glossed

"disceptabant." See Stokes's *Irish Glosses*, p. 166.

⁷ The *Gilla-riabhach*; i.e. "the swarthy fellow."

cloinne Píngin, i.e. cornum αἰνῶν. Ὁρῦμ ᾗσιν cona templuib do loícaḁ do Cenel Eogain, can ceat ṽlla Neill. Pírgal .h. Caḁain, .i. Pí Ciannaḁta, ocur per na Craoíḁe, do ḁarbaḁ do ḁallaḁ. ṽomnall O ṽáinḁin do marbaḁ do mac ḁéḁ laḁlainn a ndorur peclera Colum Cille.

Íct. Enar for Mart, l. u. Trí bliatna deḁ ar ḁa ceo, ar mile, ar in Tíḁerna. Cairlén Cluana Eoir do milleo la .h. Neill. Gíllibeḁt mac Góirdeib do marbaḁ a cairplen Coeil urce, ocur in cairplen pein do loícaḁ. ṽonnchaḁ .h. Eioin do ḁallaḁ la hOeoh mac Cathal croiḁoepc. Maḁm Coille na ḁerann la Cormac mac Airt h1 Maolreḁloinn for ḁallaḁ, ḁu a tophair rocharḁe ḁóḁ do ḁallaḁ imó Peirpír Meḁráḁ, ocur imó Uaḁar ṽunél. ṽomnall mac ṽomnaill ḁrecais h1 Maolreḁlainn do marbaḁ do ḁallaḁ. Tomaḁ mac Uchḁraíḁ ocur Ruairḁi mac Raḁnaill do arcuin ṽoipe Colum Cille, ocur do ḁreḁ íéo muinntipe ṽoipe ocur tuaircept Eḁenn ḁó[ib] arḁéna, do lár tempaḁ moir in peclera amaḁ. .h. Caḁan ocur pír na Craoíḁ do ḁecht co ṽoipe do ḁabáil tíḁe ar macaḁ ḁéḁ laḁlainn, ḁu ro ḁarḁraḁ ceallóir ḁóḁ pecléra ṽoipe etopra. ṽo poine ṽia ocur Colum Cille, tra, mḁrbuil ḁóḁ annpín, .i. peap tinóil in toiceḁuil pín, Maḁḁamain maḁ Aíḁne, do marbaḁ é a noinech Colum Cille a ndorur ḁuib pecléra Colum Cille pein. Cairlén Cula paḁain do ḁenum do Tomaḁp

¹ *Without licence.* An idiomatic mode of expression signifying "in despite of."

² *Reclis-Choluim-Chille*; i.e. the Reclis (or abbey-church) of Colum-Cille, at Derry.

³ *Coill-na-gerann*; i.e. "the wood of the [great] trees;" now Kilmore, or the great wood, in the parish of Killoughy, barony of Ballyboy, King's county. This victory is perhaps a

repetition of the victory recorded under the last year, as having been gained over the Foreigners by (Cormac) the son of Art O'Maelsechlainn.

⁴ *Perris Messat.* The Four Masters call him Píarnas Masan, or Piers Mason; but in Mageoghagan's version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise the name is written "Ferrus Mersey." He is called "Petrus Meset, Baro Delvinii," in Grace's Annals.

Clann-Sneidhghile and Clann-Finghin, was slain, moreover, defending his honour. Druim-chaein, with its churches, was burned by the Cenel-Eoghain, without licence¹ from O'Neill. Ferghal O'Cathain, i.e. king of Cianachta and Feara-na-Craeibhe, was killed by the Foreigners. Domhnall O'Daimhin was slain by the son of Mac Lachlainn in the doorway of Recles-Choluim-Chille.² A.D.
[1212.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday, the 5th of the moon; the age of the Lord thirteen years, and two hundred, and a thousand. The castle of Cluain-Eois was destroyed by O'Neill. Gillibert Mac Goisdelbh was killed in the castle of Cael-uisce, and the castle itself was burned. Donnchadh O'hEidhin was blinded by Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg. The victory of Coill-na-gerann³ was gained by Cormac, son of Art O'Maelsechlainn, over the Foreigners, in which a great multitude of the Foreigners were slain, along with Perris Messat⁴ and Walter Dunel. Domhnall, son of Domhnall Bregach⁵ O'Maelsechlainn, was slain by the Foreigners. Thomas Mac Uchtraigh and Ruaidhri Mac Raghnaill plundered Doire-Choluim-Chille, and carried off the precious things of the community of Doire, and of the North of Erin besides, from the middle of the great church of the Recles.⁶ O'Cathain and Feara-na-Craeibhe came to Doire, to capture a house against the sons of Mac Lachlainn, when they killed the great butler⁷ of the Recles⁶ of Doire between them. God and Colum-Cille, however, performed a great miracle there, viz.:—the man who had assembled this muster, Mathghamhain Mac Aithne, was killed in vindication of Colum-Cille, in the very doorway of the Dubh-Recles⁸ of Colum-Cille. The castle of Cul-rathain was erected by Thomas [1213.]

¹ *Domhnall Bregach*; i.e. Domhnall (Daniel) "the deceitful," or "the false."

² *Recles*; i.e. the Recles of Colum-Cille. See note ², last page.

³ *Butler*. *ceallóir* (ceallóir). This word is explained "superior of a cell,"

or "monastrey" in O'Brien's *Irish Dictionary*; and Dr. O'Donovan translates it "great prior," (Four Mast., 1213); but it means "butler," or *cellarius*. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, pp. 46, 367.

⁴ *Dubh-Recles*. "Black Recles," or Black Abbey-church.

mac Uétraí, ocur le Galluibh Ulaio; ocur po rǵáilret
reilge ocur clochana ocur cumdaíge in baile uile,
cénmotá in tempall mháin, docum in cairleim rin.
Ri Alban do éc, .i. Uiliam Tarm. Oeð O Neill do
tabairt madaíma pop Galluibh, ocur deic ár Gall do
chur ann, ocur an Carplongphort do loicad ir in ló
céona, etir daíuibh ocur innile.

Ict. Enair pop Cédaín; xui. ruipe. Cairlen éluana
mic Nóir ocur cairlen Durníaiḡe do denum do
Galluibh. Dóir mic Airt a Dealbna do Galluibh
ocur do foirdealaibh Éreinn uile. Cormac mac Airt do
dúl a n'Delbna arís, ocur ruadach bó do bpeith da
mhuinnitir ó cairlen Chluana, ocur maíom do tabairt
doib ar Galluibh in cairléin. Inar mac Tarrǵaíma
do marbad do Galluibh Maoilir. Mac Airt do dúl co
cairlen áta buíde a peparibh Ceall, ocur a bóðun do
loicad, ocur ochtar da doeinibh do mairbad, ocur innile
iomda do bpeith leir. Ualǵarc .h. Ruairc, rí bpeirri,
do dúl ar creic a perronn Dilip mic foirdealb, ocur ba
imda do tabairt do lair, ocur a toigheacht pláin. Cormac
mac Airt do teacht arís a n'Dealbna, ocur creacá dígla
do denum dó ar Moelreclainn mbec. .h. Moelreclainn,
ocur a arsuin uile, ocur a éur a Delbna; ocur mac
Uiliam Muilind do marbad; ocur Moelrechluinn óḡ
do dúl ar a torad a peá. Cormac mac Airt do
dúl co cairléin mDipra, ocur a bóðun do loicad, ocur
in ceall uile do loicad, ocur a biað do bpeith erde co
léir, ar daíḡ na ruiḡoir foill in cairléin biað inri.

¹ *Clochans*. Small stone buildings.

² *The Carlingphort*. Carlingford.

³ *The son of Art*; i.e. Cormac, the son of Art O'Maelsechlainn, or O'Melachlin.

⁴ *Delbhna*. There were several districts in Ireland anciently called Delbhna, for an account of which see O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii., cap. 82, and O'Donovan's edition of O'Dubha-

gain's *Topographical Poem*, App., p. vii. The district here referred to seems to have been Delbhna-Eathra, or Delvin Mac-Coghlan, which was nearly co-extensive with the present barony of Garrycastle, King's county, and in which the castle of Cluain, or Cluain-mic-Nois, was situated.

⁵ *Cluain*. Cluain-mic-Nois, or Clonmacnoise. See last note.

Mac Uchtraigh and the Foreigners of Ulidia; and they threw down all the tombs, and clochans¹, and structures of the town, excepting the church alone, in order to *build* this castle. The king of Alba died, i.e. William Garm. Aedh O'Neill inflicted a defeat on the Foreigners, and committed a great slaughter of the Foreigners there; and the Carlongphort² was burned on the same day, both people and cattle. A.D.
[1213.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday, the 16th of the moon. The castle of Cluain-mic-Nois and the castle of Durmghagh were built by Foreigners. Expulsion of the son of Art³ from Delbhna, by the Foreigners and Gaeidhel of all Erin. Cormac, son of Art, went into Delbhna⁴ again, and his people carried off a prey of cows from the castle of Cluain,⁵ and defeated the Foreigners of the castle. Imhar Mac Garghamhna was killed by Meiler's Foreigners. The son of Art went to the castle of Ath-buidhe in Feara-Ceall, and burned its bawn,⁶ and slew eight of its inhabitants, and carried off a great number of cattle. Ualgharg O'Ruairc, king of Breifne, went on a predatory incursion into the territory of Philip Mac Goisdelbh, and brought away a great number of cows, and returned safely. Cormac, son of Art, came again into Delbhna, and committed a retaliatory depredation on Maelsechlainn Bec O'Maelsechlainn, and plundered him, and expelled him from Delbhna, and killed the son of William Muilinn:⁷ and Maelsechlainn the younger⁸ escaped by virtue of his running. Cormac, son of Art, went to the castle of Birr, and burned its bawn,⁶ and burned the entire church, and took all its food out of it, in order that the Foreigners of the castle should not get [1214.]

⁶ *Bawn.* bóúun, boúun. See note ⁵, p. 213, *supra*.

⁷ *William Muilinn.* Dr. O'Donovan (Four Mast. A.D. 1213) calls him "William of the Mill;" but Mageoghegan (Annals of Clonmac-

noise ad eund. an.) says "the knight called William Moylyn."

⁸ *Maelsechlainn the younger.* Moel-rechtlunn óg. Called Maelsechlainn Bec, or Melachlin "the Little," two lines before.

Siella na naeñ .h. Ruadhán, erpuic Luigni, in Cuirto quieuit. O Muirceen, erpuic Cluana mic Noir, [in Cuirto quieuit]. Muirceptað mac Driain do mharbad do gallaib. Ir in mbliadain ri, umorro, do boi ant Cloð breici prirr araitti in caðortað. Creað do ðenum do Cloð mac Maoilreðluinn mhes Laðlainn for comarba Colum Cille, ocup Oeð féin do marbad do gallaib, ir in mbliadain ceona, tria mibuil Colum Cille. Denmíðe ingen h1 Eicnið, .i. ben Oeða h1 Néill, .i. rí Oilig, in bona penitentia quieuit. Sluaigheð la hOeðh .h. Neill a nulltaib, ocup tue maíðm móri ar gallaib. Claxantair mac Uiliam Sarm do righað for Albain.

[Ct. Enáir for Darðain, ocup a reaðtmað .xx. ruirre. Cois bliadna dhéð ar dá ðeð, ar mile, ar in Tigeirna. Bliadain deirð noidecda, ocup ri na bliadain contrarðá. Arðgal .h. Conchoðair, erpuic Soil Muirgeghaig, in pace quieuit. Int erpuic .h. Ceallaið Raðain in Cuirto quieuit. Comhóal erpuic na Cuirtaighecta co Róim a namrir Innocint para terpu. Ir ri ro umir na neppuc baðar ann, cccc.xu., inter quor fuerunt tam primater quam archiepircopi .lxxi.; numerus abbatum et priorum, dccc.; a féil Martain do funnrað. Cuið giurneiri dēc da gac leð do trágħað do muiir Toppiar irin mbliadain ri. Cathal mac Diarmada mic Taiðg h1 Maoilruanarð, rí muiðe Luirg, in Cuirto quieuit. Trað .h. Moelrðabuil, tóirrech ðeneóil Perðura, co náir

¹ *The false Aedh.* Probably some person who pretended to be one of the many characters mentioned in the so-called prophecies, as destined to deliver Ireland from oppression.

² *Of the Nineteen.* xix. da, MS.; i.e. of the cycle of 19, or cycle of the moon.

³ *Contrary.* contrarðá; meaning opposed to a bissextile year.

⁴ *Bishop of Sil-Muiredhaigh.* That is to say, bishop of Elphin.

⁵ *Rathan.* Now Rahan, in the parish of the same name, barony of Ballycowan, King's county. In the Annals of the Four Masters (A.D. 1214) the Bishop O'Cellaigh (O'Kelly) is called "bishop of Ui-Fiachrach," which Dr. O'Donovan understood to mean Ui-Fiachrach-Aighne, a territory co-extensive with the present diocese of Kilmacduagh, county Galway.

food in it. Gilla-na-naemh O'Ruadhan, bishop of Luighne, in Christo quievit. O'Muiricen, bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, [in Christo quievit]. Muirchertach, son of Brian, was slain by Foreigners. In this year, moreover, appeared the false Aedh,¹ who was called "the Aider." A depredation was committed by Aedh, son of Maelsechlainn Mac Lachlainn, on the comarb of Colum-Cille; and Aedh himself was slain by the Foreigners in the same year, through a miracle of Colum-Cille. Benmhidhe, daughter of O'hEighnigh, i.e. the wife of Aedh O'Neill, i.e. king of Oilech, in bona pœnitentia quievit. A hosting by Aedh O'Neill into Ulidia, and he inflicted a great defeat on the Foreigners. Alexander, son of William Garm, was made king over Alba.

A.D.

[1214.]

The kalends of January on Thursday, the 27th of the moon; the age of the Lord fifteen years, and two hundred, and a thousand; the last year of the Nineteen;² and it was a contrary³ year. Ardghal O'Conchobhair, bishop of Sil-Muiredhaigh,⁴ in pace quievit. The bishop O'Cellaigh of Rathan⁵ in Christo quievit. A congress of the bishops of Christendom at Rome, in the time of Pope Innocent the Third.⁶ This is the number of the bishops that were there, viz.:—cccc.xv., inter quos fuerunt⁷ tam primates quam archiepiscopi lxxi.; numerus abbatum et priorum, d.ccc. On the festival of Martin, in particular, *the congress met*. Fifteen giurneisi⁸ on each side of Muir-Torrian⁹ became dry in this year. Cathal, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg O'Maelruanaidh, king of Magh-Luirg, in Christo quievit. Trad O'Maelfhabhuill, chieftain

[1215.]

⁶ *Third*. τερεσί, for τερετι, MS.

⁷ *Fuerunt*. fuereyūt (fuaerunt), MS.

⁸ *Giurneisi*. The Editor is unable to say what measure is intended to be expressed by the word *giurneisi*, which is not properly Irish, unless it may be that signified by *journeus*, or *jornetum*, Fr. *ournée*. (See Du Cange, sub voce *jornale*). But this is properly

not a measure of *length*. The event is not recorded in any other authority accessible to the Editor; nor is it easy to say where the chronicler obtained his information, unless from some of the Irish ecclesiastics who attended the council held at Rome in the year 1215.

⁹ *Muir-Torrian*. The Adriatic sea is apparently meant.

móir dia bratruib malle rir, do marbad do Muireadhac
mac moríthar Lemná. Donnchað O Duibóirma,
tóirpeð ná bréoda, do héc a nduib peclér Coluim Cille
i nDoirpe. Murchað mac Caithnail, ri tóirpech Cenel
bPeraðhaig, dhéc tre mibail Coluim Cille. Ruaróir
.h. Plann, ri Dupluir, dhéc.

Ict. Enair for Oeine, ocur .ix. uathad ruirpe.
Bliadain torrað noideoda, ocur ri ná bliadain bpirg.
Sé bliadna dhéc ar dá céo, ar mile, air in Tígeina.
Gillacruir .h. Mannacáin dhég ir in Roim in bliadain
ri. Senad éleirpeð in domuin uile ir in Roim in bliadain
ri, ice laterum imón papa Innocentiur, ocur a haéle
int íenad rín Innocentiur papa quieuit in Crito.
Seoan, ri Saxan, ar ná aithrigað do íaranchaib ir in
bliadain ri, ocur a hég do reacht. Mac rið Franc do
gabáil riðe Saxan, ocur dpaðail a braðat. Gilla-
croiceppaich mac Carrgaíma dhég, ocur in racairt .h.
Celli morpuir eir, ar ná croppað apoen, ocur ar ná
éinneð doib dúl dont ípué. Int ar .h. Lotan, rói
crabað ocur leiginn, in pace quieuit. Griðair mac
Gilla ná nanzeal, ar manach Epenn, in pace quieuit ir
in domuin toir, ar ná innorbad do manchaib Droiúo
aéa, ar énaé ocur íormiá. Ppimáit Epenn, .i. Mac
Gillauirí, do éc ir in Roim iar íenad clepech Epenn
dó, ocur do níter íepta íaðnaéa tpuo írín Roim. Int
aithreppuc .h. Ruanaða do gabáil do Connachtaib ocur
do Moelíra .h. Conchoíair co docraé, ocur co íopeigneé,
ocur a éur a nglaruib, in ní naé eualamar íaíth íoime,
.i. aithreppuc do íeimílechað. Annað .h. Muireghaig,

¹ *Lemhain.* The name of a district in Scotland co-extensive with Dumbartonshire, and deriving its name from the river Leamhain, or Leven; now Lennox.

² *Of the Nineteen.* .ix. ecda, for noideoda, MS. The year 1216 was the first year of the cycle of 19, or Limer cycle.

³ *Synod.* This is apparently a repetition of the entry under the preceding year.

⁴ *Innocentius.* innócentiur, MS.

⁵ *Innocentius.* innócentiur, MS.

⁶ *Of a fit.* do reacht (which seems written for do íacht), MS. In Mageoghagan's version of the An-

of Cenel-Ferghusa, with a great slaughter of his brethren along with him, was killed by Muiredhach, son of the Great Steward of Lemhain.¹ Donnchadh O'Duibhdirma, chieftain of the Bredach, died in the Dubh-récles of Colum-Cille, in Doire. Murchadh Mac Cathmhail, king-chieftain of Cenel-Feradhaigh, died through a miracle of Colum-Cille. Ruaidhri O'Floinn, king of Durlus, died.

A.D.
[1215.]

The kalends of January on Friday, and the 9th of the moon; the first year of the Nineteen,² and a bissextile year; the age of the Lord sixteen years, and two hundred, and a thousand. Gillachrist O'Mannachain died in Rome this year. A synod³ of the clerics of the whole world in Rome this year, at the Lateran, with the Pope Innocentius;⁴ and soon after this synod Innocentius⁵ papa quievit in Christo. John, king of the Saxons, was deposed by the Saxons in this year; and he died of a fit.⁶ The son of the king of France assumed the sovereignty of the Saxons, and obtained their pledges. Gilla-Croichefraich Mac Carghamhna died, and the priest O'Celli mortuus est; after they had both crossed themselves,⁷ and determined to go to the river.⁸ The abbot O'Lotan, a paragon of piety and learning, in pace quievit. Gregory, son of Gilla-na-naingel, abbot of the monks of Erinn, in pace quievit, in the eastern world, after having been expelled by the monks of Droiched-atha, through envy and jealousy. The primate of Erinn, i.e. Mac Gillaudhir, died in Rome, after holding a synod of the clerics of Erinn; and manifest miracles are performed through him in Rome. The archbishop O'Ruanadha was cruelly and violently taken prisoner by the Connachtmen and Maelisa O'Conchobhair, and put in chains; a thing that we never heard of before, viz. :—an archbishop being manacled. Annadh O'Muiredhaigh,

[1216.]

nals of Clonmacnoise, King John is stated to have died from "drinking of a cup of ale wherein there was a toad pricked with a broach." The Annals of Bermondsy say that he died "ut quidam ferunt, venenatus cum

cerusis per quendam monachum nigrum Wigornia." See also *Chronica Monasterii de Melsa*, ad an. 1216.

⁷ *Crossed themselves*; i.e. assumed the sign of the cross, or became Crusaders.

⁸ *The river*; i.e. the river Jordan.

εppuc Αρθαχατο, quieuit. Πατριευ, εppuc Ενωε Μιαθε, quieuit. Ματζαηηαν .h. Λαιπερταις; ρι ελαινι Τομναιλλ, ρηεξ.

[Ct. Enair for Toimnach, L. xx; bliadain birrech. Seaet mbliadna deξ ap δa εεο, ap mile, ap in Tigepra. Oirrin, ap cananae Mainirpeε depe, quieuit. Scaet-anaiz Epenn ule o purt Lairce mepp, ocur o loε Capman, co Doipe Colum Cille pothuato, do εul co Manainn do iapcαιpeεt. Ecen do denum doiε inri, ocur a mapbat uli a nic a neicin a Manuino. Αραιθ Epenn ule do εul ταιυρ ροιρ ap an cαιριτιλ coitεinn ιρ in mbliadain ρι, ocur a ngille do είρcaileo, ocur a poela do mapbat a Saxonuε, ocur a apδaine do εuain do apαιθ Opoicεo ατα ap an cαιριτιλ ριν. Α λάν τοραθ ρορ caε epann εάρ εύ mepp παρ ιριν mbliadain ρι. Cpeεpuaizeε do εallaiε Ulat do εul εo hΑpo Maεa, ocur a hapcain ule doiε, ocur .h. Poεuelán po ροιυαρταρ ίαο, uair po εeallapταρ do μuinuτιρ Αρτα Μαεa nach απεpιoίρ εoill ίαο an εcein do εiaεpum aε εallaiε. Α cinn peaεt-μuine ιαρριν τanic .h. Néll puaε ocur mac meξ Ματζαηηα, ocur do poηρατ cpeicε μoίρ ap εallaiε .ι. εά εεο ocur mile bó. Tancotaρ εoill ocur .h. Poεuelán na noiaε. Ro impaεap Eoganaiε ppu, ocur po ηapεpατ ceitερi εoill .x. pa paibe luipeεa, im cóηpόpλa ηDealzan, ocur po mapbat .h. Poεuelán a nenech Paεpαιc. εillatigeppaiε mac εillaponáin, εppuc Αipεiáll ocur cenn cananae Epenn, in bona penitentia quieuit.

¹ *Bissextile*. birrech. This is of course a mistake, as the preceding year (1216) was a bissextile.

² *Mainistir-derg*. "Red Abbey;" now Abbeyderg, in the parish of Taghsheenod, barony of Moydow, and county of Longford.

³ *The general chapter*. This was

apparently a chapter of the Cistercian order, as Mellifont Abbey, referred to in the entry under the name of Droichet-atha, or Drogheda, was the chief Cistercian house in Ireland.

⁴ *Eoghanachs*; i.e. the Cenel-Eoghan, or "descendants of Eoghan," son of Niall of the Nine Hostages.

bishop of Ard-achadh, quievit. Patricius, bishop of Cnoc-Muaidhe, quievit. Mathghamhain O'Laithbhertaigh, king of Clann-Domhnaill, died. A.D. [1216.]

The kalends of January on Sunday, the 20th of the moon; a bissextile¹ year; the age of the Lord seventeen years, and two hundred, and a thousand. Oissin, abbot of the canons of Mainister-derg,² quievit. All the fishermen of Erinn from Port-Lairge, from the south, and from Loch-Carman northwards to Doire-Choluim-Chille, went to Manainn to fish. They committed violence in it, and were all slain in punishment for their violence in Manainn. All the abbots of Erinn went across eastwards, to the general chapter,³ in this year; and their attendants were dispersed, and the choice of them were slain, by Saxons; and the abbot of Droichet-atha was deprived of his abbacy in this chapter. Every tree the nature of which it was to bear fruit had its full crop in this year. A predatory host of the Foreigners of Uladh went to Ard-Macha, which was all plundered by them; and O'Fothuelan *was the person* who guided them; for he had promised to the community of Ard-Macha that the Foreigners would not plunder them whilst he would be with the Foreigners. At the end of a week afterwards O'Neill Ruadh and the son of Mac Mathghamhna came and took a great prey from the Foreigners, viz.:—one thousand and two hundred cows. The Foreigners and O'Fothuelan went after them. The Eoghanachs⁴ turned against them, and killed fourteen Foreigners who were clad in coats of mail, including the constable of Dealgan;⁵ and O'Fothuelan was slain in revenge of Patrick. Gilla-Tighernaigh Mac Gilla-Ronain, bishop of Airghiall,⁶ and head of the canons of Erinn, in bona penitentia⁷ quievit. [1217.]

¹ *Dealgan*; otherwise written Dundalcan; now Dundalk, in the county of Louth.

² *Bishop of Airghiall*; that is to say, bishop of Clogher.

³ *Penitentia*. penincia, MS.

[Ct. Enair for Luan; L. 1; bliadain tanair fuir[ne].
Ocht mbliadna dég ar óá céo, ar mile, ar in Tiseirna.
Gillaearnán .h. Martain, olladh Erenn, ocu rói
ilóanachta, iar cinneó a beó a ná manchaib, in pace
quieuit. In feróána .h. Máilríoc, rói a óána fein o
h1b Dalais ríor, moirtuair ep. Tadh .h. Ferzail, dua
muinntire hAsgaile, do marbat do Murchad éarrae
.h. Ferzail. Diarmuid, mac Conchoir mic Diarmada,
rí moige Luirc, dhég ir in mbliadain ri, ocu Cormac mac
Tomaltai [na Cairrge], mic Conchoir, do gabail
rige deir Diarmada. Donnchad .h. Maolbrenuinn
do ég in hoc anno. Mor, inžen Donnall h1 brian,
ben Cathail Croidoerc h1 Conchoir, oen rígan Connacht,
do ec in bliadain ri. Spadhaile áta Luan do loícat
do leir ná míó. h. Níoc, ab éille decan, do ég iar
mbuaib manéine ocu gpaib. Donnall .h. Gápra
moirtuair ep. Muirceptaé .h. Floinn, rí .h. Tuirtir,
do marbat do gallaib. Congalaé .h. Cuinn, coimniul
gairceó ocu engnuma éuaircirt Erenn, rítoireé
Muíre Lughad ocu tíol Catúraig ule, do marbat irin
tó céona. Maíra .h. Daíra, airéinneé Doire Colum
Cille, in bono fine quieuit in pace.

[Ct. Enair for Maíra, ocu alia fuirre, ocu in
treir bliadain fuirhí; erat pluuia per totum annum
paucis diebus exceptis. Noí mbliadna .x. ar óá céo,
ar mile, ar in Tiseirna. Comarba Feícin Fobair

¹ After a bissextile. The MS. has merely fuir[ne] (fuirre), lit. "on it;" the usual form of expression in Irish MSS., to indicate the moon's age, but in this case the number of the year after a bissextile.

² The *Ferdána*; lit. "the man of song."

³ Chief professor. The word *roi* (soi) is variously understood as signifying a chief professor, sage, paragon, or eminent person. It is a word of obscure origin, as Mr. Whitley Stokes observes; *Irish Glosses*, p. 37.

⁴ From the *O'Dalaighs* down; i.e. the best poet after the O'Dalaighs, or O'Dalys, a family much celebrated for the proficiency of several members in poetry. See O'Donovan's historical sketch of the family of O'Daly; *Tribes of Ireland*; Dublin, John O'Daly, 1852.

⁵ Queen. oen rígan (oen righan); lit. "the one queen," or sole queen.

⁶ Town. Spadhaile (Sradbhaile). This word properly signifies a village, or town, consisting of one street, not

A.D.
[1218.]

The kalends of January on Monday, the 1st of the moon; the second year after a bissextile;¹ the age of the Lord eighteen years, and two hundred, and a thousand. Gilla-Ernain O'Martain, *chief* poet of Erin, and professor of many arts, after spending his life with the monks, in pace quievit. The Ferdana² O'Maelrioc, the chief professor³ of his own art from the O'Dalaighs down,⁴ mortuus est. Tadhg O'Ferghail, dux of Muintir-Anghaile, was killed by Murchadh Carrach O'Ferghail. Diarmaid, son of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, died in this year; and Cormac, son of Tomaltach [of the Rock], son of Conchobhar, assumed sovereignty after Diarmaid. Donnchadh O'Maelbhrenuinn died in hoc anno. Mor, daughter of Domhnall O'Briain, wife of Cathal Crobhderg O'Conchobhair, queen⁵ of Connacht, died this year. The town⁶ of Ath-Luain was burned on the Midhe side.⁷ O'Nioc, abbot of Cill-Becan, died after the triumph of diligence and devotion. Domhnall O'Gadhra mortuus est. Muirchertach O'Floinn, king of Ui-Tuirtre, was slain by the Foreigners. Conghalach O'Cuinn, torch⁸ of valour and bravery of the North of Erin, king-chieftain of Magh-Lughach and all Sil-Chathusaigh, was slain on the same day. Maelisa O'Daighri, airchinnech of Doire-Choluim-Chille, in bono fine quievit in pace.

The kalends of January on Tuesday, the 12th of the moon;⁹ and the third year after a bissextile;¹⁰ erat pluvia per totum annum paucis diebus exceptis. The age of the Lord nineteen years, and two hundred, and a thousand. The comarb of Feichin of Fobhar mortuus est. Murchadh

defended by a castle; and is comp. of *srad*=street, and *baile*, a village or town. It sometimes becomes a proper name, in the form "Stradbally."

⁷ *Midhe side*. That is to say, the portion of the town of Ath-Luain, or Athlone, which lay on the Meath side of the river Shannon.

⁸ *Torch*. *connnat*; lit. "candle;" a loan from the Lat. *candela*.

⁹ *Moon*. The words *ali dec fuirre* (ali dec fuirre) signify lit. "twelve on it." See note ¹, last page.

¹⁰ *After a bissextile*. *fuirphí*, another form of *fuirre*. See note ¹, last page.

mortuair eir. Murchad cappaí .h. fersail do dól ar cpeib a Connachtaib, ocu a neirge dó, ocu rocharoi do Connachtaib do marbad ann; ocu maíom ar Murchad cappaich, ocu drém mór dá muinntir do mharbad ann, ocu a tēacht fein ar eicín ar. Cluain Corpáí do lorcad, cona tigiú ocu cona tempall, i in bliadain ri, ocu Drochet Átha do dól pe rpué. Clemenr, erpuic Luighi, in Cyprio quieuit. Ponaéadan .h. bponan, comorba Colum Cille, in pace quieuit. Plann .h. bpolēan do oirpned ina ionaó.

Íct. Enair por Cedáin, ocu trearr .xx. ruirpe; ocu bliadain birearra hí, ocu in coiceo bliadain don naieóda, ocu tairi in .lxx. indár ríche bliadan ar da céo, ar mile, ar in Tiserna. Dubdara mac Muireódaí h1 Maille do marbad a congair lá Cathal Croibdeire ina longpport fein, dar ráruíad Connaé uile; ocu ba truaí an gníom rin, síó iad a mígnim-rada fein tánie rpir. Coirecrad tēmpuil manir-preé na buille a Connaétaib in bliadain ri. Oeo .h. Maoileoin, erpuic éluana, do bāthad. Moelrechlunn, mac Concoðair Maenmúige, mortuair eir. Gillaipir mác Gormán, ragaip mór éige Sinchi, in penoir i mo veire ocu crábad ocu egra, leigino ocu reriúinn, ocu tacéair gach neib pancu a ler do doeinib ocu do leaóruib i rin egluip, iar mbuaíó gcrabad ocu ailitri, in neimeó innri Cloépann quieuit in Cyprio. Uaíora dé laci do tēacht i nēunn, ocu rluaigeo mór do denuib dó docum cranioige .h. Raigillig. Á dól

¹ *Rose up against him.* a neirge dó; lit. "their rising up to him."

² *Droichet-atha;* i.e. the bridge over the Boyne, called Droichet-átha, or "the bridge of the ford," from which the name of Drogheda is derived.

³ *Was carried away.* do dól pe rpué; lit. "went with the stream."

⁴ *Bishop of Luighne;* i.e. bishop of Achonry.

⁵ *Of the Nineteen.* The cycle of

19, or Lunar Cycle. The statement which follows in the text seems unintelligible, probably owing to the omission of some words.

⁶ *Cluain;* i.e. Cluain-mic-Nois, or Clonmacnoise.

⁷ *Mac.* mác for mác, MS.

⁸ *Crannog.* A crannog (so called from being constructed of *crann*, trees) means a stockaded island in a lake, of the nature of the Swiss pfahlbauten.

Carrach O'Ferghail went on a predatory expedition into Connacht, and they rose up against him;¹ but a multitude of the Connachtmen were slain; and Murchadh Carrach was defeated, and a great number of his people were slain there; and he himself escaped with difficulty. Cluain-Coirpthe was burned, with its houses, and with its church, in this year; and Droichet-atha² was carried away³ by the flood. Clemens, bishop of Luighne,⁴ in Christo quievit. Fonachdan O'Brónan, comarb of Colum-Cille, in pace quievit. Flann O'Brolchan was ordained in his place.

A.D.

[1219.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday, and the 23rd of the moon; and it was a bissextile year, and the fifth year of the Nineteen⁵; and the Seventy are earlier than the age of the Lord twenty years, and two hundred, and a thousand. Dubhdara, son of Muiredhach O'Maille, was killed in a dispute by Cathal Crobhderg, in his own camp, in violation of all Connacht; and this was a grievous act, although it was his own misdeeds that recoiled on him. Consecration of the church of the monastery of Buill, in Connacht, in this year. Aedh O'Maeleoin, bishop of Cluain,⁶ was drowned. Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, mortuus est. Gillachrist Mac⁷ Gormain, great priest of Tech-Sinche, the senior of greatest charity, and devotion, and knowledge of reading and writing; and the promoter of everything necessary to men and books in the church, after the triumph of devotion and pilgrimage, in the sanctuary of Inis-Clothrann quievit in Christo. Walter de Laci came to Erin, and performed a great hosting to the crannog⁸ of O'Raighilligh. He went upon it, and

[1220.]

The site of the one here referred to has not been previously pointed out, but it appears to have been situated in Lough Oughter, county of Cavan, where the old castle of Cloch-Uachtair (or Cloch-Oughter) now stands. In a letter from Guy de Chatillon to Henry III., dated July, 1224, Grennoch Oraely, as the name is written, is stated to have been

captured from William de Lasey by Oraely, Walter de Riddelsford, and Richard Tuit, on the same day on which the castle of Kilmore [co. Cavan] was taken, from which it appears to have been in the neighbourhood. See *Royal and other Historical Letters, illustrative of the reign of Henry III.*, ed. Shirley, London, 1862; vol. i., p. 499.

uirpe, ocur brayðe do şaßail do, ocur neart mór. Creach mór do denum do Murchad ðarrach .h. Perşail ar muinntir Şeraðain, ocur Taðe do .h. Conait do marbad; ocur Maşnur mac Toirpreaðaib .h. Conchoðair, ocur Ioan Mairrín do ðenum creach pluagto docum Murchad ina diað. Moelmichil .h. Tomað, airt arçindech tişe sinçe, ocur Şilla in Coimðeð mac Perdomuin, quieuerunt in Cyprio. Lúcar de Letreuille do teacht i nErinn, ocur pprimátechte Erenn uile do tabairt do lair; ocur ir hé rin ceo şall ro şaß pprimátechte Erenn ar túr.

¶ Et. Enair for Aine, ocur cetrmað uathað uirpe. Ðliaðain ar pçit ar ðá ceo, ar mile, ar in Tigepra. In Cairneð riabac mág Plannchaid do marbad do Oeð, mac Domnaill, mic Perşail .h. Ruairc. Şilla na noeñ mac Conmeða, dux muinntire Laoðacán, do marbad den urchur íayðe do macaib .h. Plannacán doirprete Theppa, ac teacht ón cairlén núa. Moelpeçluinn óc O Moelpeçluinn do báðhad, ocur mac Conmeða, .i. mac Uşolóio mec Conmeða. Cairlen Aða liaş do puabairt do ðenum do Ualora de laici ocur do pluag na Miðe uile. Oo çualatar imorpo Connachta rin, tancotar cairir i níar co rancotar tri lár muinntire hAingole, ocur a Maş mðreaşmuirde, şur loirceotar daingen hI Cuinn, ocur şonðeðatar tremir riar ir in calair, cur řacbad ðóib in cairlen ar éicir, ocur tre cóir řiða.

¶ Iacóp Þenciail do řeacht i nErinn mar legáio ó Róim, do réuagto ocur doruagto ðál eglaracða, ocur eipeşa

¹ *De Letreuille*. A mistake for De Netterville.

² *The first*. The clause "ocur ir hé rin ceo şall ro şaß pprimátechte Erenn ar túr," signifies literally "and he is the first foreigner who obtained the primacy of Erin at first."

³ *The Cairnech Riabhach*; lit. "the swarthy priest." The word cairnech is explained řagart (sagart = sacerdos), in O'Clery's Glossary.

⁴ *The Cairlén-núa*; i.e. "the new castle." Newcastle, in the parish of Forgney, barony of Shrúle, county of Longford, is probably the place re-

obtained hostages and great power. A great depredation was committed by Murchad Carrach O'Ferghail on Muintir-Geradhain, and Tadhg O'Conaith was slain; and Magnus, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, and John Maissin led a predatory force afterwards against Murchadh. Maelmichil O'Tomaidh, high airchinnech of Tech-Sinche, and Gilla-in-Choimdedh Mac Ferdomhuin, quieverunt in Christo. Lucas de Letreville¹ came to Erinn, and brought with him the primacy of all Erinn; and he was the first² Foreigner who obtained the primacy of Erinn. A.D. [1220.]

The kalends of January on Friday, and the fourth of the moon; the age of the Lord twenty-one years, and two hundred, and a thousand. The Cairnech Riabhach³ Mac Flannchaidh was slain by Aedh, son of Domhnall, son of Ferghail O'Ruairc. Gilla-na-naemh MacConmedha, dux of Muintir-Laodhacháin, was killed with one cast of an arrow by the sons of O'Flannagan of Eastern Teffa, whilst coming from the Caislén-núa.⁴ Maelsechlainn O'Maelsechlainn, the younger, was drowned, and Mac Conmedha, i.e. the son of Ugholoid Mac Conmedha. The castle of Ath-Liag was attempted to be made by Walter de Laci and all the forces of Midhe. When the Connachtmen heard this, however, they came across from the west, and proceeded through the middle of Muintir-Anghaile, and into Magh-Breghmhuidhe, when they burned Daingen-Ui-Chuinn, and went through it westwards into the Caladh; and the castle was abandoned to them, through force, and on conditions of peace. [1221.]

Jacobus Penciall came to Erinn⁵ as Legate from Rome, to settle and arrange ecclesiastical affairs; and he collected

ferred to, as the district in which it is situated was known as Eastern Teffa.

⁵ *Came to Erinn.* The arrival of this Legate is entered under the year 1220 by Mageoghegan, in his trans-

lation of the so-called Annals of Clonmacnois, and also by the Four Masters; but they are silent as to the simony attributed to him in this chronicle.

na nech dóir ocuṛ daipgeo do timpugáð dó ó éleiréib
 Epenn tre símóntacht, ocuṛ iméaæt dó a hEṛunn iṛ in
 mbliadain céona. Diapmaio, mac Ruaiðri, mic Thoirp-
 deallaiḡ mhoir h1 Conchoḡair, do mairbad do Tomárr macc
 Uchtraíð as teacht a hInnriḡ Gall, ocuṛ é as tinol cáb-
 laiḡ do ḡabail piḡe Connacht; ocuṛ ba móir in reél rin,
 .i. aḡḡair piḡ Epenn do tuitim amluio rin ar belaiḡ a
 innhe. Maolpuanaið .h. Duḡda, pí .h. nCmalḡaið, do
 baohad ac tinól in cáblaiḡ céona. Diapmaio .h. Culech-
 áin, róí reuchura ocuṛ reubhinn, do ée iṛ in bliadain
 rin, .i. reṛ fa mó rḡreaptra ocuṛ eolur tanic na aimir
 reir; ocuṛ iṛré po rḡriob leabair oirḡpunn in énuic,
 ocuṛ leabair oirḡpunn eli a ḡinghála do Diapmaio mac
 Oipeachtaiḡ, dá oide, ocuṛ do Shillaparaic da comḡa-
 lta, do comairuib Achaḡ Rabair diaḡ a noiaḡ. Mac
 Uḡa de laci do tóirdeēt i nEṛunn do nemtoil pí Saxon, co
 tanic co hOeoh .h. Neill, co tancodair apoen i naghaið
 ḡall Epenn, ocuṛ gur millret morán a Miðe, ocuṛ a
 laiḡniḡ, ocuṛ a nUlltaiḡ; gurpurcailret cairlén
 Cula rathain, ocuṛ co po tinoilret ḡoill Eirend co
 Deallḡain ceṛpi caḡa .xx, gu ttainic Aod O Neill ocuṛ
 mac Uḡa de laci ceṛpi caḡa na naghaið, ḡo tugrao ḡaill
 a breḡ reir dUa Neill annriðe.

[Ct. Enair pop íaḡairn, ocuṛ cuiceḡ .x. puiṛpe;
 M.cc.xxi. Inṛ ab Mac Suala in pace quieuit.
 ḡillamoḡoinne .h. Caḡail, pí Ceneoíl Aoda tair ocuṛ toir;
 do mairbaḡ do Sheḡnaraḡ mac ḡilla na naom .h. Sheḡ-
 naraḡ, iar na bpaḡ da mhuinnṛ reir. ḡaoḡ mor,
 tréir ar milleo dénta, ocuṛ cumdaḡe, ocuṛ longa in
 bliadain rin. Mor, inḡion h1 baioḡill, ben Cmlaoiḡ
 h1 beollain, morṛua epṛ. Niall O Neill do íarugaḡ

¹ *Pity.* reél; lit. "story."

² *Without the consent.* The words
 do nemtoil signify lit. "by non-
 consent."

³ *Cenel-Aedha.* There were many
 territories in Ireland called Cenel-

Aedha; but the one here referred
 to was Cenel-Aedha-na-hEchtghe, or
 Kinelea, a district in the barony of
 Kiltarton, co. Galway, the patrimony
 of the O'Shaughnessys. See the map
 prefixed to O'Donovan's *Hy-Many*.

horseloads of gold and silver from the clerics of Erin, through simony, and departed from Erin in the same year. Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach Mór O'Conchobhair, was slain by Thomas Mac Uchtraigh as he was coming from Insi-Gall, whilst collecting a fleet for the purpose of acquiring the sovereignty of Connacht; and this was a great pity,¹ viz. :—the materies of a king of Erin to fall so before his time. Mael-ruanaidh O'Dubhda, king of Ui-Amhalghaidh, was drowned whilst assembling the same fleet. Diarmaid O'Culechain, a professor of history and writing, died in this year, i.e. a man who had more writings and knowledge than any one that came in his own time; and it was he that wrote the Mass book of Cnoc, and another Mass book the equal of it for Diarmaid Mac Oirechtaigh, his tutor, and for Gillapatraic, his foster-brother—the comarbs of Achadh-Fabhair in succession. The son of Hugo de Laci came to Erin without the consent² of the king of the Saxons, and proceeded to Aedh O'Neill; and they both went against the Foreigners of Erin, and committed great injuries in Midhe, and in Laighen, and in Ulidia, and demolished the castle of Cul-rathain; and the Foreigners of Erin collected twenty-four battalions to Delgan; but Aedh O'Neill and the son of Hugo de Laci came with four battalions against them, and the Foreigners gave his own award to O'Neill there.

A.D.
[1221.]

The kalends of January on Saturday, and the 15th of the moon; m.cc.xxii. The abbot Mac Suala in pace quievit. Gillamochoinne O'Cathail, king of Cenel-Aedha³ east and west, was slain by Sechnasach, son of Gilla-na-naemh O'Sechnasaigh, after having been betrayed by his own people. Great wind, through which structures, and buildings, and ships were destroyed in this year. Mor, daughter of O'Baighill, wife of Amhlaibh O'Beollain, mortua est. Niall O'Neill profaned Doire

[1222.]

Doirpe im ingen h1 Chaṡáin, ocur táinic do m1pṡuilaib
 Dé ocur Colum Cille sup bo gearrṡaoṡlaṡ Niall iarrin.
 Taṡṡ O baioṡill, ionur ocur raioṡṡear tuaircirt
 Eireno, per rcaoilte réo ocur maoine do lucht ṡaṡa
 ceirṡe, moṡtuur eṡ.

[Ct. Enár por Domnaṡ, ocur .ui.xx. ruirpe.
 M.cc.xiiii. Alpín .h. Maolṡuaioṡ, earboṡ Perpa, in
 Cuirto quieuit. Int earpoṡ Maṡṡealaín, erpoṡ Cille
 ṡara, eodem anno [quieuit]. Cláaín mic Noir do
 loṡcuṡ, ocur reóio imṡa, maṡ aen pe ṡa tempoll, in
 bliṡaiaín rin. Uilliam ṡe Laci do ṡeṡt i nṡeirinn, ocur
 crannog Innṡi Laodaṡaiaín do ṡénun ṡó; ocur Connaṡ-
 taib do ṡeṡt uirpe ar eizín, ocur na ṡaine do bi innṡe
 do leṡaṡ amaṡ ar ṡreṡṡir. Se traibṡe .xx. do cup ar
 tempul tiṡe sinṡe do íaṡarṡ in baile, .i. Mael maṡ
 ṡormain. ṡaoṡ moṡ ir in lo iar bṡeil Maṡa, ṡuppo
 roirṡṡṡar coirce Eṡenn uile do neoṡ tarruiṡ ar lár ṡe.
 Murchaṡ caprach .h. Perṡuil do maṡbaṡ ṡén urchur
 roibṡe ac ṡabáil ṡreirṡ ar Aloṡ mac Almlaib 1 Perṡuil.
 Seṡnuraṡ mac ṡilla na naoṡ .h. Sheṡnuraib do maṡbaṡ
 do cloinn Cuilein, ocur rṡarachṡ na bacla moṡe mic
 ṡuaṡ imme, ocur a mac cleirṡeṡ do maṡbaṡ. Maolíru
 mac Toirṡphealṡaib .h. Concuṡair do éc a n1nir meṡóin.
 ṡuṡṡaṡ .h. ṡuṡṡaib, ab Cunga, [quieuit] in hoc anno.
 Pinn .h. Carmacaín, per reṡma ocur perannuṡ moir
 do ruṡ Connaṡṡ, moṡtuur.

¹ *On account of.* im. The meaning is that Niall O'Neill acted towards the daughter of O'Cathain, or O'Cane, in such a way as to profane the right of asylum pertaining to the church of Derry, or to violate some compact entered into by him in the presence of the reliquaries or community of Derry.

² *Crannog.* By a crannog is meant a stockaded island. See note ³, p. 260, and next note; and also *The War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, ed. by the

Rev. Dr. Todd; Introduction, p. clx, note ¹.

³ *Inis-Laodhachain*; i.e. "the island of Laodhachan." In Mageoghegan's version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1222, De Laci is said to have "founded a castle at Logh-Loygeachan." The statement in the text, which represents the Connachtmen as having "entered forcibly upon it," [i.e. the structure erected by De Laci,] points rather to a crannog than a castle. The names

on account of¹ the daughter of O'Cathain; and it happened, through a miracle of God and Colum-Cille, that Niall was afterwards short-lived. Tadhg O'Baighill, the happiness and opulence of the North of Erinn, the distributor of jewels and riches to men of every profession, mortuus est.

A.D.
[1222.]

The kalends of January on Sunday, and the 26th of the moon; M.cc.xxiii. Alpin O'Maelmhuidh, bishop of Ferna, in Christo quievit. The bishop Mac Gelain, bishop of Cill-dara, eodem anno [quievit]. Cluain-mic-Nois was burned, and many jewels, together with two churches, in this year. William de Laci came to Erinn, and constructed the crannog² of Inis-Laodhachain;³ and the Con-nachtmen entered forcibly upon it, and let out on parole the people who were in it. Twenty-six feet *in height* was added to the church of Tech-Sinche, by the priest of the place, i.e. Mael Mac Gormain. Great wind on the day after the festival of Matthew, which injured all the oats of Erinn that it found standing. Murchadh Carrach O'Ferghail was killed by the discharge of an arrow, whilst making an attack on Aedh, son of Amhlaibh O'Ferghail. Sechnasach, son of Gilla-na-naemh O'Sechnasaigh, was slain by the Clann-Cuilein, and the great bachal⁴ of Mac Duach was profaned⁴ regarding him, and its cleric⁵ was slain. Maelisa, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, died in Inis-medhóin. Dubhthach O'Dubhthaigh, abbot of Cunga, [quievit] in hoc anno. Finn O'Carmacain, agent and great landholder to the king of Connacht, moritur.

[1223.]

Inis-Laodhachain and Loch-Laodhachain are now obsolete. They were probably applied to a lake and island in the county of Westmeath, or county of Cavan.

⁴ *Bachal* . . . *profaned*. The sense of the passage is that O'Sechnasaigh, or O'Shaughnessy, was slain in violation of some oath or pledge

taken on the great bachal (baculus) of Mac Duach, patron of Kilmacduagh, county Galway, which was thereby profaned. The bachal in question is preserved in the museum of the late Dr. Petrie.

⁵ *Its cleric*. α mac cleric; i.e. the cleric who had charge of the bachal.

Ἰκτ. Ἐνάρ πορ Ἰαν, οἰορ .ιιι. υαθαο ριρρι.
 M.cc.xiiii. Cíť po peparoair a ninaouiβ a γConnachtuib,
 .i. α ττίρ Μαине, οἰορ α δοξαιν, οἰορ α νιιιβ Ὀιαρματοα,
 οἰορ α claiinn Ταϊδς, παρ řár τειδm μορ αρ βύαιβ ιαρ
 ζκαϊτεm ρεοιρ οἰορ ουιλλεβαρ, οἰορ να παοινε το
 καϊτεδ allacht οἰορ α bpeoil το νίδ gallpa examla
 δοιβ. Caťal Cpoiβdercc .h. Concobair, ří Connaťt, οἰορ
 ří Goerδel Eipenn ιαρ τοťacht, opagail baρ a mainiρtiρ
 Cnuic Muaiδe, α cuicceothcallaiinn lúin; ant oen řaerδel
 αρ perr tanac o δpian δopame anuap, αρ uairli
 οἰορ αρ onoir; tocchalach tpepařmar totachtať na
 tuat; pobartan řaiδber poineřail na řiťcana; doiř
 ιρ řé peiřiρ to řabaδ deťmaδ αρ tuρ a mať Eipenn;
 colamuin connal cpaibdeť cpeiořne οἰορ Cpυptař-
 eachta; cepitoiřteoir na cintoat οἰορ na coiβdenat;
 muδaiřteoir na mepleť οἰορ na malopťat; coiřneut-
 tao coiťcceno catbuatδat an peachta řioř, pa tucc Ὀια
 deř onoir α talmain, οἰορ an řlaiťear nemda řall,
 αρ neucc α naiβio řnanaiř to, αρ mbreit buatδa o
 toman οἰορ o deaman to. Aloδ O Concobair, α mac
 řein, to řabail řige Connacht le α řén οἰορ le α řolao
 παρ α έρε; uair ba ři αρ τοťacht pe laiř α atop peiřne;
 οἰορ to badap bpařoe Connacht na upláiř; οἰορ ιρ e
 Ὀια po řeoaiř in řiře tořum amliuo řin, uair ni
 derpaδ uile α γConnachtuib pe paδap řabala řige
 tořum achtmaδ aon řlat αρ řliřeδ na Cpúaiťe, οἰορ po
 benuio α lářia οἰορ α řopa don tí to poine, οἰορ aon
 ben to řápachao to mac h1 Mannachain; οἰορ poδallaο

¹ *The best.* ant oen : . . αρ
 pepar; lit. "the one . . . that
 is best."

² *Beyond.* The MS. has tallu,
 which is a mistake for tall.

³ *His luck.* α řén; i.e. the luck
 of Cathal Crobhderg, Aedh's father.

⁴ The words pe laiř α atop,
 translated "near his father," signify

literally "by the hand of his father,"
 but conventionally "by the side of his
 father."

⁵ *Speedy.* It is not easy to render
 into appropriate English the expres-
 sion in the text, pe paδap řabala
 řige tořum, which actually means
 "with the edge of the taking of
 sovereignty by him." The sense of
 the clause is that such was the severity

The kalends of January on Monday, and the 7th of the moon; M.cc.xxiii. A shower fell in places in Connacht, viz. :—in Tir-Maine, and in Soghan, and in Ui-Diarmada, and in Clann-Taidhg, from which grew a great distemper among cows after eating grass and foliage; and their milk and flesh produced various diseases in the persons who partook of them. Cathal Crobhderg O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, and king of the Gaeidhel of Erin according to merit, died in the monastery of Cnoc-Muaidhe on the 5th of the kalends of June; the best¹ Gaeidhel for nobility and honour that came from *the time of* Brian Borumha down; the battle-prosperous, puissant upholder of the people; the rich, excellent maintainer of peace; (for it was in his time that tithes were first received in the land of Erin); the meek, devout pillar of faith and Christianity; the corrector of the culprits and transgressors; the destroyer of the robbers and evil-doers; the general battle-victorious defender of the royal law, to whom God gave good honour on earth, and the heavenly kingdom beyond,² after dying in the habit of a monk, after triumphing over the world and the devil. Aedh O'Conchobhair, his own son, assumed the government of Connacht, with his luck³ and happiness, after him; for he was a king in dignity near⁴ his father previously, and the hostages of Connacht were at his command; and it was God who granted the sovereignty to him thus, for no crime was committed in Connacht through the speedy⁵ assumption of sovereignty by him, but one act of plunder on the road to Cruach,⁶ and his hands and feet were cut off the person who committed it; and one woman was violated by the son of O'Mannachain, who was blinded for his

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[1224.]

with which Aedh O'Conchobhair exercised the law at the time of his assuming the sovereignty, that acts of violence and rapine were prevented; and it appeared, therefore, that the

sovereignty had been destined to him by God.

⁶ *Cruach*; i.e. Cruach-Patraic, or Croagh-Patrick, a mountain in the county of Mayo.

na činuið é. Muirgeir cananað, mac Ruaidrí .h. [Con-
 dohair], duine ir comdeiri tainic do Saoirealair nam
 illeigend ocur i cantairecht, ocur hi uerp dénniuiðecht,
 do ég ir in bliabain ri, ocur a adlucad a Cunga Feichin
 iar mbuairð ongtar ocur airtuige. Domnall O Cellair, ri
 .h. Maíne, do ég in hoc anno. Cúcenann .h. Concenninn
 do ég in bliadain rin. Matgamuin .h. Ceirín, ri Ciarp-
 raige Locha na nairne, do ég. Maelru mac in erpuic
 1 Maelfagmar, perpún .h. Piacrach ocur .h. nCmál-
 garð, ocur adbar erpuic, do marbad do mac Donnchara
 1 Dubda, ar gcaiteñ a bíð ocur a čeinuið na čigh fein.
 Ceð mac Concubair Moenñuige do ég ag toigect ont
 rruic ocur o Iepuralem in bliadain ri. Mac in Uga
 do teacht a nEirinn daindeoin rið Saxan, ocur
 forbuire cocairð ocur erpian do fár ettorrai ocur
 Soill Eirenn, no gur eirgedar Soill Eirenn ina ađuið,
 ocur gur hindarbuid 1 nuēt Aoda 1 Neill, rið Ailið,
 ocur gur tinoiledar Soill ocur Saoirel Eirenn da
 ninnraizi, .i. Aod mac Cahail epuiðoerz, ri Connacht,
 ocur Donnchar Cairprech .h. Driain, ri Muman, ocur
 Diarmait cluapach Mađ Carthair, ri Dearmuman, ocur
 maite Eirenn arčena cenmoča Cenel Conuill ocur
 Eođain, co riachtadar Murtemne ocur Dun Delgan,
 ocur gurap ar po iarpat gialla ocur etere o macuib
 in Uga ocur o Aod .h. Neill. Ir annrin tainic .h. Neill
 cona gallairð ocur cona Saoireluirð, co po poinnrit iad
 ar rliđthið Slebe Ruairð, ocur ar doirpuið Eñna,
 ocur ar Rið Conaille, gur greannuisrim Sullu pa a
 inoiraiget ir na inatuið rin. Cuið tracht, oð connadar
 Soill Eirenn gur urđalta in imdeasuil rin oiađbair

¹ *His*; i.e. O'Dubhda's.

² *The river*. The river Jordan.

³ *Hugo*. The MS. reads mac in Uga; lit. "the son of the Hugo."

⁴ *Cluasach*. A sobriquet, signifying "of the ears," from *cluas*, an ear.

⁵ *The doors of Emhain*. Doirpuið Eñna, i.e. the approaches to Emhain, now the Navan fort, near Armagh, the ancient residence of the kings of Ulster. There are five townlands called "Dorsy," in the barony of Fews Upper, co. of Armagh, which

offence. Muirghes Cananach, son of Ruaidhri O'[Conchobhair], the most expert man that ever came of the Gaeidhel in reading, and in psalm-singing, and in verse-making, died in this year, and was interred in Cunga-Feichin, after the triumph of unction and penitence. Domhnall O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, died in hoc anno. Cucennainn O'Concennainn died in this year. Mathghamhain O'Ceirín, king of Ciarraighe-Locha-na-nairne, died. Maelisu, son of the bishop O'Maelfhaghmhair, parson of Ui-Fiachrach and Ui-Amhalghaidh, and materies of a bishop, was killed by the son of Donnchadh O'Dubhda, after enjoying his¹ food and his fire in his¹ own house. Aedh, son of Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, died while coming from the river,² and from Jerusalem, this year. The son of Hugo³ came to Erin against the will of the king of the Saxons, and causes of war and contention grew up between him and the Foreigners of Erin, until the Foreigners of Erin rose up against him, and he was banished to Aedh O'Neill, king of Ailech; and the Foreigners and Gaeidhel of Erin, viz.:—Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, king of Connacht, and Donnchadh Cairbrech O'Briain, king of Mumha, and Diarmaid Cluasach⁴ Mac Carthaigh, king of Des-Mumha, and the chieftains of Erin besides, excepting the Cenel-Conaill and Cenel-Eoghain, assembled to proceed against them, until they reached Muirthemhne and Dun-Delgan; and from thence they demanded pledges and hostages from the sons of Hugo,⁵ and from Aedh O'Neill. It was then that O'Neill came with his Foreigners and Gaeidhel, whom he distributed on the passes of Sliabh-Fuaid and the doors of Emhain,⁵ and on Fídh-Conaill, when he challenged the Foreigners to attack him in those places. However, when the Foreigners of Erin saw that this protection⁶ was assured to them,

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Dr. Reeves thinks may represent the *τοῦτοι* of the text.

⁶ This protection; i.e. the protection from attack secured to O'Neill

by the skilful distribution of his forces in the passes leading from Dun-Delgan, or Dundalk, across the Fews, into the neighbourhood of Armagh.

doib' ip i comairle do ponrat ríð do denum pe clandaib' in Uga, ocur bpeð ríð Saxan rir na ríðuib' rin; ocur po rcaoilpedar Zoill Eipenn gan eir gan coíha o Aoð O Neill.

Sluaigēð mór le hOeð mac Cathail cpoib'berz co cairlen Airð abla i crich ðpérne, condečatar ar an zcairlen, eir loirceatar, ocur zur marbadar cač oen ruarutar ann do Galluib' ocur do Zaoiðealuib'. Duarcan O heðpa, ri luižne, morpuur ert. Morpluaigēð do ðenum do Aoð Ua Neill a zConnačta, la macca Ruairi h1 Concuðair, ocur le tozairm tril Muirpduiž uile acht mac Diarmata ańáin, .i. Cormac mac Tomaltaiž, condečair ar ruo Connacht buð ðer co pēðuib' Ačta Lúain, co raipe da oíðce aš Muillib' Uanač, ocur zur airzret loč Nen, ocur co tuz peoio h1 Conchoðair ar leir. Tánic na diaið co Capn Ppaoid, ocur do airzertair Toirpðealðac mac Rúairi ann, ocur do chuair na luacčéim da tiž ar zccloutrin trlóiz moir do Galloib' ocur do Muimnechuib', rá Donnchad Cairbpeč .h. mðriain, ocur ppa Séppuib' Maireir, aš Aoð .h. Concoðair ocur aš mac Diarmata cuize; ocur o nac pucratar ar O Neill po lenrat meic Ruairi, zur tairnedar a nucht i Neill iad ańir. Ro marbadar Muirhniž don tuzur rin Echmarcač mac ðpanain, taoirič Copca EačLann, aš Cill Cellaiž, ar noičur cloinne Ruairi a Cunnachta amač. Zoill ocur Muirhniž do dol pa Termann Caoilpinn, ocur do cuirēð ar na nGall tré pēptuib' Cailpind. Ar mor ar daoinib' an bliadain rin. Ant arðar za buain a

¹ *Request.* The Four Masters (1225) say that O'Neill led a great force into Connacht, at the request of Donn Og Mac Airechtaigh, who wanted to be revenged of Aedh O'Connor, for having deprived him (Donn) of his lands.

² *Fedha-Atha-Luain;* i.e. the woods of Ath-Luain, a district in the barony

of Athlone, county of Roscommon, the patrimony of the sept of O'Neachtain, or O'Naghten.

³ *Plundered.* do airzertair. Thus also in the Annals of Ulster. The Four Masters have "pōžtar Toirpðealðac mac Ruairi annrin," "Toirdhelbhach, son of

the resolution they adopted was to make peace with the sons of Hugo, and to leave the conditions to the award of the king of the Saxons; and the Foreigners of Erin separated, without *obtaining* tribute or conditions from Aedh O'Neill.

A.D.

[1224.]

A great hosting by Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, to the castle of Ard-abhla in the territory of Breifne, when they entered the castle, and burned it, and killed every one whom they found in it, both Foreigners and Gaeidhel. Duarcán O'hEghra, king of Luighne, mortuus est. A great hosting to Connacht was performed by Aedh O'Neill, with the sons of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, and at the request¹ of all the Sil-Muiredhaigh, excepting only Mac Diarmada, i.e. Cormac, son of Tomaltach; and he (*Aedh O'Neill*) proceeded along Connacht, southwards, to Fedha-Atha-Luain,² and remained two nights at Muille-Uanach, and pillaged Loch-Nen, and carried off thence the treasures of O'Conchobhair. He came afterwards to Carn-Fraich, where he plundered³ Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri; and he proceeded at a quick pace to his house on hearing that a large army of Foreigners and Momonians, under Donnchadh Cairbrech O'Briain and Geoffroi Mareis, was coming against him, led by Aedh O'Conchobhair and Mac Diarmada. And as they did not overtake O'Neill they pursued the sons of Ruaidhri, whom they banished again to O'Neill. The Momonians killed Echmarcach Mac Branain,⁴ king of Corca-Achlann, at Cill-Cellaigh, on this expedition, after driving the sons of Ruaidhri out of Connacht. The Foreigners and Momonians attacked Termann-Caelfhinn; and a slaughter of the Foreigners was committed through the miracles of Caelfhinn. A great mortality of people this year. The

Ruaidhri, was made king there," which appears the more correct, inasmuch as the object of Aedh O'Neill's journey was to support the sons of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair. The text

should probably read "ἦν ἡγεμὴς αὐτοῦ," "he made . . . king."

⁴ *Mac Branain*. The killing of this chieftain is entered under the next year also.

haíle na pele bpiǵde, ocur an tpeaḃaḃ da denum an áineḃt. Taḃs O hḃḃpa do éǵ in bliatāin rin.

[Ctt. Enair [i.iii.p.], ocur .u. bliatna .xx. ap da céo, ap mile, aoir in Tiserna. Pelim O Concubair do gabail tige ap Doimnall O Flaitḃbertuiǵ, sup marḃ ocur sup loipe e fein ocur a bpaḃair. Aeḃ mac h1 Flaitḃbertuiǵ do gabail do Aoḃ .h. Conḃubair, ocur a ḃabairt a láim ḡall. Tisernan mac Caḃuil 1 Concubair do mḃarḃaḃ le Donnchad Ua n'Duibda. Cairlén Cille moipe do bpipeḃ le Caḃal O Raǵillíǵ. Muirǵer mac Diarmada do marḃaḃ. Amláoib O Deollain, aircinneḃ 'Droma eliaḃ, rái einiǵ ocur tige aoiḃhed Eipenn, do éǵ an bliatāin rin. h.Maoilbrenuinn, ab mainiḃropeḃ búille, do éǵ do curlinn. Coḃerǵe cocḃa ḃéirǵe ip in bliatāin ri la Toirḃdelḃaḃ mac Ruaiḃri mic Toirḃdelḃaiǵ moir, ocur le hAeḃ mac Ruaiḃri, rí [Connacht], ocur le hAoḃ O Neill, do cornum cuicḃo Connaḃt pe hAeḃ mac Caḃuil cpoibḃerǵ, tpe porcongpa Duinn ois meǵ Oipeaḃtuiǵ, ríǵ ḃáoiriǵ Sil Muirḃetuiǵ, a noisuil a feruinn ocur a aicḃeaḃta do buain de; ocur ó po impa rum po impadaḃ Connachtaíǵ, .i. Sil Muirḃethaiǵ, ocur iartar Connaḃt um Aoḃ O Flaitḃbertuiǵ, ri iartar Connacht. Cíḃ trá aḃt, tainic Aoḃ O Neill leo ḡo lár íil Muirḃethaiǵ, ocur po ríǵetap annrin Toirḃdelḃaḃ mac Rúaiḃri, ocur do imtiǵ Oeḃ .h. Neill dia ḃiǵ, uair po ba tairiri le macaḃ Ruaiḃri a naireḃt fein ap na ḡcuirḃeḃ ḃo ḡaḃ oen po leiḃ oiḃ, aḃtmaḃ Cormac mac Tomaltaíǵ na Cairḃǵe mic Diarmada, ocur Dáuid Ua Flóinn, ocur aer ḡráḃa arḃena. Daḃa, imoppo, Aoḃa mic Caḃail cpoibḃerǵ, do ḃuaḃ a nuḃt ḡall, ocur do

¹ *At the same time*; i.e. when the corn was in process of being reaped.

² *Year.* At the end of this entry the scribe who copied this portion of the MS. has added the note "Mere Dubhthach qui scripsit (sic)," "I am Dubhthach qui scripsit." See Introduction.

³ *King.* Aedh (or Hugh) O'Conor, son of Ruaidhri, was not at this time king of Connacht; the sovereignty having been first assumed by him in the year 1228, "by the election of the Justiciary and chiefs of Connacht, in preference to Turlough, his elder brother," as the Four Masters observe.

corn was reaped immediately after the festival of Brigid; and the ploughing was going on at the same time.¹ A.D. [1224.]
Tadhg O'hEghra died this year.²

The kalends of January [on the 4th feria], and the age of the Lord twenty-five years, and two hundred, and a thousand. Felim O'Conchobhair captured a house against Domhnall O'Flaithbhertaigh, and killed and burned himself and his brother. Aedh, son of O'Flaithbhertaigh, was apprehended by Aedh O'Conchobhair, and delivered into the hands of the Foreigners. Tighernan, son of Cathal O'Conchobhair, was killed by Donnchadh O'Dubhda. The castle of Cill-mór was broken down by Cathal O'Raighilligh. Muirghes Mac Diarmada was slain. Amhlaibh O'Beollain, airchinnech of Druim-cliaibh, principal upholder of the hospitality and guest-houses of Erin, died in this year. O'Maelbhrenuinn, abbot of the monastery of Buill, died of *the opening of a vein*. A commotion of war was raised in this year by Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach Mór, and by Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, king³ [of Connacht], and by Aedh O'Neill, to contest the province of Connacht with Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, through the solicitation of Donn Og Mac Oirechtaigh, king-chieftain of Síil-Muiredhaigh, in retaliation for having been deprived of his land and patrimony; and when he rebelled the Connachtmen rebelled, viz. :—the Síil-Muiredhaigh, and *the men of* the West of Connacht, with Aedh O'Flaithbhertaigh, king of the West of Connacht. However, Aedh O'Neill came with them to the middle of Síil-Muiredhaigh; and they then made Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri, king; and Aedh O'Neill went home, because the sons of Ruaidhri preferred their own assemblies, which had been summoned by them respectively, with the exception of Cormac, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada of the Rock, and David O'Floinn, and other men of trust. As regards Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, moreover; he repaired to the Foreigners,

pala go roðánað doruñ, uair ir ann do batap Saill
 Eipenn; náð luain an tan rin, a geúirt, ocup ba capa
 dorum gað aon díð tré na aðair ocup treimhó péin,
 uair po ba roacmuingech tuarpuðuil eipim ocup a
 aðair peimhe doib. Tucrañ leir tra an Siuirtir ocup
 Saill Eipenn, an méo po ba lop leir díð, ocup do eipiz
 pór leir Donnchað Cairbrech O ðriain co na foðpuirde,
 ocup O Maileðluinn co na roðpuirte. Ir annrin do
 teiðreo luçt mhoige hðei ocup na Tuata a luignib
 ocup a tóir nðmulgubiz, le a mbúab, ocup po pagbuit
 meic Rúaiðri gan trocraite, gan tinol aipechta; ocup ni
 raibe na bpaipað acht uathao píðamnað ocup taoirið,
 ocup gille ech, ocup gille ppiðeolmha. Tanğatar mic
 Ruaiðri pompa gu Cill Cellaiğ, beg plúağ ocup píðamnað
 maille ppiú, do ðeð ar cúl a mbo ocup a muinntipe.
 Do innpuiğ ðeð mac Cañuil cpoibðerz, co na Gallaið,
 Toirpðelðað mac Rúaiðri map araibe co na taoirich-
 aið, ocup ni mop gu raibe açt gille eað ocup po plúağ
 maille ppiu, uair de chuaid ðoð mac Rúaiðri, ocup
 mac Muircepuiz, ocup Domnall Ua Flaiðbertaiğ,
 ocup Tigeppnan mac Cathail, ocup mic Toirpðelðuib mic
 Ruaiðri, ðanacal bó ocup muinntipe Pepsuil 1 Taiðğ
 tug comluige ppiu; ocup ir amluio tapla conað é céo
 Connaçtach po bpiu ar a comluige pe macuib Rúaiðri
 é; ocup tugapðair mac Cathail co na Gallaið ðanacal a
 bó ocup a muinntipe leir ina cenn puñ. Ir annrin do
 pala Saill a cenð Toirpðelðuib mic Rúaiðri. Ro
 epiğpium ocup a çaoiriğ, ocup do çuipetap a po plúağ
 pompa, ocup tanğatar ar go haluinn gan ðaoine do
 mharbat dið; uair tainic Donn oğ maz ðipeçtuiz ocup
 Flaiðbertað O Plannağáin, ocup began ðon pút Eoğanað,

¹ *Muirchertach*. Called Muirchertach Muinhnech, or Murtough the Momonian, from having been fostered in Munster. He was son to Turlough Mór O'Conor, king of Ireland.

² *Cathal*; i.e. Cathal Migaran, another son of Turlough Mór O'Conor.

³ *Oath*. By "pledging a mutual oath" is meant entering into an offensive and defensive treaty.

A.D.

[1225.]

and it happened fortunately for him, as the Foreigners of Erin were then at Ath-Luain, holding a court, and every one of them was a friend of his, for his father's sake and his own; for he and his father before him were very liberal of wages to them. He brought with him the Justiciary, and as many of the Foreigners of Erin as he thought sufficient; and Donnchadh Cairbrech O'Briain, with his army, and O'Maelechlainn, with his army, went also with him. The people of Magh-hAei and the Tuatha fled then into Luighne and Tir-Amhalghaidh, with their cows; and the sons of Ruaidhri were left without an army, without a tribe-assemblage, there being in their company only a few royal heirs, and chieftains, and horse-boys, and attendants. The sons of Ruaidhri proceeded to Cill-Cellaigh, accompanied only by a small band and a few royal heirs, to protect their cows and people. Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, with his Foreigners, advanced towards Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri, where he was with his chieftains; and there were hardly any others than horse-boys and a rabble along with him, for Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, and the son of Muirchertach,¹ and Domhnall O'Flaithbhertach, and Tighernan, son of Cathal,² and the sons of Toirdhelbhach son of Ruaidhri, went to protect the cows and people of Ferghal O'Taidhg, who had pledged a mutual oath³ with them. And it so happened that he was the first Con-nachtman who violated his mutual oath with the sons of Ruaidhri; and he brought the son of Cathal, with his Foreigners, to protect his cows and people, in opposition to them. It was then that the Foreigners encountered Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri. He and his chieftains arose, and they placed their rabble before them, and retreated excellently without any of their men being slain; for Donn Og Mac Airechtaigh, and Flaithbhertach O'Flannagain, and a small number of the Eoghanach band⁴

⁴ *Eoghanach band.* *gút Eoganaic*; i.e., the rout, band, or company of the Cenel-Eoghain, or people of Tir-Eogh-

ain (Tyrone), descended from Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland in the fifth century.

ταρ α νέιρ. 1ρ αν λό ριν το παλα ριπεῖ α γcenn
 Εαῆμαρceυῖς mic ὀραναι, ocur ρε uαthao ροῑρuiτε ap
 lap τοipe ῥοille ιτιρ α mueaῖ ocur α bú, ocur το
 ροine ρuiῖ engnuῖῃ mae aς α ῃapbaῖ, acht imapeaῖς
 το δεῖ ὁaοimῖῃ το bpeῖ ραιρ. 1ρ annῑριν το len Aῑῑ
 mac Cathaῖl cpoῖῑῑeρe, cona ḡallaῖῃ, mic Rúaiῑῑi in
 aiῑῑe ρin zo Miliuc, ocur το bi tpi haiῑῑe annῑρin aς
 apḡuin Luiḡne ap ḡaῑ leῑ imme. 1ρ inῑoconáῖς το
 παλα ὁlla ὀῑρα ρin, ρiῑ το ὀénaiῃ iap na apḡuin, tap
 cenn an ḡegain το ρaḡbaῑ α Luiḡmῖ. 1ρ ann το
 baῑap meic Ruaiῑῑi ocur α nῑruim ρe loῑ mic
 Opeῑuiḡ α nḡlino na Moῑapτ. 1ρῑi comaple το ροine
 mac Cathaῖl cpoῖῑῑeρe, dul ocur ḡoill α nῑaiῑῑ bo na
 tṡuaῑ ocur sil Muῑpeῑhiḡ, ocur cloinne Tomaῑtaῖς,
 ρliḡe nac ap ḡaῑ mac ḡoill ροine ρuaiῃ, .i. α ρiῑ
 ḡaῑlaῖς, zo ρiaῑῑaῑap áῑ tḡe in Meῑaiḡ, ocur ni
 ρuaῑaῑap bioῑ na bunḡaiḡ iρ in ρliḡeῑ ρin. Το
 aῑḡeῑap Cul Cepnaῑa, ocur tḡḡaῑap uilḡeῑo ap
 buaiῖ ocur ap ὁaοimῖῃ annῑρin. Anῑeacḡaiῑ uῑb ρin
 mḡac, in ῃeῑo naῑ ap baiῑit, ρo aῑḡiῑo ocur ρo imapeῑiῑo.
 Tṡuaḡ aiῃ ρin, ḡach oen ρo ḡaῑ ḡu Dub ḡunḡa ρo báῑit,
 ocur iρ aiῃliῑo το ḡeῑῑeῑi na capḡanna co na cεῑcandaiῖ
 ocur α lán το lenbuῖb ap na mbathao innta. In méit
 tεῑῑna ó ḡallaῖῃ το imeῑciῖ cloinne Tomaῑtaῖς, ocur
 nac ap báῑhiῑῑ uῑῖ, το chuaiῑo tṡong uῑῖ α tṡiῑ Aῑῃalḡaiῑῑ,
 ocur το chúaiῑo O Duba ρúῑuiῖ, ocur níῑ ḡaḡuib en
 boin aca. Ὅala, imoppo, cloinne Ruaiῑῑi, iρi comaple
 το ρonḡao aς loῑ mic Aῑpeῑuiḡ, ρcaῑleῑ no zo
 ḡḡaῑliῑiρ α ḡoill o mac Cathuῖl cpoῖῑῑeρe, .i. ὁa mac
 Rúaiῑῑi, Toῑῑῑelḡaῑ ocur Aῑῑ, ocur mac Maḡnuῑa,
 ocur Donn oḡ, το dul α γcenn h1 Phlaῑῑeῑῑuiḡ α ρiῑ

¹ *Mac Branain*. The death of Echmarcach Mac Branain is entered under the previous year also. The words aς α ῃapbaῖ, translated "when they were killing him," actually means "at his killing."

² *In front of*; α nῑruim ρe; lit. "their back to;" MS.

³ *Foreigner*. mac ḡoill; lit. "son of a foreigner."

⁴ *Donn Og*. Donn Og (Donn the younger) Mac Airechtaigh, or Mageraghty.

A.D.

[1225.]

followed them. In that day a scouting party encountered Echmarcach Mac Branain,¹ who was with a small force in the middle of an oak wood, amongst his pigs and his cows; and he performed great valour when they were killing him, but a superior number of brave men overtook him. Then Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, with his Foreigners, followed the sons of Ruaidhri that night to Milic; and he remained there three nights, plundering Luighne on every side. This thing was unfortunate for O'hEghra, who had to make peace, after being plundered, for the sake of the little that had been left in Luighne. The sons of Ruaidhri were at this time in front of² Loch-mic-Oiredhaigh in Glenn-na-Mochart. The resolution adopted by the son of Cathal Crobhderg was to go, along with the Foreigners, after the cows of the Tuatha, and of Sil-Muiredhaigh, and of Clann-Tomaltaigh, by a route that no Foreigner³ ever took before, viz.:—into Fidh-Gadhlaigh, until they reached Ath-tighe-in-Mesaigh; and they received neither arrow nor dart in that route. They plundered Cul-Cernadha, and inflicted vengeance on cows and people there. Of those that went into the Bac, all who were not drowned were plundered and killed. Pity, alas! every one who went towards Dubh-Cunga was drowned; and so the fishing weirs were found with their baskets full of children, after being drowned in them. Of all the droves of Clann-Tomaltaigh that had escaped from the Foreigners, and that had not been drowned, a number went into Tir-Amhalghaidh; and O'Dubhda attacked them, and left not a single cow with them. As regards the sons of Ruaidhri, moreover; the resolution they adopted at Loch-mic-Airedhaigh was, to disperse until his Foreigners should separate from the son of Cathal Crobhderg, viz.:—the two sons of Ruaidhri—Toirdhelbhach and Aedh—and the son of Maghnus, and Donn Og,⁴ were to go to meet O'Flaithbhertaigh, their mutual ally; and the sons of

comluige; meic Muirceptuis h1 Concubair ocur
Tigernan mac Cathail do dul ar cul a mbó ocur a
muinntire, ocur ríe do denum tar a ceent no so
nimtigióir a Soill ó mac Cathail cpoibdeirg.

Óala, imorro, in leite tear do Connachtuib, nír
úaigníde do, uair tanatadur Saill laigen ocur Donnchar
(no Muirceptaé) Ua Druain pompa. Tanatadur Saill
Dermuman ocur perriam Corcaige pompa mar in
geona. Óo airgreo ocur po marbrat ceé oen ar a
rúgrat. Óa hólé la Oeó mac Cathail cpoibdeirg a tteét
rin don tír, uair ní he po éuir íat, aét oó éualatar a
bpuair an Siuróir co na gallaib dédalaib, po gaé tóné
ocur porpat íat. Óa truaé, tra, ant olé do ceóuis Óia
don éúigíó ír ferr do bí a nérinn toir na éiar, éer na
éuaíó; uair ní caicléó in mac ógláéé a éele ag creachat
nó ag arsuin acht comat treiri óo. Óo cuiric mná,
ocur leinb, ocur óigtióerin, ocur treoin ocur ettreoin,
pe rúacht ocur pe gorta don cogat rin. Óala, imorro,
Óoóa mic Cathail cpoibdeirg, támic peíne so Mas nío,
ocur do éuatap meic Muirceptuis ina éeac ar cumair-
cib, ocur ar plánaib, dar cenn a mbo ocur a muinntire.
Óo chúat ar na íhápaé so Cill meóóin, ocur do
comhracodap na trí plúaé do Galluib annrin, ocur ír
beg nar lan in tricha uile do na trí plúaéuib rin do
galluib ocur do Saoréluib. Ír annrin támic Óeó
Ua Flaitéptuis ar copuib ocur ar plánaib maíteaó
nGall ocur Donncharí Cairbríé 1 Druain, a caróera
Cpírt, hí teaé mic Cathail cpoibdeirg ocur an Siuróir;
do rinne ríé dar ceent a bó ocur a muinntire nír, ocur

¹ *Muirchertach O'Conchobhar*; i.e. *Muirchertach Muimhnech*. See note ¹, p. 276.

² *Cathal*. *Cathal Migaran*. See note ², p. 276.

³ *More quiet*. nír uaigníde óó; lit. "it was not more lonely."

⁴ *Or Muirchertach*. The alias read-

ing is correct, as appears from the *Annals of Ulster*, the *Four Masters*, and *Mageoghegan's* version of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*.

⁵ *Against them*. pompa; lit. "before them."

⁶ *Sheriff*. perriam, MS.

⁷ *Exposed*. do cuiric; lit. "were

Muirchertach O'Conchobhar,¹ and Tighernan, son of Cathal,² to go to protect their cows and people, and to make peace for their sake, until his Foreigners should depart from the son of Cathal Crobhderg.

A.D.
[1225.]

As regards the southern half of Connacht, also, it was not more quiet,³ for the Foreigners of Laighen, and Donnchadh (or Muirchertach)⁴ O'Briain, came against them.⁵ The Foreigners of Des-Mumha and the sheriff⁶ of Corcach came also against them.⁵ They plundered and killed every one whom they caught. Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg disliked their coming into the district, for it was not he who invited them; but when they heard of all the spoils the Justiciary with his Foreigners had obtained, envy and jealousy seized them. Grievous, indeed, was the misfortune God permitted to *fall on* the best province in Erin, east or west, south or north; for the young man would not spare his companion, in preying or in plundering, provided that he was the stronger. Women and children, and young lords, and the mighty and the weak, were exposed⁷ to cold and famine through this war. As to Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, however; he advanced to Magh-nEó, and the sons of Muirchertach¹ went into his house,⁸ under conditions and guarantees, for the sake of their cows and people. He went on the morrow to Cill-medhoin, and the three armies of Foreigners met there; and the entire cantred was nearly filled with these three armies of Foreigners and Gaeidhel. It was then that Aedh O'Flaithbhertaigh came, on the covenants and guarantees of the nobles of the Foreigners, and of Donnchadh Cairbrech O'Briain, his gossip,⁹ into the house⁸ of the son of Cathal Crobhderg and the Justiciary, made peace with him for the sake of his cows and people, and *engaged*

put." The same expression is incorrectly translated "perished" by Dr. O'Donovan, in his ed. of the Four Mast., ad eund. an.

⁸ *House*. The expression "going

into one's house" is used to signify making "submission."

⁹ *Gossip*. A person who stands sponsor to the child of another is still called the "gossip" of the child's father.

meic Ruaidrí do innarbha uað. Do imtigh mac Cathail
croidhearg co na Gallaið su Tuaim da gáalann, ocur do
leig imtecht do Gallaið laighe ocur Dermuman uað,
ocur do bí a dál sein do iðlucað in ghuirgír tar áé luain.
Do roineirí comairli aile annrín, .i. impoð doðum 1
flaiteberptuig ar cula, uair nír éairir leir mar do
ráguib é; uair do batar meic Ruaidrí alla aniar do
loð aige, ocur a cliaman sein, .i. Donn og, malle rru.
1r annrín po deiligh meic Maighura re macuib Ruaidrí,
ocur do éuatar a tair nllmulgað ar cenn a mbo ocur
a muinntire, ocur fuaratar iat su roðánað, can iurað
can arguin, ocur rugrat leo iat a nucht 1 Ruairc, ocur
do ponrat creich moir ar Philip mac Goirdealbh.
Donchad Cairbrech, imoipo, do cuir maite a muin-
tire, ocur a oera gáda, seinne co nédáluib móra.
Do cuair Oé mac Ruaidrí ocur Eogan Ua hEidin a
cint uptarra, uathad do deis daoinib, ocur nír hanað
annrín as Muimnechaib re hurað meic in aipó ríð,
ocur do luirirí opra, ocur do gað aor gáda Donnchada
Cairbrech, ocur ba trom na heoala do ragbúit annrín
as Oé mac Rúaidrí. 1r annrín do chuair Donnchad
Cairbrech dá tíð, ocur do pinne ríð ocur baite
coinnell re hCoð mac Rúaidrí, ocur do geall gan
toiðecht anaghaid mic Rúaidrí aip, dar cent a
oera gáda do léighe ar; ocur nír comallrín rin,
uair tánic ar in pluagad ra nera a céoir anaghaid
mic Rúaidrí. 1r annrín, tra, tainic mac Cathail
croidhearg ocur in lúirir su calað Inni Cneíha, tapair
Gall laighe ocur Muman dimtecht, ocur dob eige
du flaiteberptuig Inni Cneíha ocur Oilen na eirce, ocur
artraighe in locha aip, do tabairt ar cenn a bo ocur a

¹ *The lake*; i.e. Loch Corrib.

² *Drowning of candles*. Instead of the expression "do pinne ríð 7 baite coinnell," the Four Masters, who give these events under

the year 1225, say "go ndearna ríð baite comuel," "made a peace of drowning of candles;" i.e. a peace solemnized by the drowning of candles, or one the violation of

to banish the sons of Ruaidhri from him. The son of Cathal Crobhderg went with his Foreigners to Tuaim-da-ghualann, and permitted the Foreigners of Laighen and Des-Mumha to depart from him; and it was his own duty to escort the Justiciary across Ath-Luain. He adopted another resolution then, viz.:—to turn back towards O'Flaithbhertaigh; for he liked not the way in which he left him, as the sons of Ruaidhri were at the west side of the lake¹ with him, and his own son-in-law, i.e. Donn Og, along with them. Then the sons of Magnus separated from the sons of Ruaidhri, and went into Tir-Amhalghaidh in quest of their cows and people, and found them there, happily, without being plundered or molested; and they carried them with them under the protection of O'Ruaire; and they committed a great depredation on Philip Mac Goisdelbh. Donnchadh Cairbrech, moreover, sent the nobles of his people, and his men of trust, on before him with great spoils. Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, and Eoghan O'hEidhin intercepted them with a small band; and the Momonians awaited not the attack of the son of the chief king; but he went after them and captured the men of trust of Donnchadh Cairbrech; and heavy were the spoils left with Aedh, son of Ruaidhri. Then Donnchadh Cairbrech went home, and made peace and “drowning of candles”² with Aedh, son of Ruaidhri; and he promised that he would not again go against the son of Ruaidhri, in return for the release of his men of trust; but he kept not this, for he came immediately on the next hosting against the son of Ruaidhri. It was then, moreover, that the son of Cathal Crobhderg and the Justiciary came to the port of Inis-cremha, after the Foreigners of Laighen and Mumha had departed; and O'Flaithbhertaigh was obliged to give Inis-cremha, and Oilen-na-circe, and also the boats of the lake, for the sake of his cows and people. Aedh,

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which would involve the terrors of excommunication, of which cere- | mony the extinguishing of candles formed a part.

muinntire. Táinig Oeð mac Cathail cpoibdeire arís gu Tuaim da gúalann, ocur do chuaid peíthe do iðluaid an lúirtir, ocur do pasbad uathad do m'athib Gall, ocur peirpéanuig imda aige, uair nír tairpí leir Connachtuiğ, achtmad uathad diğ. Tugrum annpín maíte an aipeçta illaím Gall a ngill pe tóáapupoul, .i. Plaitheptach .h. Plannağain ocur Pepsal .h. Taiğs, ocur rocharde aile do Connachtuiğ; ocur ír daib fein doib eigen a bpuarlugad. Ír anó pín do eirugh Ua Plaitheptuiğ arís, ocur mic Muirceptuiğ ocur na riğdamna archena, docum mic Ruaidrí, tapéir a Gall dimteçt o Aoð mac Cathuil cpoibdeire; ocur do cuir Oeð techta ocur pcpibenda dinnraigeo Gall, do innpín in athimpáid, ocur diarpad tuillead roçpuid. Do ppeccad co roinnib eirium, uair pa tuillmech do Gal-loib na turpír pín; do geiðtír étala, ocur ní pasdar gáto na himerapcain. Tucad Gall laigen ocur Derymman dozum don dula pín pa Uilliam Crap ocur pa macuib Spúin, rocharde mor; ocur o tanğadar dinnraigeo mic Cathail cpoibdeireğ táinic tap tochar anoir, ocur do gað peíthe rúar map a gcúala meic Ruaidrí do beid, .i. a níg Diapmata, gan rocharde, gan lucht comluige do rochtuin éuca. Ír annpín do éuir Aoð mac Cathail cpoibdeireğ Pélim, a brathair, ocur maíte da muinnter do Gall peirpénchaib, ar cpeid Eogain 1 Eirín a níg Riapad Clóne, ocur do bátar a tiğ Longpúirt a nílro paíuin ar tí na cpeid moç tráç ar na m'apad. Do éuala O Plaitheptuiğ ocur meic Muirceptuiğ, ocur pıat ağ

¹ *Mercenaries.* peirpéanuig. The Four Masters (1225) employ the term *peinnuó*, "soldiers."

² *William Cras.* The form of the name in the Four Mast. is *ccrap*, which is the same as *Spap*, *Gras*. "Cras, or Gras, was the sobriquet of Raymond le Gros, and afterwards became a family name, which is now

always incorrectly written *Grace*. It is derived from the French *gras*, or *gros*." O'Donovan, *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1225, note m.

³ *The Tochar*; i.e. the causeway. The full form of the name is *Tocharmona-Coinnedha*, "the causeway of the moor (or bog) of Coinnidh." It is situated in the parish of Temple-

A.D.

[1225.]

son of Cathal Crobhderg, went again to Tuaim-da-ghualann, and proceeded on to escort the Justiciary; and a few of the chiefs of the Foreigners, and many mercenaries,¹ were left with him, for he liked not the Connachtmen with the exception of a few of them. He then delivered the nobles of the community into the hands of the Foreigners, as a pledge for wages, viz.:—Flaithbheartach O'Flannagain, and Fergal O'Taidhg and many more of the Connachtmen, who were obliged to release themselves. It was then that O'Flaithbhertaigh and the sons of Muirchertach, and the other royal heirs, went again to the son of Ruaidhri, after the Foreigners had departed from Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg; and Aedh despatched messengers and writings to the Foreigners, announcing the revolt, and requesting additional forces. He was cheerfully responded to; for these expeditions were profitable to the Foreigners, who used to obtain spoils, and used not to encounter danger or conflict. The Foreigners of Laighen and Des-Mumha were furnished to him on this occasion, in great force, under William Cras² and the sons of Griffin; and when they came towards the son of Cathal Crobhderg, he came from the east across Tochar,³ and proceeded on southwards to where he heard the sons of Ruaidhri were, (viz.:—in Ui-Diarmada), without an army, without allies having arrived to them. Then Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, sent his brother Felim and the chiefs of his people, with Foreign mercenaries, to plunder Eoghan O'hEidhin in Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne; and they were in a house-camp⁴ at Ard-rathain, with a view to committing the depredation early on the morrow. O'Flaithbhertaigh and the sons of Muirchertach, as they

together ("church of Tochar,") barony of Ballinnee, and county of Galway.

⁴ *In a house-camp.* α τῆς ὀνσποῦρτ. Probably a camp established around some houses. The Four Mast.

(1225) say αὐτῶν ὀνσποῦρτ, "a night camp." The word ὀνσποῦρτ, translated camp, is also explained "castrum." See Stokes's *Irish Glosses*, Dublin, 1860; p. 24.

innraigeo meic Ruaidhri, Gall do dul ar cpeich do cum
Eogain 1 Oidín a rir comluighe, ocup a mbeṡ a nApo
raṡuin. 1r 1 comairle do rónrat innraigeo Aṡoa
raṡuin, ocup dul a gcenn Gall irin maṡin moṡ tpaṡ ar
na ṡṡapaṡ, ocup in baile do loraṡ ina gceno. Do
innraigeoap eo maṡin, gu raṡutap moṡ tpaṡ ar paṡṡe
an baile. 1r hi comairle do ronaṡ, Tuataṡ mac
Muirceṡtuig ocup a nGall do ṡur ar túr don baile,
ocup an neaṡ do ṡirpeṡ do Gaoideluiṡ map aon rir;
Ua Flaṡberṡtuig ocup mec Muirceṡtuig um an mbaile
amuiṡ. 1r lairir, ṡana, do cōr irin mbaile annrin.
1r he Gaoidel do rreṡap mapōen pe Tuathal .i.
Taiṡleṡ mac Aoṡa 1 Duṡoa; ocup o do cuataṡ eo
meṡṡana irin baile do teiṡeoṡ ṡoill roir ríap ar in
mbaile, ocup in maṡm rair ar ṡallab. Na Gall do
cuataṡ ríap a maṡm ar in mbaile ir iat tug in maṡm
ar a paibe do Gaoideluiṡ ar cul an baile. Hi raib
Gaoidel buṡ beoṡa ina in lucht ar a tuccaṡ in maṡm
rin ríap, acht nachap ṡetaṡ Dia roṡán oppa. In ṡrong
do cuataṡ rair do len Tuathal ocup Taiṡlech .h.
Duṡoa iao; do ceṡloir Tuathal con[r]upla na nGall,
ocup do thoir pe la Taiṡlech. Ua roṡan moṡ do
macaib Ruaidhri can beṡ irin maṡm rin. 1r don
maṡm rin ríap do mapbaṡ Maṡṡaṡṡain, mac Oéoa,
mic Conchobaṡ Maenmaṡṡe, ocup mac ṡillieṡirṡ mic
Diaṡmaṡa, ocup mac mic Amlaib mic Aṡpeṡtaṡṡ, ocup
Niall mac Peṡṡal .h. Taiṡṡ; ocup po mapbaṡ in ti
po mapb é .i. brathair Culen .h. Dimuṡaṡ.

ṡala meic Ruaidhri, po comuiceoṡ ar na ṡapaṡ ri

¹ *The sons of Ruaidhri*; who were at this time in Ui-Diarmada, as already explained.

² *Him*; i.e. Niall, son of Ferghal O'Taidhg.

³ *O'Dimusaigh*. After this name (which is now commonly written, as pronounced, O'Dempsey, or Dempsey

without the O'), the scribe of this portion of the MS. has added the observation, (at the end of fol. 68, b.), "bíó rin aṡat a Duṡtaṡ o Conairi mac Muirir;" i.e. "have that O'Dubhthach, from Conairi, son of Maurice." The Dubhthach addressed was one of the learned family of O'Duigenan of

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were marching to the sons of Ruaidhri, heard of the Foreigners having gone on a plundering expedition to Eoghan O'hEidhin, and of their being at Ard-rathain. The resolution they adopted was to march towards Ard-rathain, and to attack the Foreigners early the next morning, and to burn the town against them. They marched until morning, and were early on the green of the town, when they determined to send first to the town Tuathal, son of Muirchertach, and their Foreigners, and whomsoever of the Gaeidhel would desire to go with him—O'Flaithbhertaigh and the *other* sons of Muirchertach remaining outside the town. Bravely, indeed, was the town then entered. The Gaeidhel who offered to go with Tuathal was Taichlech, son of Aedh O'Dubhda. And when they went boldly into the town the Foreigners fled eastwards and westwards out of the town; and the Foreigners were driven in rout eastwards. The Foreigners who fled westwards out of the town inflicted a defeat on those of the Gaeidhel who were in the rear of the town. There were no Gaeidhel more vigorous than the company on whom this defeat westwards was inflicted; but God did not grant that good fortune should attend them. Tuathal and Taichlech O'Dubhda pursued the party that went eastwards; and Tuathal first wounded the constable of the Foreigners, who fell by Taichlech. It was very fortunate for the sons¹ of Ruaidhri that they were not in this defeat. It was in this defeat westwards that Mathghamhain, son of Aedh, son of Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, and the son of Gillachrist Mac Diarmaða, and the grandson of Amhlaibh Mac Airechtaigh, and Niall, son of Fergal O'Taidhg, were slain; and the person who slew him² was killed, viz.:—the brother of Culen O'Dimusaigh.³

As regards the sons of Ruaidhri: they met on the

Kilronan, for some account of whom see the Introduction. "Conairi (or Conaire) son of Maurice," the writer

of the note, seems to have been another member of the same industrious family of Irish scholars and historians.

.h. flaithebertuis̃ ocup re macuib̃ Muirceptuis̃, ocup re Tisernan mac Conchobair, ocup re Donn óg, ocup tangadar pompa anear go Druim Cenanadain. 1r annrin tainic Aod mac Cathail croidhepe cona galloib ina ndeghaio. 1r hi comairle do rónaó aca ceó neach oib̃ do innraigeo a óo ocup a muinntipe, ocup meic Rúaióirí drágbaíl. Tangadar meic Ruaióirí ar in tír, uair ni raibutar Gaill na rocpaite acca a praipe; ocup do chúaid Donn aip̃ a nucht Aóda 1 Néill. Ocup níir páir donit fluaigeo rin daibyrí aicht an tír 1r pepp do bi a nheirinn do lot ocup do milleó treampa. Dala, imorro, Aóda mic Cathail croidhepe, do innruis̃ .h. flaithebertuis̃, ocup tuc geill ocup bpaigoe uada don dulaó rin. Tainic roime anúar gu Cill meóoin, ocup gu Maó nEo, andiaó meic Muirceptuis̃ ocup Tisernan, ocup do ponrao ríó dar cenn a mbó ocup a muinntipe, ocup do cuatar a tech Oeóda mic Cathail croidhep̃ ar planais̃ect Donnchara Cairbrỹ ocup maíi na nGall. 1r cumpanaó rangur a leap rin, uair ni raíbe ceall na tuait̃ gan mílled in la rin a Connachtuib̃.

1ar naipgnib, ocup 1ar marbad bo in típe ocup a taoime, ocup ar cup caí uile re rúacht ocup re gopta, do páir teiom mor galuir irin tír uile, .i. cenel tearc̃a trépa bpolmuis̃ge na baileóda gan duine beo dracbaíl innitib̃, ocup do ernatír araise don teiom rin, ocup ba úathao. Flann mac Amlaioib̃ 1 Phallumain, taip̃eó clainne hUataó, do m̃arbad le Felim mac Cathail croidhep̃ gan éogao rin. Amlaioib̃ mac Pepp̃uir 1 Phallum̃ain, taoip̃eó a dúéura 1r pepp tainic re haimrep imcein, do eó, ocup a mac do marbad an aon m̃í, .i. in Flann peim̃raíte. Taóó O Finnachta, pep̃ gnaóda doeo

¹ *With.* rir for ri, MS.

² *Muirchertach*; i.e. Muirchertach Muimhnech, or Murtough the Mononian, son of Turlough Mór O'Conor. See note ¹, p. 276, *supra*.

³ *Son of Conchobhar.* The Four

Mast. say "son of Cathal;" i.e. of Cathal Migaran, a younger brother of Cathal Crobhderg. See note ², p. 276.

⁴ *Went into the house.* By this expression is implied that they submitted to Aedh.

morrow with¹ O'Flaithbhertaigh, and with the sons of Muirchertach,² and with Tighernan, son of Conchobhar,³ and with Donn Og; and they proceeded on from the south to Druim-Cenannain. It was then Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, with his Foreigners, went in pursuit of them. The resolution they adopted was—each of them to go towards his cows and his people, and to abandon the sons of Ruaidhri. The sons of Ruaidhri went out of the district, as they had no Foreigners or forces in readiness, and Donn went again under the protection of Aedh O'Neill; and there resulted nothing to them from this hosting but that the best territory in Erin was injured and destroyed through them. Regarding Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, however; he went to O'Flaithbhertaigh, and brought pledges and hostages from him on this occasion. He proceeded downwards to Cill-medhoin, and to Magh-Eo, in pursuit of the sons of Muirchertach,² and of Tighernan; and they made peace for the sake of their cows and people, and went into the house⁴ of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, under the guarantee of Donnchadh Cairbrech and the chiefs of the Foreigners. This was a necessary tranquility, for there was not a church or territory in Connacht on that day without being destroyed.

After plunderings; and after killing the cows and people of the country, and exposing every one to cold and famine, a great plague prevailed in the whole district, viz. :—a species of fever, by which the towns used to be emptied, without a living man being left in them; and some would recover from this plague, but they were few. Flann, son of Amhlaibh O'Fallamhain, chieftain of Clann-Uatach, was slain by Felim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, in that war. Amhlaibh, son of Ferchar O'Fallamhain, the best chieftain of his nation that had come for a long time, died; and his son was slain in the same month, viz. :—the aforesaid Flann. Tadhg O'Finnachta, a man of trust to Aedh, son of

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mac Rúairí, do marbhad le muinnter mic Clodagáin ar rípeð cpeiðe rin cogad ceona. Muirpead .h. Pinnachta, táirpech cloinne Pinnachta, no Murchada, do ég a nartrach ar loð Oirbryn, ocur re plán ag dúl in te. Moelbrigde .h. Maicín, ar Topuir Pátraic, in Cuirto quieuit; mac oíge ocur echnaí; ocur ír leir po tinnreanaí tempoll Topuir Pátraic, ocur po forbad a ranctoír ocur a cruceada co mor poeðraí, in onoir Pátraic, ocur Muire, ocur Eoin arpuil.

M.cc.xx.vi. **Í**ct. Enair ar ðarðaoín, ocur .ix.xx. ruirre. Domnall mac Ruairí h1 Phlaíðbertuig do mharbad do macuib Muirceptuig h1 Phlaíðbertuig, ar ngabáil tíge fair. Truaí, tra, in gnim do ronaí annírin, aóbur ríge iarthaír Connacht do marbad, gan tír gan dúteúr oraíðáil tar a ceo. Tigernán, mac Conchobair, mic Catháil Mígáran .h. Conchobair, do marbad le Donnchad Ua nDúibha, ocur la a macuib; rídamna ír mo einech ocur engnum táinic do cloinn Conchobair, ocur ír mó do roine do neicib ruaiðinta roðanaí. Pírgul .h. Tairí, dux lochta tíge Catháil croibdeirg ocur a mic na diaí, do mharbad le Donnleibe .h. nDara; per arð raií moir, ocur ríri mo do tuir da earcairí. Ceó mac Duinnleibíe ¹ Shoðlaíain, aircinnead Cunga, rai canntairechta ocur crotglera, maroen re gler do denum do fein naí deirnaí reíne, ocur ba rai in hac ceir, íoir dan ocur gríðadé ocur ríríbent, ocur ar gach nealaduín do níó tuine, do ég an bliaduín rin. Níalaí ingen Rúairí h1 Conchobair, banrígan Ulaí, do ég a Cunga Phéicín, ocur a harlucaí

¹ *Clann-Murchadha*. This was the tribe name of a branch of the once powerful sept of O'Finaghty, who were seated on the eastern side of the river Suck, in the county of Galway.

² M.cc.xvi. The MS. has m.cc.xx.vi. (1225), which is so apparent an error

that the liberty has been taken of correcting it. The mistake here committed by the scribe has been repeated at the years 1227, 8, and 9.

³ *Future king*. The words aóbur ríge signify literally "materies regis."

⁴ *Son of Conchobhar*. Tigernán is also called "son of Conchobhar" under

Ruaidhri, was killed by the people of Mac Aedhagáin, while on a scouting party in the same war. Muiredhach O'Finnachta, chieftain of Clann-Finnachta (or *Clann-Murchadha*),¹ died in a vessel on Loch-Oirbsen; and he was quite well when going into it. Maelbrighde O'Maicin, abbot of Tobur-Patraic, in Christo quievit. *He was* a virgin and sage; and it was by him the church of Tobur-Patraic was begun, and its sanctuary and crosses were diligently finished, in honour of Patrick, and Mary, and the Apostle John. A.D. [1225.]

M.cc.xxvi.² The kalends of January on Thursday, and the 29th of the moon. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri O'Flaithbhertaigh, was slain by the sons of Muirchertach O'Flaithbhertaigh, after capturing a house against him. Pity, alas! the deed that was there committed—the killing of a future king³ of the West of Connacht, without obtaining land or patrimony thereby. Tighernan, son of Conchobhar,⁴ son of Cathal Migaran O'Conchobhair, the royal heir of greatest honour and bravery that came of the sons of Conchobhar, and who performed the most renowned, successful exploits, was killed by Donnchadh O'Dubhda and his sons. Ferghal O'Taidhg, dux of the household of Cathal Crobhderg, and of that of his son after him—a man of great prosperity, and by whom his enemies fell in greatest numbers—was slain by Donn-sleibhe O'Gadhra. Aedh, son of Donn-sleibhe O'Sochlachain, airchinnech of Cunga, a professor of singing, and of harp-making—who made, besides, an instrument for himself, the like of which had never been made before, and who was distinguished in every art, both in poetry and engraving, and writing, and in every science that a man could exercise—died in this year. Nualadh, daughter of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, queen of Uladh, died at Cunga-Feichin, and was interred in the Canons' church of [1226.]

the year 1224; but the Four Masters say that he was son of Cathal Migaran, who was the son of Turlough Mór

O'Conor, and consequently the brother of king Ruaidhri, and of Cathal Crobhderg.

a ttempall canánach Cunga. Aeð .h. plaibbertaig
do gabáil do Aoð mac Cathail cpoibdeirg, ocur a
tabairt illiam gall. Muirger mac Diarmada do
marbað. Cairlen Cille moire do bpireð le Cathal
.h. Raigillig.

M.cc.xx.iii. Ict. Enair pop Ceine, ocur dečmato uathao
puirpe. Cuirtt do venurh do Galluib Aeta cliað
occur Epenn a nAet cliað, occur Aoð mac Cathail
cpoibdeirg do gairm puirpe, occur pell fair porpan
cuirtt rin, no go tanais Uilliam Marurcal, a per
carapraio fein, cona rocpaitte, ar lap na cúirte, go
rug lair ar éicín epti amað hé, ocur po iðlaic iomlan
dia tip fein. Dála Aeða mic Cathail cpoibdeirg, ar a
haetl rin do pone conne ic latais çaeið tuaitbhl pe
hUilliam Maipéir, mac Seppraio, ocur ní dechao rin
tar lathach anonn achtaio uathao beg .i. Copmac
mac Tomaltaig na Cairge mic Diarmada, ocur Diar-
mato mac Mašnura, ocur Mašnur mac Muirçbertaig
h1 Conçobair, ocur Taog mac Matgamna h1 Cheirín,
ocur Ruairí hUa Maoilbrenainn; ocur tanais Uil-
liam Maipér ochtar marcað ar an latair rin, ocur
do cuimnið mac Cathail cpoibdeirg an peall ocur an
meabul do rinnoo air i nAet cliað, ocur do eipig periu
do toirplingeotar na Goill, ocur do cuir lairh a
nUilliam Maipéir, ocur do ppegrað su boeða peramail
ó a muinter é, uair po gabao Uilliam Maipéir ocur
maširtir Sleithne ocur Uga Arwin, ocur do marbaò
conrtapla Aeta luain; ocur do çuir na Goill rin a lairh
tar lathais rúar, ocur tainic rin ocur a raibe do
Connachtuib na focair, ocur po airgeotar an marzað,
ocur do loirceotar an baile, ocur ba gnim roçair do

¹ *Broken down.* This is probably a repetition of the entry under the year 1225, to the same effect.

² M.cc.xxvii. The MS. has m.c.xxiii. (1226), which is wrong. See note ², p. 290.

³ *Was established.* do venurh, for do venurh, MS. Lit. "was made."

⁴ *Lathach - caech - tuaitbhl.* This name signifies the "northern blind slough," or pool. It was situated immediately to the west of Athlone,

Cunga. Aedh O'Flaithbhertaigh was taken prisoner by Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, and delivered into the hands of the Foreigners. Muirghes Mac Diarmada was slain. The castle of Cill-mor was broken down¹ by Cathal O'Raighilligh. A.D.
[1226.]

M.cc.xxvii.² The kalends of January on Friday, and the 10th of the moon. A court was established³ by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath and Erin at Ath-cliath; and Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, was summoned before it; and he was betrayed in that court until William Mareschal, his own friend, came with his forces into the midst of the court; and they carried him out of it by force, and conveyed him safely to his own country. As regards Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg; he appointed a meeting immediately after at Lathach-caech-tuaithbhil,⁴ with William Mareis, son of Geoffroi; and he went across the Lathach with only a very few, viz.:—Cormac, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada of the Rock, and Diarmaid, son of Maghnus, and Maghnus, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, and Tadhg, son of Mathghamhain O'Ceirin, and Ruaidhri O'Maelbhrenainn. And William Mareis came to the place with eight horsemen. And the son of CathalCrobhdergremembered the deception and treachery practised against him in Ath-cliath, and he advanced before the Foreigners dismounted, and laid a hand on William Mareis. And he wasseconded actively and bravely by his people; for William Mareis, and Master Sleimhne, and Hugo Arden were taken prisoners, and the Constable of Ath-Luain was slain; and he (*Aedh*) sent the Foreigners in captivity southwards across Lathach; and he and all the Connachtmen who were with him went and plundered the market, and burned the town. And this was a felicitous act for all the Connachtmen, for they [1227.]

and the name is still preserved in that of the village and townland of Bel-
laugh, or *Beal-lathaich* ("mouth of

Lathach"), in the parish of St. Peter, near Athlone.

Connachtuib uile rin, uair puair rin a meic ocu a ningsina, ocu braithe Connacht, ocu rit do Connachtuib da éir. Donnleibe .h. Gáora, m Sléibe Luğa, do marbad don Gilla rúad, do mac a derbraðar rein; ocu po marbad rin ino tre imdeall mic Cathail croibdeirg. Loğaoir, m Franc, do éc. Gorta mór in bliadain rin, ocu daoine as ég ri ocu do galruib exaíluib aréena. Mórflaigeo la mac Uilliam i Connachta, ocu le hAed mac Ruairi mic Toirprehelbaig moir, gur loirpreo inir meóoin, ocu gur airirit in tir uile, ocu gur gabrad braithe. Sluigeo la Seppuio Maireir ocu la Toirprehelbaic mac Rúairi, hi Mas Nae, condeirnat cairlén a Rinn dúin, ocu gur gabrad braithe Sil Muirpeohag. Aed mac Cathail croibdeirg .h. Conchobair do dul hi Tir Conuill, docum hi Domnuill. Impo do atuaró air, ocu a ben do tabairt leir. Meic Toirprehelbaig do éecbail do, ocu a eic ocu a ben do buain de as teacht irin Segair, ocu an ben do éur illaíh Gall. Sluigeo do éenum do Toirprehelbaic mac Ruairi ocu do gallaib Mióe, a níarðar Connacht, condeirnat creic moir ar Aed mac Rúairi i Plathberthaig. Dul doib ar rin a gCera, ocu braithe clanne Muirceptaig Muimniú do gabail doib, ocu nuimr inar do tabairt dó[ib] ar gach tricha. Creac hSligig do éenum leirín nGíuríur ocu le éruan mac Toirprehelbaig, gur gabudair mná mda ambpoir.

M.cc.xxiiii. **KL.** Enair ar Saðarn, ocu a haon .xx.riurpe; Aed mac Cathail croibdeirg i Conchobair do marbad do Galloib a mebuil gránna, ar na díéur

¹ *The Gillaruaadh*; lit. "the red fellow."

² *Loghais*. Louis VIII.

³ *The Seghais*. This was the ancient name of the Boyle river, in the county of Roscommon; but it subsequently came to be applied to the adjacent Cur-

lieu hills, which were called in Irish Corrsliabh-na-Seghsa, or the "round hill of the Seghais." In Mageoghegan's version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the place where Aedh was met by his enemies is called Gortin-cowle-Luachra, "the field of the

A.D.

[1227.]

obtained their sons and daughters, and the hostages of Connacht, and peace for the Connachtmen afterwards. Donnsléibhe O'Gadhra, king of Sliabh-Lugha, was slain by the Gillaruadh,¹ his own brother's son; and he was killed therefor through the device of the son of Cathal Crobhderg. Loghais,² king of the Franks, died. A great famine in this year; and people died of it, and of various diseases besides. A great hosting into Connacht by the son of William, and by Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach Mór; and they burned Inis-medhoin, and plundered the entire country, and took hostages. A hosting by Geoffroi Mareis, and by Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri, into Magh-Nai, when they erected a castle at Rinn-dúin, and took the hostages of Sil-Muiredhaigh. Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, went into Tir-Conaill, to O'Domhnaill. He returned from the north, and brought his wife with him. The sons of Toirdhelbhach met him, and took from him his horses and his wife, as he was coming into the Seghais,³ and the wife was surrendered to the Foreigners. A hosting was performed by Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri, and by the Foreigners of Midhe, into the West of Connacht, and they committed a great depredation on Aedh, son of Ruaidhri O'Flaithbhertaigh. They went from thence into Cera, and took the hostages of the sons of Muirchertach Muimhnech, and brought a number of beeves from each cantred. A depredation was committed in Sligeach by the Justiciary, and by Brian, son of Toirdhelbhach, when they took many women prisoners.

M.cc.xxviii.⁴ The kalends of January on Saturday, and the 21st of the moon. Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg O'Conchobhair, was slain⁵ by the Foreigners in an ugly

[1228.]

rushy corner;" and it is added that he was betrayed by his porter.

⁴ M.cc.xxviii. The MS. has m.cc.xxviii (for 1227), which is incorrect. See note ², p. 290.

⁵ *Slain*. The murder of Aedh O'Conchobhair (or Hugh O'Conor), is entered under the year 1228 in the Annals of Ulster and the Four Masters.

το Connachtuib úathuib. Siuirtir na hEipenn do gabáil do mac Uilliam Dúrc. Aed mac Rúaidrí do gabáil riúe Connacht, ocuṛ a bṛaíreṛa mapoen rir; ocuṛ ro hairgeṛ tuata ocuṛ cealla Connacht leo, ocuṛ ro dicuṛeṛ cleirig ocuṛ aor ealaṛḃan an tṛpe a gṛuchuib ciana coimigṛeṛa. Pṛgal mac Siṛric ¹ Ruairc do mapṛad do macuib Neill mic Congalaig ¹ Ruairc. Niall mac Congalaig ¹ Ruairc do mṛapṛad do Aṛt mac Aṛt ¹ Ruairc.

[Ct. Enáir pop Domnach, ocuṛ aile uathad ruirpe. M.cc.xxix. Gilla in Coimṛeṛ ¹h. Duilendain, comarṛa Peicín, do eg an bliadain rin. Creac Renná dúin do ḃénum la Felim ¹h. Concubair, ocuṛ Concubair buiṛe mac Toirṛḃhelḃaig do mṛapṛad, ocuṛ Tard mac Cormaic; et táinic in Siuirṛir su Tṛpmann Caolunn, ocuṛ do loirgeṛ in baile, ocuṛ do loirceṛ tempull imlig Uṛeṛaḃa. Maṛom Cluanaḃa tug Felim ar macuib Rúaidrí, ocuṛ ar Conchobar mac Cormaic.

[Ct. Enair pop Mairt; bírex, ocuṛ tṛer .x. ruirpe. M.cc.xxx. Inntóḃ dAeḃ mac Rúaidrí ocuṛ do Connachtuib arcena, ar mac Uilliam .i. Ricard Dúrc, ocuṛ ar Galluib, tṛe arluḃ Duinn oig mic Duinnceathais mic Aṛpeḃtais, ocuṛ Cormaic mic Tomaltais na Cairige mic Diarmada, ocuṛ a oṛa gṛaḃa; uair do padatur rṛe bṛéitir naḃ beitir aḡ an riú do béraḃ a tech nGall iat. Do ponṛat, tṛa, cṛecha mopa pop Galluib .i. Oeḃ mac Rúaidrí ocuṛ iapṛṛar Connacht do arḡuin mic oig Uilliam ocuṛ Aḃáim ḃuib. Donn og, imorpo,

¹ *Son of William Burk*; i.e. Richard Burk, or De Burgh, son of William Fitz-Adelm de Burgh, viceroy of Ireland under king Henry II.

² M.cc.xxix. The date in the MS. is m.cc.xxviii (1228); a mistake arising from the error committed by the scribe at the year 1226, and repeated from that year to 1230, inclusive. See note ², p. 290.

³ *Cormac*; i.e. Cormac Mac Diarmada, or Mac Dermot. Roderick O'Flaherty has added the marginal note "O'Conor against O'Conor."

⁴ *The 13th of the moon.* The MS. has ḃṛ .xx., for tṛer .xx., "23rd," which is wrong, as the 1st of January in 1230 coincided with the 13th day of the moon's age. Instead of the year

treachery, after having been expelled by the Connachtmen. The Justiciaryship of Erin was assumed by the son of William Burk.¹ Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, assumed the sovereignty of Connacht, and his brothers along with him; and the territories and churches of Connacht were plundered by them, and the clerics and men of science of the land were banished to remote, foreign countries. Ferghal, son of Sitrec O'Ruairc, was killed by the sons of Niall, son of Conghalach O'Ruairc. Niall, son of Conghalach O'Ruairc, was killed by Art, son of Art O'Ruairc.

A.D.
[1228.]

The kalends of January on Sunday, and the 2nd of the moon; M.cc.xxix.² Gilla-in-Choimdhedh O'Duilendain, comarb of Feichin, died this year. The plundering of Rinn-dúin was effected by Felim O'Conchobhair; and Conchobhar Buidhe, son of Toirdhelbhach, and Tadhg, son of Cormac, were slain; and the Justiciary came to Termann-Caeluinn, and the town was burned, and the church of Imlech-Urchadha was burned. Felim gained the victory of Cluain-acha over the sons of Ruaidhri, and over Conchobhar, son of Cormac.³

[1229.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday; a bissextile year, and the 13th of the moon;⁴ M.cc.xxx. Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, and the Connachtmen also, turned against the son of William, i.e. Richard Burk, and against the Foreigners, through the persuasion of Donn Og, son of Donnecathaigh Mac Airechtaigh, and of Cormac, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada of the Rock, and his favourites; for they had pledged their word that they would not belong to any king who would bring them into the house⁵ of the Foreigners. They committed, moreover, great depredations on the Foreigners, viz. :—Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, and *the men of* the west of Connacht plundered the young son of William, and Adam Dubh;⁶ Donn Og,

[1230.]

M.cc.xxx. the MS. has m.cc.cxxix.
See note ², on last page.

⁵ *Bring them into the house*; i.e. make them tender their submission.

⁶ *Adam Dubh*. "Adam the Black."

ocur meic Maḡnuir, ocur ḡlarláit ril Muirpeḡhaiḡ, do arḡuin mic ḡoirḡelb ocur tipe Maine. Cib tpa acht po tinoil mac Uilliam upmor ḡall Eipenn, ocur ḡaoidel imḡa, ocur tainic Connachta, ocur Feilim mac Cathail cpoibḡepḡ leir, do tabairt ríḡe Connacht dó, ocur do innarbato Aḡa mic Rúaiḡri ocur caḡ Connachtuiḡ po impó fair. Tanḡatar ap tár pompa co cairlen ḡona ḡaillme, docum Aḡa ¹ Phlaibḡertaiḡ. Ir ann rin do chuaro Aḡa mac Rúaiḡri do ḡoiriḡhin Aḡa h1 Phlaibḡertaiḡ, ocur Connachtuiḡ leir pa macuib Muirceḡtaiḡ ² Conchobair, ocur do báatar Connachtuiḡ alla aniar do ḡaillm ocur ḡall alla anair; ocur deaibḡa mopa eḡurpa caḡ láoi. Do batap tpa ḡall aḡlaiḡ rin, ocur ni fuar ríḡ, na ḡeill, na eirpe o Connachtuib. Ippí comairle do rónrat ḡall teit anḡaiḡ na mbó ocur na muinntepa po teirpet a rleibḡuib ocur a niarḡcúlaib in tpe, ocur a noilenab ḡapara; ocur tanḡatar in oibḡe rin o cairlen ḡona ḡaillme co ḡroiceḡ ingine ḡoillin. Ir annrin po ba maḡden doib. Ir annrin do riapḡaiḡ mac Uilliam in bḡuil rliḡe eḡrainn ocur loḡ aḡicḡaiḡir euid do Connachtuib anuar. Do pḡeaḡḡatar na heolaiḡ é: ata apriato. Do copuḡrim marḡrláaiḡ pa Cunga riap ocur pa Cill (no pa Inir) méḡoin. Ir annrin do palā do ḡreim diairḡe do Connachtuib beḡ aḡ teit o Cunga moḡ tḡat ap ná ḡáruḡ, ap na ḡeur ḡairir in oibḡe peḡe rin, na nḡeiriḡ ocur na tḡriaruib, co hamḡlic, anbḡaitech; ocur po marḡuid uatḡat do deḡ ḡainib pa oep ḡḡata Muirceḡtaiḡ mic Maḡnuir ³ Conchobair .i. Diaḡmaio O hEirḡneḡan,

¹ *Against him*; i.e. against the son of William, Richard de Burgh.

² *Gaillimh*. The Galway river.

³ *Droiched-inghine-Goillin*; i.e. "the bridge of Goillin's daughter." This name, which is now obsolete, was probably that of some bridge over

the Black River, which flows into Lough Corrib, a few miles to the south-east of Cong.

⁴ *The lake*. Loch-Oirbshen, or Lough Corrib.

⁵ *Cill-(or Inis-)medhoin*. Cill-medhoin, or Kilmaine, is a townland

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[1230.]

also, and the sons of Magnus, and the young soldiers of Sil-Muiredhaigh, plundered Mac Goisdelbh and Tir-Maine. The son of William, however, assembled the greater part of the Foreigners of Erin, and many Gaeidhel, and came into Connacht, accompanied by Felim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, to give him the sovereignty of Connacht, and to expel Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, and every Connachtman who had turned against him.¹ They proceeded at first to the castle of Bun-Gaillmhe, to Aedh O'Flaithbhertaigh. Then Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, went to assist Aedh O'Flaithbhertaigh; the Connachtmen accompanying him, under the sons of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair; and the Connachtmen were on the west side of Gaillimh,² and the Foreigners on the east side; and great conflicts *occurred* between them every day. The Foreigners were in this wise, and they obtained neither peace, nor pledge, nor hostage from the Connachtmen. The resolution the Foreigners adopted was to go after the cows and the people that had fled to the hills and fastnesses of the country, and into the islands of the sea; and they went that night from the castle of Bun-Gaillmhe to Droiched-inghine-Goillin,³ where it was morning with them. Then the son of William asked "is there a passage between us and the lake,⁴ by which some of the Connachtmen could come down?" The guides answered him: "there is," said they. He disposed a party of horse to the west towards Cunga, and towards Cill-(or Inis-)medhoin.⁵ It happened then that a countless number of Connachtmen were coming from Cunga early on the morrow, having been unwisely, and unwarily, transported across *the lake* the night before, in parties of two and three; and a few good men were slain together with the men of trust of Muirchertach, son of Magnus O'Conchobhair,

in the parish of Kilmainemore, barony of Kilmaine, county Mayo, situated about ten miles to the north-east of

Cong. Inis-medhoin, or Inishmaine, is an island in Lough Mask, near the eastern shore.

ocur Lochlainn mac Clepain, ocur Tadó mac Gillaeara
 1 Mháoilbpeniunn. Dála imorro Gall, tangatar a
 haitle ant roðain rin zo Mað neo na Saranað. Tan-
 gatar ar na mápuð co Tobur Pátraic, ocur do eirgetar
 canánaið ocur lucht cinnte beðað in baile docum mic
 Uilliam, ocur do fipeotar ar deiseic ar mac Uilliam
 can beð aca in oioðe rin. Do ratað doibrim rin, ocur
 tangatar Gaill pompa rír zo Muine Maicin. Ro ba
 leic le Galloib, tra, tect o Mað eo conuige rin, acht
 nað ruarutar braigoe na oitipe o Maðnur mac
 Muirceptaið Muimnið. O nað buarutar braigoe
 tangatar ar na mapuð zu hOchao Phabair, ocur do
 gabatar longport irin baile, alla aniar don éill .i. a
 Margenana ar brú locha Críchan. Tainic Maðnur
 mac Muirceptaið ina tech, ocur tug zeill doib. Dála
 imorro Gall, tangatar ar ná mápuð zo Muine Maicin
 arír, ocur do batar adhaið ann. Do cuatar ar na
 mápach zo Mað Sine, ocur arpin ina nuioðuib ar
 rat Luighe co Ceir Chopuinn. Do cuatar arpin irin
 Corðliað, ocur do leigetar na heolaið in gnát rliged
 uathaið, ocur tangatar irin rliað uile gan toirpðim.
 Dála imorro Oeða mic Ruarðu, ocur Cormaic, mic
 Tomahtuið na Cairpge, mic Conchobair mic Oiarmaða,
 ocur Duinn ois mész Oipechtuið, ocur ríl Muircehaið,
 do badar ir in coillib; ir i comairle do ponrat can
 uioð gan upán do denum ar galloib, o do riaðatar a
 mba ocur a muinter a leo a noainguib muintipe heoluir
 ocur slebe in iarpuinn. Adubairt Donn og nach
 tingneð in comairle rin. Ir i comairle do poine rin,
 tul leð aniar do Galloib co ríacht Finnðarinn, ocur a
 brathair fein, ocur ogbatha ríl Muircehaið, ocur
 a Zoill fein, ocur mac Domnaill breguið .h.

¹ *Devout people.* lucht cinnte beðað; lit. "people of devoted life;" i.e. people who had devoted their lives to religion.

² *Went into their house;* i.e. made his submission to the Foreigners.

³ *Crossed.* The expression tangatar irin rliað uile, which has been rendered "they crossed the entire mountain," literally translated, would read "they came into all the mountain."

viz.:—Diarmaid O'hEidhnechain, and Lochlainn Mac Clesain, and Tadhg, son of Gillachrist O'Maelbhrenainn. As regards the Foreigners: they went after this success to Magh-Eo of the Saxons. They proceeded on the morrow to Tobur-Patraic, where the canons and devout people¹ of the place came to the son of William, and requested the son of William, for charity, not to remain with them that night. This request was granted to them; and the Foreigners proceeded down to Muine-Maicin. The Foreigners were loth, indeed, to go from Magh-Eo thither; but they had not obtained either hostages or pledges from Maghnus, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech. As they had not obtained hostages they went on the morrow to Achadh-Fabhair, and encamped in the town, to the west of the church, viz.:—at Margenana, on the brink of Loch-Críchan. Maghnus, son of Muirchertach, went into their house,² and gave them pledges. As to the Foreigners, moreover; they came again on the morrow to Muine-Maicin, and remained a night there. They proceeded the next day to Magh-Sine, and from thence, by marches, through Luighne to Ceis-Corainn. They went from thence into the Corr-sliabh, and the guides abandoned the usual path; and they crossed³ the entire mountain without being met. With reference to Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, and to Tomaltach of the Rock, son of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, and Donn Og Mac Airechtaigh, and the Sil-Muiredhaigh, who were in the wood—the resolution they adopted was not to bestow attention or regard on the Foreigners, since their cows, and their people with them, had reached the fastnesses of Muintir-Eolais and of Sliabh-an-iarainn. Donn Og said that he would not observe this resolution. The course he decided on was to go to the west side of the Foreigners until he reached Fínn-charn, accompanied by his own brother, and the young men of Sil-Muiredhaigh, and by his own Foreigners, and by the son of Domhnall Bregach

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[1230.]

Mhálpreclainn cona ghalloib, ocur Ḃrian mac Toirpre-
 dhelbhaig; ocur do éur Donn lucht deabtha éuca, ocur
 do bí deabair maí gá coṡachao ar Galloib, ocur do
 bírín fein ag corṡaḡ ar mullaḡ an éairn, ocur a rbéir
 irin deabair. Ir annirin do cuireḡar ḡoill plúais timḡill
 imun gcarin, do feprenchaib ocur do mḡreachaib diaṡm-
 ṡib, ocur nír airṡeḡar íao no gur timḡillreḡ aníar um
 carin, ocur do rásḡao Donn a oenar annirin achtmaḡ
 began ḡa brairib, ocur Ḃrian mac Toirpreḡdhelbhaig;
 ocur ir gairin do leigḡo an oén inat íat aṡlao rin.
 Ḣo roḡraḡ, tra, ocur do haíṡneḡ Donn óḡ ann rin ocur
 re a oenar, ocur do luigḡar feprenaig imḡa, ocur do
 cuireḡ .u. íaigḡe annruí; ocur ruḡ oen maṡeach fair
 raḡeóir, ocur ní raibe raṡm aigḡe ríḡ acht túaig, ocur
 nír leigrim in maṡeaḡ fair; ocur do éureḡo in maṡeaḡ
 in gá inḡ gac núaire. Tanḡarḡar na feprenhaig uile iná
 timḡell rúm anoir ocur aníar, ocur do éur leir an
 anḡorlonn ruc air annirin. Ḣala imoṡro Ḃoḡa mic
 Rúairi, bui don leḡ anoir do Galloib ag a fíṡem;
 ocur ní tuḡ deabairḡoir, ocur ní ḡa deóin tuḡ Donn;
 ocur ro riachḡo in maṡom roir iná éenḡo, ocur ní fíṡir
 Donn do maṡao annirin; ocur do chuair Ḃeḡo allop
 a laíḡa ar ḡan doṡaire; ocur einṡer oib do bí ag luíḡe
 fair do iompaṡaí rir ocur tuḡe upcor ḡó don ḡai boei
 iná laim, cor ḡaḡ a cranḡo tra, ocur do leiceḡḡar ar
 iarṡain. Cíḡ tra acht o tarṡla roḡan do Galloib,
 ocur o ro maṡao Donn óce, do cuireḡar ḡail cṡea
 moṡa amaḡ ḡo riachṡarḡar Sliaḡ an iarainḡo, ocur ir
 roḡaḡe do cuireḡar re ruacht ocur re ḡorṡa annirin,
 ocur ro maṡairṡ mna ocur leirín, ocur ro nochṡao
 in meṡo nar maṡairḡo, ocur tuḡarḡar cṡea moṡa

¹ *Fell.* In the Dublin copy of Ma-
 geoghegan's version of the Annals
 of Clonmacnoise, the slaying of Donn
 Mac Airechtaigh, or Mageraghty, is
 stated to have occurred "at the mount
 called Slieu Leysie." But *Leysie* is pro-

bably a mistake for *Seysie*, i.e. Seghais,
 a name applied to the Curliu hills in
 the counties of Roscommon and Sligo.

² *Sliabh-an-iarainn*, "the hill of
 the iron," a mountain in the north of
 the county of Leitrim.

O'Maelsechlainn with his Foreigners, and by Brian, son of Toirdhelbhach; and Donn sent a fighting party to them, and a good conflict was being waged against the Foreigners, and he himself was stationed on the summit of the carn, and his hope in the conflict. Then the Foreigners sent a countless host of mercenaries and cavalry around the carn, and they (*Donn's party*) observed them not until they passed from the west around the carn; and Donn was left alone there, with the exception of a few of his kinsmen, and of Brian, son of Toirdhelbhach; and only for a short time were they allowed to remain thus in one spot. Donn Og, being then alone, was proclaimed and recognised; and many soldiers took aim, and five arrows were lodged in him; and one horseman came up with him afterwards; and though he (*Donn*) had no weapon but an axe, he did not allow the horseman to close with him; and the horseman would drive his lance into him occasionally. The other soldiers surrounded him from the east and west, and he fell by the superior power that overtook him there. Regarding Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, moreover; he was on the east side of the Foreigners, awaiting them; and he did not give them battle, and it was not with his consent that Donn had done so. And the rout extended eastwards towards him; and he knew not then that Donn had been slain; but Aedh escaped uninjured through the strength of his hand; and he turned upon one man of them who was taking aim at him, and cast the lance which was in his hand at him, so that the shaft went through him; and he was afterwards allowed to depart. However, as success attended the Foreigners, and as Donn Og was slain, the Foreigners sent out great predatory bands as far as Sliabh-an-iarainn,² and subjected multitudes to cold and hunger on this occasion. And women and children were killed; and all that were not killed were stripped; and they carried off great, fruitful preys

A.D.
[1230.]

A.D.

[1230]

to the camp of the Foreigners. The Foreigners departed after this, on the morrow, and left the sovereignty with Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg; and Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, was banished to Aedh O'Neill. Aedh O'Neill died in this year—the king of Cenel-Eoghain through fame and goodness; a king who gave neither pledge nor hostage to Foreigner or Gaeidhel; a king who inflicted great defeats and killings on Foreigners; a king who was a protector to every one of the Gaeidhel who might be an exile or wanderer;¹ who was the most generous king, and the very best man, that had come of the men of Erinn for a long time. Gilla-Isa O'Clerigh, bishop of Luighne,² quievit in Christo. Joseph Mac Teichedhain, bishop of Conmaicne,³ quievit in Christo. Gilla-Carthaigh O'hEilghisan, a canon and anchorite, quievit. Donn-sleibhe O'hInmhainén, a holy monk, and chief master of the carpenters⁴ of the monastery of Buill, mortuus est. Maelmuire O'Maeleoin, comarb of Ciaran of Cluain-mic-Nois, quievit. O'Cerballain,⁵ bishop of Cenel-Eoghain,⁶ quievit in Christo. Rool⁷ Petit, bishop of Midhe, vir religiosus et caritativus, et Dei famulus, in Christo quievit. Malsechlainn Mac Firedinn, a noble priest and master of reading, in Christo quievit in his monastic noviciate in the monastery of Buill. Art, son of Art O'Ruairc, was slain by Raghnaill O'Finn, per dolum. Macraith Mac Seirigh,⁸ bishop of Conmaicne,³ quievit in Christo. Malsechlainn O'Mannachain was killed by his own brethren. Duibhessa, daughter of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, wife of Cathal Mac Diarmada, died a black nun.⁹

(1230) give his Christian name as Florent, or Florence.

⁶ *Bishop of Cenel-Eoghain*; i.e. bishop of Derry.

⁷ *Rool*. Ralph, or Radulphus.

⁸ *Mac Seiridh*. μαρ σερριδ, MS. The name is written Ματςερριδ by the Four Masters, and Ματςερριδ

in the Annals of Ulster. The inaccurate form of the name in the text is owing to the omission of the letter ρ, which, being aspirated and consequently silent in the pronunciation, was left out by the scribe.

⁹ *A black nun*; i.e. doubtless, after having assumed the black veil.

Ο Γορμύιλις πρίοιρ pegléppa lnnri mic Néirín, duine
 ip egnate ocur ip cpaibðige do bi a cuiceð Chonnacht,
 in Cripτο quieuit. Diapmata mág Carrthais, pí
 Dermuman, quieuit in Cripτο.

M.cc.xxx. p.primo. Ictt. Enair pop Cedaoin, ocur cethap
 richio fuirpi, ocur an peipeð bliadain dhec don éicil
 naoibecða, ocur in nomao dhec don cicil polair, ocur
 an cethpamao bliadain inuictionir hí. Peṭṭraile, ingen
 Conchobair mic Diapmata, ben Muirceptais
 Muimniḡ mic Toirprehelbais moir h1 Conchobair, do
 éḡ ipin mbliadain rin .i. ben ip mo ocur ip áille, ocur ip
 péli, ocur ip innpaca, ocur ip pepp clú tanic do Leit
 Cuinn; ocur dob í rin maṭair Mhaḡnura mic Muircep-
 tais Muimniḡ, ocur Conchobair puao, ocur Tuathail,
 ocur Toirprehelbais íacairt .i. p.primo pegléppa pṑair
 ocur póil. Duḡḡablais, ingen Conchobair mic Diap-
 mata, do éḡ a mainirp na búille in hoc anno.
 Duinnín .h. Maolconaire, ollam íil Muirpeghais
 Muillethan mic Peḡḡura, do éḡ in hoc anno. Plann
 .h. Connachtais, erpuc .h. mḡruin, quieuit. Peðlim,
 mac Cathail cpoibdepe, do ḡabáil la mac Uilliam a
 búpe a Miliuc, tap plánaḡecht maithi Gall Epenn.
 Plaitḡeptach .h. Plannaḡán, dua élanmi Cathail mic
 Mhuirpeghais muillethan, do éc a noilṑpe, a mainirp
 na búilli, ocur é ap na cporrað. Slóigeo moirṑnóil
 la Domnall .h. n'Domnaill, pi tṑpe Conaill, ocur la
 hConḡur mac ḡillaṑinnéin, ap Chathal .h. Raḡillíḡ,
 co pucrao loinger leo pop Loḡ Uachtair, ḡur arcepet
 Eo inir, ocur ḡur maṑbrat an roédo ḡeal ip pepp bóí

¹ *O'Gormshuiligh*; pron. O'Gorm-
 mooly. In the Four Masters he is
 called *Ua ḡormḡaile*, or O'Gormally.

² *Kalends*. The letters .ce. are
 added in the margin. The writer pro-
 bably intended to signify that the Do-
 minical Letter for the year 1231 was E.

³ *Regles of Peter and Paul*. The "ab-
 bey church" of Saints Peter and Paul.

⁴ *Race of Muiredhach Muillethan*.
Sil Muirpeghais muillethan.
 "Sil-Muiredhaigh," (pron. Sheel-
 Murray), was the tribe name of the
 family of O'Connor of Roscommon, and

Muiredhach O'Gormshuiligh,¹ prior of the Regles of Inis-Mic-Neirin, the most learned and devout man that was in the province of Connacht, in Christo quievit. Diarmaid Mac Carthaigh, king of Des-Mumha, quievit in Christo. A.D. [1230.]

M.cc.xxx. primo. The kalends² of January on Wednesday, and the twenty-fourth of the moon; and it was the sixteenth year of the Decennovenalian cycle, and the nineteenth of the solar cycle, and the fourth year of the Indiction. Fethfailghe, daughter of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, wife of Muirchertach Muimhnech, son of Toirdhelbhach Mor O'Conchobhair, died in this year, viz.: the greatest, and most beautiful, and most generous, and most virtuous, and most famous woman that came of Leth-Chuinn; and she was the mother of Magnus, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, and of Conchobhar Ruadh, and of Tuathal, and of the priest Toirdhelbhach, i.e. the prior of the Regles of Peter and Paul.³ Dubhchabhlaigh, daughter of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, died in the monastery of Buill in hoc anno. Duinnin O'Maelconaire, *chief* poet of the race of Muiredhach Muillethan⁴ son of Fergus, died in hoc anno. Flann O'Connachtaigh, bishop of Ui-Briuin,⁵ quievit. Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, was apprehended by the son of William Burk, at Milic, in violation of the guarantee of the principal Foreigners of Erinn. Flaithbheartach O'Flannagain, dux of the descendants of Cathal son of Muiredhach Muillethan, died in pilgrimage in the monastery of Buill, after having been crossed.⁶ A great hosting-assembly *was led* by Domhnall O'Domhnaill, king of Tir-Conaill, and by Aenghus Mac Gillafhinnéin, against Cathal O'Raighilligh; and they brought vessels with them upon Loch-Uachtair, and plundered Eo-inis, and killed the best white steed [1231.]

their correlatives, who were descended from Muiredhach Muillethan (Muredachus Latus-vertex), king of Connacht, who died A.D. 701.

⁵ Bishop of Ui-Briuin; i.e. bishop of Kilmore.

⁶ Crossed. That is, having been enrolled amongst the crusaders.

inó Spinn, ocur co pucpat Cacht inſen mec Phiaðrach,
ben h1 Raiſillig Leo, ocur co pucpat peoid ocur ionnmhur
ocur maíter in baile uile Leo. Doinir .h. Morðá,
erruc Oilepinn, iar cup epocóide de ar óérepic, ocur
ar epíchnogúto a becha in Oiléna na Trínóide ar Loč Cé,
do Dhía ocur do Chlápur mág Mhaolín, doirpídechán
Oilepinn, ocur don upó éanánač an inait cetna, xiiii.
Íct. Ianuairi in eadēm inrola quieuit in Cyp̃to.
Duſtempač, inſen h1 Chuinn, ben Phlaſtbertaiſ h1
Phlannacáin, morpuā ep̃t. Cončobar ſoto .h. hÉſra,
rí Luiſne, morpuur ep̃t. Tinnp̃ena baile marceaič
do óenum la Copmac mac Tomaltaiſ a Port na
Cairpge. Mac Neill h1 Shairmleſhaiſ, duā éineoil
Móain, morpuur ep̃t. Donnchaō .h. Connchobair do
ſačáil erpucoide Oilepinn tapéir Doinir h1 Mhorðá.
ſilla 1ra mág Shaínpáđain, duā Teallaiſ Échač,
quieuit. Ualſarſ .h. Ruairc, rí Drep̃ne, do eg inó
oilitri ar rliged ant p̃ročá.

Íct. Enair for Dap̃aoin, ocur cuiceō huathao
p̃uirpe, ocur in ſeachtmaō thec don éicil noireōda hí,
ocur an p̃ičetmaō bliadain don éicil ſoluir, ocur an
cuiceō bliadain inoic̃tionir; anno Domini M.cc. xxxi.
Aoč, mac Al̃laiſ, mic Domnall, mic Mupchaōa, mic
ſilla na naom, mic Dh̃rain, mic Shenlaič, mic Eochaoa,
mic P̃epſail, o nabartar h1 P̃epſail, do lopaō ar
inñi Loča Cúile la cloinn Aoča ciačaiſ, mic Mupchaōa,
mic ſilla na naom h1 P̃epſail, iar caíem̃ noi mbliadna
a toirp̃echt na hAl̃ngale óó tapéir Mupchaōa
čappaiſ h1 P̃hepſuil. ſilla na naom .h. Óálaiſ, rói
nóána ocur tiſe aīōeo ocur čóčaiſe čaič a coitčinne

¹ *Through love.* ar óérepic.
These words, which should probably
be translated "through charity,"
(óérepic being apparently com-
pounded of Óe, gen. of Dh̃a, God,
and rep̃c, love), seem misplaced in
the text, and should follow the name
Loč Cé in the succeeding line.

² *Januarii.* Ienuairi, MS.

³ *Got.* ſoto, MS. The Four Mast.
write the word ſott̃. It is an epithet
signifying "stammerer."

⁴ *Port-na-Cairge;* lit. "the fortress
of the Rock;" i.e. the Rock of Loch-Cé,
the residence of Mac Dermot. The
place is now called Rockingham, in the

that was in Erin; and they carried away with them Cacht, daughter of Mac Fiachrach, wife of O'Raighilligh, and carried away with them the jewels, and treasures, and goods of the entire place. Dionysius O'Mordha, bishop of Oilfinn, after resigning the bishopric with a view to ending his life in Trinity Island on Loch-Cé, through love¹ for God, and for Clarus Mac Mailin, archdeacon of Oilfinn, and for the order of Canons of the same place, xviij. kalendas Januarii² in eadem insula quievit in Christo. Dubhthemhrach, daughter of O'Cuinn, wife of Flaithbheartach O'Flannagain, mortua est. Conchobar Got³ O'hEghra, king of Luighne, mortuus est. The erection of a market town at Port-na-Cairge⁴ was commenced by Cormac, son of Tomaltach. The son of Niall O'Gairmleghaigh, dux of Cenel-Moain, mortuus⁵ est. Donnchadh O'Conchobhair assumed the bishopric of Oilfinn after Dionysius O'Mordha. Gilla-Isa Mæc Shamhradhain, dux of Tellach-Echach, quievit. Ualgharg O'Ruaire, king of Breifne, died in pilgrimage on the way to the river.⁶

A.D.
[1231.]

The kalends of January on Thursday, and the fifth of the moon; and it was the seventeenth of the Decennovallian cycle, and the twentieth year of the solar cycle, and the fifth year of the Indiction. Anno Domini m.cc.xxxii. Aedh, son of Amhlaibh, son of Domhnall, son of Murchadh, son of Gilla-na-naemh, son of Brian, son of Senlaech, son of Eochaidh, son of Ferghal (from whom the O'Ferghails are named), was burned on the island of Loch-Cuille by the sons of Aedh Ciabhach, son of Murchadh, son of Gilla-na-naemh O'Ferghail, after having spent nine years in the chieftainship of the Anghaile, in succession to Murchadh Carrach O'Ferghail. Gilla-na-naemh O'Dalaigh, a distinguished professor of poetry, and *keeper* of a house

[1232.]

county of Roscommon, and is the seat of Viscount Lorton. Roderick O'Flaherty has added the marginal note "a market in Carig Mac Dermott."

¹ *Mortuus.* *mortuus*, MS.

⁶ *The river*; *an rîghed an rîghed*; lit. "on the way of the River," i.e. the River Jordan.

A.D.
[1232.]

of hospitality and maintenance for all in general, both poor and rich, died in hoc¹ anno. The sovereignty was again² given to Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, who made peace with the son of William Burk, after he had apprehended Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg. The castle of Bun-Gaillmhe³ was erected by Richard de Burgh, and the castle of Dun-Imdhain was begun by Adam Staunton. Conchobhar, son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, escaped from the Foreigners, and assembled the sons of the king of Connacht about him; and he went into the Tuatha on an incursion, when he and Gillacellaigh O'hEidhin, and Gil-lachrist, son of Donnchadh Mac Diarmada, and a great multitude along with them, were slain by the Tuatha. And it was on that day the *men of the* Tuatha whitened⁴ all their axe-handles, when it was said [that] a man with a white axe-handle had slain the son of Aedh. Donnchadh, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, mortuus est. Maghnus, son of Amhlaibh, son of Tadhg Mac Maelruanaidh, torch⁵ of honour, and bravery, and piety, in Christo quievit. Fachtna O'hAllghaith, comarb of Druim-mucadha, and official of UiFiachrach; keeper of a house of hospitality for guests and invalids; and the promoter of learning and improver of country and land, in hoc¹ anno quievit. Maeleoin Bodhar⁶ O'Maelconaire took possession of Cluain-Bolcain in hoc¹ anno. The three sons of Donn O'Mannachain were slain by Donnchadh, son of Muirchertach, at Termon-Caelain, in hoc¹ anno. Consecration of the church of Cill-mor, in Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna,⁷ by Donnchadh O'Conchobhair, bishop of Oilfinn; and Canons were established in the same town by Conn O'Flannagain,

⁶ *Bodhar*; i.e. "the deaf."

⁷ In *Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna*. This clause (1 Tir Briuin na Sinna) is transposed in the orig., being written after the name O'Leprinn in the succeeding line. Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna "the

country of the Ui-Briuin of the Shannon," was one of the districts called the "three Tuatha," and included the parishes of Aghrim and Kilmore, to the east of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon.

Peðlim mac Cathail cpoibdepg do leigen amac do
ḡalloib in hoc anno.

[Ct. Enair for íaṡarn, ocur peipeð dhéc fuippe; int
ochtmað bliadaín dhec don cicil noiecta hí; xx. p̃rimo
anno cicli solair; p̃exto anno indictionis; anno
Domini m.cc.xxx. tertio. Sluaiget la Peðlim mac
Cathail cpoibdepg i Connacht, ḡo tanic Cormac mac
Tomaltaig, pí Muighe Luirg, ina ḡoinni, ḡo tuc leir a
Maḡ Luirg, ocur ḡondep̃nat forlongp̃ort aḡ Druim
ḡreacraíde, .i. .h. Conchobair ocur Cormac, ocur
Conchobar a mac, ocur na t̃ri Tuata, ocur dá mac
Muirceartaig mic Diarmada, .i. Donnchad ocur Muir-
ceptach; ocur ip̃rí comairle do poñrat diḡlínuiḡ,
tocht anḡiaḡ Oeḡa mic Ruairḡri, pí Connacht, ocur
clainni Ruairḡri airchena, co tuc̃rat p̃raoñh̃aioḡm
peḡranach forpa, ḡur benaḡ píḡe ocur centur Con-
nacht do clainn Ruairḡri mic Thoirp̃delḡaiḡ ip̃rin
Ló rin, oir po mar̃bat Oeḡ mac Ruairḡri, pí Connacht,
ann, ocur Aoḡ Muimnech mac Ruairḡri, ocur a
mac, ocur Donnchad mac Diarmada mic Ruairḡri,
ocur daoine imḡa elí maille p̃riú nach air̃h̃iḡter
punn; iar páruḡat eḡḡe ḡaoiḡín ocur iar ná ílat doeḡ
Muimnech mac Ruairḡri, ocur iar ílat chéall ocur
eḡlur nimḡa elí doib, po tuit̃et p̃ein i neinech na
ceall ocur noem Connacht do íáruḡat. Raḡallaḡ
O Flannagáin do mar̃bat ip̃rin lo ceḡna rin, ocur
po mar̃bat Tomar ḡirí, conp̃ápla na hẼpenn, ocur
Eoan a b̃rathair, ocur Eoan ḡuiér, ocur ḡoil imḡa
elí ann ḡeor, iar na nep̃oine, ocur iar mbath̃at
a conniḡl do éleir̃eib Connacht p̃eme rin. Coic

¹ *Tertio.* tertio, MS.

² *Squier.* Sguier (Sguier), MS.
The Four Mast. write the name Suer
(Guer).

³ *Extinguished.* The words iar
mbath̃at a conniḡl, signify literally
“after drowning their candles;” i.e.
after they had been excommunicated.
See note ², p. 282, *supra*.

who was prior there at that time. Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, was set at large by the Foreigners in hoc anno. A.D.
[1232.]

The kalends of January on Saturday, and the 16th of the moon; the eighteenth year of the Decennovenalian cycle; xx. primo anno cycli solaris; sexto anno Indictionis; anno Domini M.cc.xxx. tertio.¹ A hosting into Connacht by Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, when Cormac, son of Tomaltach, king of Magh-Luirg, came to meet him, and took him with him into Magh-Luirg; and they established a camp at Druim-Gregraidhe, viz.:—O'Conchobhair, and Cormac, and his son Conchobhar, and the three Tuatha, and the two sons of Muirchertach Mac Diarmada, i.e. Donnchadh and Muirchertach. And the resolution they respectively adopted was to go in pursuit of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, king of Connacht, and the other sons of Ruaidhri, whom they totally defeated and dispersed; and the sons of Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach, were deprived of the sovereignty and supremacy of Connacht on that day, for Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, king of Connacht, and Aedh Muimhnech, son of Ruaidhri, and his son, and Donnchadh, son of Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri, were slain there, and many other persons along with them who are not enumerated here. After the profanation and pillaging of Tech-Baeithin by Aedh Muimhnech, son of Ruaidhri; and after many other churches and ecclesiastical establishments had been plundered by them, they fell themselves in revenge for having profaned the churches and saints of Connacht. Raghallach O'Flanagan was slain on the same day; and Thomas Biris, constable of Erinn, and his brother John, and John Squier,² and many other Foreigners also, were slain there, after they had been cursed, and after their candles had been extinguished,³ by the clerics of Connacht before that. Five years, moreover, was Aedh,

[1233.]

bliatna, imorro, doeth mac Ruairdi a piġe Connacht,
amaíl ipbept:—

Osó mac Ruairdi an ruathair mhí,
Cois bliatna or cinn an éisig,
Súir éist, eirib do gach imíl,
An fep roin la Peðlimíð.

Doeth flaitiur élainní Ruairdi h1 Conchobair, pi
Epenn, innrin. Uair tarccaid an Pápa cept ar Epinn
dó fein ocur dá fiol na diaib do brát, ocur reirper do
mhaid pórtá, ocur rŕur do pecað na mbán o rin amaé;
ocur nír ġað Ruairdi rin; ocur ó nar ġað do ben Día
piġe ocur flaitemnur dá fiol co ppát 1 noíġoltur
pecað na mbán. Ro ġað Peðlim mac Cathail croib-
dperc piġe ocur flaitemnur fop Connachtair app a
haite, ocur na cairlén do rónað le nept élainní
Ruairdi h1 Conchobair ocur mic Uilliam Dúpe, po
reaoileo la Peðlim íad .i. cairlén dona ġallmhe
ocur Cairlén na cipe, ocur Cairlén na caillig, ocur
cairlen Duin Imóáin. Sið ocur rmacht ar ceternaib,
ocur ar macaib mallachtan, do eirġe po ceðóir pe
linn in piġ óis rin in bliatna rin, do paib na típti na
teigle pe peimhe. Sloiged la hUilliam de laoi .i. mac
Uga ocur ingine Ruairdi mic Thoirpðhelbaid moir
h1 Conchobair, ocur la ġalloib na Míðe maille ppur,
condechatar pocraide mhór ipin mðreirpne docum
Chathail h1 Raġillig, ocur docum Chonconnacht a

¹ *Said.* The stanza which follows is from a poem by a person called (*infra*, at A.D. 1278) Donn Losc O'Maelchonaire (Donn the lame O'Mulconry), beginning *Éirig a eirí Banba*, "Listen, ye learned of Banba," copies of which are preserved in several Irish MSS. See MSS. 23, G, 12, R. I. Acad., p. 120; and 23, G, 8, fol. 57 b.

² *To himself*; i.e. to Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, or Rory O'Conor.

³ *For ever.* co ppát for co brát, MS. The expression co brát, conventionally signifying "for ever," literally means "to judgment;" i.e. 'to the day of judgment.' The use of p for b is frequently noticeable in the text of this chronicle. The observations "Roger's children extinguished," and "the Pope offers Roger O'Conor six wives," have been added in the margin by Roderick O'Flaherty.

son of Ruaidhri, in the sovereignty of Connacht, as was said :—¹

A.D.

[1233.]

Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, of the quick onset
Was five years over the province,
Until fell, a loss to every feast,
This man by Fedhlimidh.

This was the termination of the sovereignty of the descendants of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, king of Erin: for the Pope had offered right over Erin to himself² and his seed after him for ever, and six married wives, provided that he desisted from the sin of the women from thenceforth; but Ruaidhri did not accept this. And as he did not accept, God took kingship and sovereignty from his seed for ever,³ in punishment of the sin of the women. Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, immediately assumed sovereignty and government over the Connachtmen; and the castles that had been erected through the power of the sons of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair and the son of William Burk were demolished by Fedhlim, viz. :—the castle of Bun-Gaillmhe,⁴ and Caislen-na-circe,⁵ and Caislen-na-caillighe,⁶ and the castle of Dun-Imdhain. Peace, and correction over kernes and sons of malediction,⁷ grew up immediately in the time of this young king, in this year, so that the districts were orderly during his reign. A hosting by William de Laci, (i.e. the son of Hugo and the daughter of Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach Mor O'Conchobhair), and by the Foreigners of Midhe along with him; when they went in great force into the Breifne, to Cathal O'Raighilligh, and to his brother Cuconnacht,

⁴ *Bun-Gaillmhe*; i.e. the mouth of the Gaillimh, or Galway river, which gives name to the town of Galway. See note ², p. 310, *supra*.

⁵ *Caislen-na-circe*; (pron. Kashlén-na-Kirké); literally "the Hen's Castle," a name still applied to the ruins which are to be seen on a rocky island

in the N.W. of Lough Corrib. See Sir William Wilde's *Lough Corrib*, &c., p. 271.

⁶ *Caislen-na-caillighe*. "The Hag's Castle," in Lough Mask, county Mayo.

⁷ *Sons of malediction*. Outlaws, or persons who had been excommunicated.

brathar, condeprnar cpeča mōpa. Ɔponz, imorro, do muinntir h1 Raišilliz do čegñail Uilliam de laci ocup docum maithi ant flóiz ap depeð na zereð, ocup tachur do čabairt dapoili ðoið, ocup Uilliam Ɔrit do marbat annyrin, ocup Šaill mñaiči eli maille ppyr, ocup Uilliam de laci do lot ann, ocup Šeplur mac Cathail Šaill, ocup rocharde eli maraon piú; ocup a nimpúð iarprin zan šeill zan eoirpe ap in típ; ocup Uilliam de laci, acup Šeplur mac Cathail Šaill h1 Conchobair, ocup Feorur pinto mac na Šaill pižna, ocup Ɔiarmaid bernach. h. Maoilrechluinn, do héc ina tižib fein po ceoóir do na lottaib tucab porpa a Mónai čpanočain. Ɔonnacathaiž, .i. airčindech Achara řabair, xiiii. řct. Ianuarii in Cyprio quieuit; řep co nairmuidin čelli ocup cpoča a tuaič ocup a neglur, duine dob řepu ocup dob řeile im cpoč ocup im biuð tanic i zcomaimpyr ppy, viden truaž ocup trén, airmuidin an típe ocup an talman, řouipraič ocup řébužaro cača vála řoir a muinntir fein ocup cač a zcoitčinne. Mailira .h. Maonaiž, .i. uaral řagart do řabaro a řaltair zach lán acht dia Ɔomnaiž namá, in Cyprio quieuit. řepřal mac Cormaic morpuur ep.

řct. Enair řor Ɔonmach, ocup .xxiii. řuippe; blica-
vain depið noiecta hí; xx°.ii°. anno cicli řolarur;
řeptimo anno inđictionur; anno Ɔomini m.cc.xxx.
quarto. Ačó .h. hEšpa, pi Luižne, do mñarbat do
Ɔhonncharo mac Ɔuapcáin h1 Ešpa, ocup tech do
lořaro air, ocup a mñarbat a ndopur an tiže iar
teacht ap vó, a noížait a braitřech ocup coiz mac

¹ *Brit.* Roderick O'Flaherty writes the name "Brett," in a marg. note.

² *Cathal Gall.* "Cathal (or Charles) the Foreigner;" so called from his connexion with the English, or speaking the English language.

³ *Charles.* Ceplyr, MS.; but written Šeplur two lines before.

⁴ *Feorus Finn.* "Pierce the Fair."

⁵ *Foreign Queen;* i.e. Isabella, mother of Henry III.

⁶ *Diarmid Bernach;* "Diarmid the gapped;" i.e. of the gapped teeth; from bernā, "a gap."

⁷ *Januarii.* ienuarui, MS.

and committed great depredations. A party of the people of O'Raighilligh, however, encountered William de Laci and the chieftains of the host, who were behind the preys; and they gave each other battle, and William Brit¹ was slain there, and other good Foreigners along with him; and William de Laci was wounded there, and Charles, son of Cathal Gall,² and many more along with them; and they (*the Foreigners*) afterwards returned from the district, without pledges or hostages; and William de Laci; and Charles,³ son of Cathal Gall² O'Conchobhair; and Feorus Finn,⁴ son of the Foreign Queen;⁵ and Diarmaid Bernach⁶ O'Maelsechlainn, died in their own houses immediately after from the wounds inflicted on them at Mona-crand-chain. Donncaithaigh, i.e. airchinnech of Achadh-Fabhair, xviii. kalendas Januarii⁷ in Christo quievit: a man held in high repute for sense and figure, in country and church; the best and most generous man of his contemporaries regarding cattle and food; the protector of the poor and mighty; the object of esteem of the country and land; the guide and settler of every affair between his own people and all in general. Maelisa O'Maenaigh, i.e. a noble priest who was wont to recite his psalter every day excepting Sunday alone, in Christo quievit. Ferghal Mac Cormaic mortuus est.

The kalends of January on Sunday, and the 27th of the moon. It was the last year of the Nineteen; xx°.ii°. anno cycli solaris; septimo anno Indictionis; anno Domini M.cc.xxx. quarto. Aedh O'hEghra, king of Luighne, was killed by Donnchadh, son of Duarcán O'hEghra—(a house was burned over him, and he was killed in the door of the house, after coming out of it)—in revenge for his having first killed his⁸ brother⁹ and the five sons of

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⁸ *His*; i.e. Donnchad's or Donough's. In the Annals of Boyle it is stated that Donnchadh was the brother of Aedh O'hEghra, or Hugh O'Hara.

⁹ *His brother.* α βρατ^c_ρ for α

βρατρεχ, MS. The Four Masters say α βραβραταρ, which is the more usual form. The correct gen. sg. of βραταρ is βραταρ, not βρατρεχ. See Stokes's *Irish Glosses*, pp. 80, 120,

deirbrathar a athar do marbhad dóram ar tír, ocur a
 deirbrathar eli do ballad. Ricard mac Uiliam
 Marurgál do éogbáil cogaid [in agaid] nuí sacran a
 sacraib, ocur toigecht do tairir anoir gondechaid a
 laigrib; ocur tinolaid Gaill Epenn ina agaid a hucht
 nuí sacran, .i. mac Muirir, Siuiróir na hEpenn mun
 am rin, ocur iarla Ulad, .i. Uga de Laci, ocur Ualadar
 de Laci, .i. tiseirna na Míde; ocur tancotar rin uile
 go Cuirrech Liffe a laigrib, gur éuirpet cat píðoi
 porniatta ruirin Marurgál, gur marbhad Ricard
 mac Uiliam Marurgál ann, ocur gur gabad Sep-
 rraí Macurgál; ocur ni raibe ag cur an cata rin
 raðeóid acht eirim a aonar, iar ná treisgen da muin-
 ter buðein; ocur dona hechtaið ir mó do rónad irin
 aimir[rin] int echt rin. Oengur .h. Maoilagáir,
 erpuic .h. nAlmagaid, quieuit in Cuirto. Snechta mor
 itir da noluic, ocur ric iarrin, co nimíóir daoine
 ocur eic po nepedhaib puíh locha ocur aibne Epenn.
 Congur mac Gillaínnén, pi locha hEirne, do dul do
 ðenum creice ar Domnall .h. nDomnall, pi éire
 Conall; ocur puc .h. Domnall fair, ocur a marbhad
 dont ribal rin. Gilla na naom mac Airt hÍ Dráin,
 aipéinrech Rorra Comáin, in Cuirto quieuit. Mail-
 petair .h. Cormacán, maíirter Rorra Comáin, in
 Cuirto quieuit. Diarmad .h. Cuinn, dua muinteri
 Gillaín, morpuir ep. Mailra mac Daniel hÍ
 Dorimíuilí, puíóir Inni mic Néirin ar Loč Cé, morpuir

¹ *His*; i.e. Donnchadh O'hEghra's.
 See note ², p. 317.

² [*Against*]. [in agaid]. Appa-
 rently omitted by the scribe, and sup-
 plied from the Annals of Boyle.

³ *Mac Maurice*. His proper name
 was Maurice FitzGerald, but as his
 grandfather's name was Maurice, he
 may have been called Mac Maurice
 by way of patronymic. See the *Earls*
of Kildare, by the Marquess of Kil-
 dare, 1st series, p. 11, *sq.*

⁴ *Cuirrech-Liffe*. Now called the
 Curragh of Kildare.

⁵ *Himself alone*; i.e. Richard
 Maréchal. The Four Masters men-
 tion this defection of the forces of
 Richard Maréchal in nearly the same
 words, but the clause has been wrongly
 translated by Dr. O'Donovan, who
 represents Geoffroi Maréchal (*rectè* De
 Marisco or De Marreis) as the person
 abandoned by his own people.

his¹ father's brother, and having blinded his¹ other brother. Richard, son of William Maréchal, raised a war [against]² the king of the Saxons, in Saxon-land, and came across from the east, and went into Laighen; and the Foreigners of Erin assembled against him on behalf of the king of the Saxons, viz. :—Mac Maurice,³ Justiciary of Erin at that time, and the Earl of Uladh, i.e. Hugo de Laci, and Walter de Laci, i.e. the Lord of Midhe. And all these proceeded to Cuirrech-Liffe⁴ in Laighen, and fought a fierce, obstinate battle against the Maréchal; and Richard, son of William Maréchal, was slain there, and Geoffroi Maréchal taken prisoner. And there was no one fighting this battle towards the end but himself alone,⁵ after he had been abandoned by his own people. And this deed was one of the greatest deeds committed in [that] time. Aenghus O'Maelaghmhair,⁶ bishop of Ui-Amhalghaidh,⁷ quievit in Christo. Great snow between the two Christmasses,⁸ and frost afterwards, so that men, and horses under burthens, would pass over the principal lakes and rivers of Erin. Aenghus Mac Gillafinnen, king of Loch-Erne,⁹ went to commit a depredation on Domhnall O'Domhnaill, king of Tir-Conaill; and O'Domhnaill caught him, and he was slain on this journey. Gilla-na-naemh, son of Art O'Brain, airchinnech of Ros-Comain, in Christo quievit. Maelpetair O'Cormacán, master of Ros-Comain, in Christo quievit. Diarmaid O'Cuinn, dux of Muintir-Gilgan, mortuus est. Maelisa, son of Daniel O'Gormshuiligh,¹⁰ prior of Inis-Mic-Neirin

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⁶ *O'Maelaghmhair.* ἡ. Μαοῖλαῖ-μαῖρ. The name is usually written Μαοῖλαῖμαῖρ, but the ῖ and other aspirated consonants are frequently omitted in the text of this chronicle. See note ⁸, p. 305, *supra*. The name would be pronounced O'Mullover.

⁷ *Bishop of Ui-Amhalghaidh;* i.e. of Killala.

⁸ *Two Christmasses.* Great Christ-

mas, or the 25th of December, and Little Christmas, or Twelfth Night.

⁹ *King of Loch-Erne.* The king of Fera-Manach, or Fermanagh, was also sometimes called king of Loch-Erne, by way of distinction.

¹⁰ *O'Gormshuiligh.* This name, which would be pronounced O'Gormooly, is written O'Gormghaile (O'Gormally) by the Four Masters. See note ¹, p. 306.

ert. Gillaíra .h. Gibillann, manach, anacopita in pole
pancte Trinitatir, in Cyprio quieuit. Domnall mac
Aoḁa h1 Néill, rí ḁenél Eogain, ocuṛ deḁ aḁbur rí
Epenn, do marbad do mḁás laḁlann ocuṛ do ḁenél
Eogain raḁeirín.

Íct. Enaíṛ for Luan, ocuṛ ochtmaḁ uathad fuirpe;
ppimur annuṛ cicli decennouenalir; xxiii. anno cicli
rolaíṛ; uiu. anno inuictionir; anno Domini .m.cc.
xxx.quinto. Maḁaḁain .h. Maḁaḁain, rí íl nCnm-
chada, moṛtuuṛ ert. Íraac .h. Maílaḁmḁaíṛ, aírḁin-
dech Cille hCḁaíḁ, do héc in hoc anno. Loḁlann,
mac mic Echtiḁern .h. Chellaíḁh, do mḁarbad do
macaíḁ an gilla ríabaiḁ h1 ḁhaíḁill in hoc anno.
Tairleḁ mac Aoḁa h1 Duḁda, rí .h. nCmalḁaíḁ ocuṛ
.h. bPíacraḁ, do marbad daon upchur íoiḁe ac
eṛpaín a longfuíṛt Pheḁlím mic Cathaíl cṛoibdeṛḁ,
ríḁ Connacht. Sloíḁeḁ moṛ la ḁalloib Epenn ar na
tinól do Rícarḁ mac Uílliam ḁuṛe; ocuṛ tancadaṛ
taṛ Cḁ Luain co Ror Comaín, ocuṛ po loirceḁ Ror
Comáín leo, ocuṛ arṛeín co hOíḁrín, ocuṛ po loirceṛet
tempall móṛ Oíḁrín; ocuṛ tancadaṛ arṛíḁe co main-
íṛoíṛ Cḁa da laapaṛ for ḁuill; ocuṛ íṛiaḁ ba harḁ
aíṛíḁ ocuṛ ba hupṛuntaíḁ doṛt íḁuaíḁeḁ rín, .i. Mac
Muíṛ, .i. ḁuíoíṛ na hEpenn, ocuṛ uḁa de laḁí íaṛla
Uíḁa, ocuṛ Rícarḁ mac Uílliam ḁuṛe, ocuṛ Ualḁaṛ
Ríḁaḁaṛ, aṛḁ ḁaṛún laíḁen, co nḁalloib laíḁen
maṛoen ríṛ, ocuṛ ríḁaḁa Epenn uile maṛaon ríṛ, ocuṛ
Eoan ḁocán co nḁalloib na Muman maíḁle ríṛ; ocuṛ
tancadaṛ aḁh[aro] Domnaíḁ na Trínoides ḁo mainíṛoíṛ

¹ *Anacorita.* incopita, MS.

² *Trinitatis.* trinetátir, MS.
Trinity Island, in Loch-Cé, is the
place meant.

³ *Decennouenalís.* decínouaí, MS.

⁴ *Quinto.* quinto, MS.

⁵ *O Maelaghmhair.* .h. Maílaḁ-

mḁaíṛ, for .h. Maílaḁmḁaíṛ. See
note ⁶, last page.

⁶ *In hoc.* an oc, MS.

⁷ *Mac Maurice.* Maurice FitzGerald.
See note ³, p. 318.

⁸ *Walter Ritabard.* Giraldus Cam-
brensis writes his name Gualterus de
Ridenesfordia (*Expugnatio Hibernica*,

on Loch-Cé, mortuus est. Gilla-Isa O'Gibillain, a monk, anacorita¹ insulæ Sanctæ Trinitatis,² in Christo quievit. Domhnall, son of Aedh O'Neill, king of Cenel-Eoghain, and the good material of a king of Erin, was slain by Mac Lachlainn and the Cenel-Eoghain themselves. A.D. [1234.]

The kalends of January on Monday, and the eighth of the moon; primus annus cycli Decennovenalis;³ xxiii. anno cycli solaris; viii. anno Indictionis; anno Domini M.cc.xxx. quinto.⁴ Madadhan O'Madadhain, king of Sil-Anmchadha, mortuus est. Isaac O'Maelaghmhair,⁵ aircinnech of Cill-Alaidh, died in hoc⁶ anno. Lochlainn, grandson of Echtighern O'Cellaigh, was slain by the sons of the Gilla-riabhach O'Baighill in hoc anno. Taichlech, son of Aedh O'Dubhda, king of Ui-Amhalghaidh and Ui-Fiachrach, was killed by the discharge of an arrow, whilst interfering (*to quell a dispute*) in the camp of Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, king of Connacht. A great hosting by the Foreigners of Erin, who were assembled by Richard, son of William Burk; and they went across Ath-Luain to Ros-Comain, when Ros-Comain was burned by them; and *they went* from thence to Oilfinn, and burned the great church of Oilfinn; and they proceeded from thence to the monastery of Ath-da-laarc on the Buill. And the persons who were the principal chieftains and the boldest on this hosting were Mac Maurice,⁷ i.e. the Justiciary of Erin, and Hugo de Laci, Earl of Uladh, and Richard, son of William Burk, and Walter Ritabhard,⁸ high baron of Laighen, with whom were the Foreigners of Laighen; and the routs⁹ of all Erin were along with them; and John Gocan,¹⁰ having the Foreigners of Mumha along with him. And they went on the night of Trinity Sunday to the monas-

Lib. II., cap. xxi., ed. Dimock); but the more correct form is De Rideliford, as Mr. Gilbert has it. *Irish Viceroy*s, passim.

⁹ *Routs*; i.e. bands, companies, or troops.

¹⁰ *Gocan*. A corrupt way of writing the name of Cogan, apparently begun in Munster, where the name is pretty general at present under the form of Goggan, or Goggin.

na dúille, ocur do éuadar a peppénais pon mainiruir
 ocur do bripedar an peiriofta, ocur tucaid a inniur
 uile, ocur a coilig appinn ocur a édaige altopa arr;
 ocur ba grain mór la maithib gall an ni rin, ocur do
 cuirit ar cúla gach ní tób dá mbói ar fasail, ocur do
 hícail na neiche nach bpiú; ocur do éuipedar a ripti
 ocur a peppénais ar a barach, ocur a putada ceitepne,
 go Creit ocur co Cairti Muilée, ocur arpin co Top
 glinne Pepra, co tucrat cpeča mora leo co hllp
 čarna a coinne an ġuipóir. Do ponrat gall comairle
 ingnat annpin nar pmuain Connachtach na Muimnech
 do ġenum toib, tpe parlač Eogain h1 Eigin, do dígal
 a čnet ar Muimnechais ocur ar Donnchad Cairbrech
 .h. Driain, .i. toigecht ar cúla ipin pliget cedna a Tir
 Mhaine, ocur a Maonmóig, ocur arpieig a Tuadmumuin,
 gan rabat gan ráčugat, co bpiú Muimniġ gan teicheo
 gan airčill; ocur do pónrat cpechai mópa diaipmíōči
 forpa annpin. Dala Connacht, imorpo, ocur Feolim
 mie Cathail cpoibderġ, tancotar anōiač gall ar
 nélúč dóib, do comall a mbreitpi pe Muimnechais,
 ocur do tabairt a lá báġa leo, ocur do berče [deabča]
 dermárai dímhora eturpa gach loi. In lá deigenach,
 imorpo, do epġedar Connachtaiġ ocur Muimniġ dočum
 na deabča, ocur tucrat co beoča bičneprtmar, ocur co
 pepamail peočair hí. Acht chena, po lučpet il iomao
 gall néitigči ocur tpomlač maprluag orpa, ocur do
 mapbat pochardepepiú Muman annpin, tpe aimġlicur
 comairle do pala do Donnchad Cairpreč .h. mbriain;
 ocur tancotar Connachtaiġ airde po pceiġ engnuma
 ocur poimairi, gan duine puaičenta do mabato díč.
 Ippí comairle do poine .h. Driain ar ná barac, pič do

¹ [Contests]. The word deabča, omitted in the text, has been supplied from the Four Masters.

² Between them; i.e. between the

Foreigners and Eoghan O'hEidhin (Owen O'Heyne) on the one side, and the Momonians and Conacians on the other.

tery of Buill; and their soldiers attacked the monastery, and broke open the sacristy; and all its valuable things, and its mass-chalices and altar-cloths, were taken out of it. And this was very hateful to the chieftains of the Foreigners, who returned every article of them that was to be found; and they paid for the things that were not found. And on the morrow they sent their scouts and soldiers, and their routs of kernes, to Creit, and to Cairthe-Muilche, and to Tor-Ghlinne-Ferna, when they brought great preys with them to Ard-carna, to meet the Justiciary. The Foreigners then adopted an extraordinary resolution, (which no Conacian or Momonian contemplated that they would adopt), at the request of Eoghan O'hEighin, who wished to revenge his injuries on the Momonians, and on Donnchadh Cairbrech O'Briain, viz. :— to go back in the same path into Tir-Maine, and into Maen-magh; and *they went* from thence to Tuadh-Mumha, without being noticed or observed; and the Momonians were found without having escaped or made preparations; and they then committed great *and* countless depredations on them. As regards the Conacians and Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, however, they followed the Foreigners, after they had stolen away, to keep their engagement with the Momonians, and to afford them succour; and vehement, great [contests]¹ were fought between them² each day. On the last day, moreover, the Conacians and Momonians went to the contest, and fought it actively, strenuously, manfully, and fiercely. Nevertheless, too many mail-clad Foreigners and a great multitude of cavalry pressed upon them, and a large number of the men of Mumha were slain there through indiscretion of counsel on the part of Donnchadh Cairbrech O'Briain. But the Conacians came out of it with the credit of bravery and glory, without any notable man of them having been slain. The resolution O'Briain adopted, on the morrow,

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éenum re Galluib, braithe ocur cís do éabairt doib; ocur po buí póa dórum condegnad an coñairle rin, uair po cpechat ocur po loirced upñor a muinteri comice rin. Dala Gall, imorro, tancatar pempu doéum Connacht, ocur tucadar a naghid ar túr ar Aod .h. bplaitbertais, ocur do poine rié re Galluib tar ceno a bo ocur a muinteri, dar cenn a tpe ocur a éalman. Dala Feólim mic Cathail cpoibderg, imorro, irí comairle do poine in neoé ruair do buaib a Conmaicne Mara, ocur a Conmaicne na Cúile, ocur do gach neoé do poine a comairle, ocur mac Maḡnuir ocur Conchobar ruab mac Muirceptais inuimniḡ, a mbreit Leir i nucht h1 Odomnail, ocur an tír do leigen do galluib diarrad. Iarriu tra tancadar Soill go Dún Moðor, ocur do éurpetar techta docum Maḡnura mic Muirceptais Muimniḡ, diarrad rié ocur braḡad fair, ocur ni tue Maḡnur rié ina braithe doib. Do éurpetar, tra, Soill cpeča móra o éún Muḡðor ma macaib Ruabí, co 'reppénachail oíárimíðéi, gur aircedar Ecuill, ocur tucadar tainti móra leo go Druimne a coinne gall. Dala, imorro, Aodá h1 Phlathbertais ocur Eogain h1 Eóin, tancadar rlois móra timéll, ocur arptarais iar na cairbert co Lionán éinn inara. Tancodar na harptarais cona rochaidib, ocur tanc an Dúirí ina coinne co Druimne, go calad Inni Conais. Do éóí Maḡnur ocur a longá ar rrué na hinni, ocur deabéa móra ocur imruaga ina naghíó imárech. Ro rḡitaisit tra Soill in uair rin, ocur irí coñairle do rónrat longport do ḡabáil, ocur a harptarais do éarraig cuca a cúl don trais po

1 *Dun-Modhord—Dun-Mughdhord.* Different forms of the same name. The place is now called Doon, and is situated a little to the east of Westport, co. of Mayo.

2 *Had been brought.* iar na cairbert. The Four Mast. say ar ná tarptais, "having been drawn."

3 *Callow.* calad. This word, the original meaning of which is "hard," "firm," is explained as also signifying "fields on the banks of a river; a holm, or landing place for boats, a ferry," by Dr. O'Donovan. *Suppli. to O'Reilly's Irish Dictionary.*

4 *Sound of the island; i.e. the sound,*

was to make peace with the Foreigners, and, to give them hostages and tribute; and it was too long for him until this resolution was adopted, for the greater part of his people had been plundered and burned up to that time. With regard to the Foreigners, moreover, they proceeded on towards Connacht, and advanced first against Aedh O'Flaithbhertaigh, who made peace with the Foreigners for the sake of his cows and people, for the sake of his country and land. As to Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, however, the resolution he adopted was to take with him towards O'Domhnaill all the cows that he found in Conmaicne-Mara, and in Conmaicne-na-Cúile, and those belonging to all who had obeyed his counsel—and the son of Maghnus, and Conchobhar Ruadh, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech—and to leave the country wasted for the Foreigners. After this, truly, the Foreigners came to Dun-Modhord,¹ and sent messengers to Maghnus, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, to demand peace and hostages from him; and Maghnus gave them neither peace nor hostages. The Foreigners then sent great predatory bands from Dun-Mughdhord,¹ under the sons of Ruaidhri, with innumerable mercenaries; and these plundered Eccuill, and brought great herds with them to Druimne, to meet the Foreigners. As regards Aedh O'Flaithbhertaigh and Eoghan O'hEidhin, however, they went round with a large army, and with boats which had been brought² to Linan-Chinn-mhara. The boats came with their forces, the Justiciary having gone to meet them to Druimne, to the callow³ of Inis-aenaigh. Maghnus was at this time, with his vessels, on the sound of the island;⁴ and great contests and conflicts were waged by them⁵ in turn. The Foreigners were at this time fatigued, and the resolution they adopted was to occupy a camp, and to withdraw their boats to a corner of the

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or stream, between Inis-aenaigh and the shore.

⁵ *By them.* By the crews of Maghnus's boats, and his enemies on shore.

ἡδὴ τοῦ ἑῖ ἁνν ριν. Οὗτο κολληρε Μαῖνυρ ἁν ἡί ριν
 τανιε δοντ ρυτῆ ρεχα ροιρ, οἰυρ το εὐαδῷ α ἡνιυρ
 Ραῖταιν, οἰυρ το εὐαδαρ εὐιρ δά ἡνιυντερ α ἡνιυρ
 αοναῖ, οἰυρ ρυερατ αοιριῖ αἰρδε δί α νιῖε. Οὗτο
 κολληοδαρ [ῤαλλ], ἡμορρο, Μαῖνυρ κονα ἡνιυντερ,
 δουλ τοιῖ ρπειν ρόν οίλέν οἰυρ δουλ τοιῖ 1 νοιλέν εἰ,
 οἰυρ να ραῖβ ρεicheм να ρορκομυρ αα αρ ῤαλλοιρ,
 οἰυρ αντ οίλέν το βειῖ ετορρα οἰυρ να ῤοιλλ; ἁν ταν ρο
 αἰριῖρετ να ῤοιλλ ριν ρο ἐριῖρετ κο ἡαῖlam ἡδὴρειρ,
 οἰυρ κο ἡοῖul ἐρεαο, οἰυρ το ῥοῖβδαρ α ναρρτραῖε
 κο ἡοβανн αρ ραο να τράῖα, οἰυρ το εὐιρεδαρ αρ ἡνιυρ
 ιαο, οἰυρ ρορ ἡνιυρ κο ἡαῖlam το ρῖλαῖαἰ οἰυρ το
 ρερρῆνεχαἰ αρμῖα εἰριῖῖι ιαο; οἰυρ το εὐαδαρ ἁν δά
 οίλέν, οἰυρ το μαρβαδαρ ἡν βῖραραδαρ το ῥαοινιρ
 ἡντιῖ. Ὁο ἐριῖ Μαῖνυρ οἰυρ ἡν νεοῖ βόι δα ἡνιυντιρ
 α ἡνιυρ Ραῖταιн, οἰυρ το εὐαδαρ ἡνα λοῖαἰ; οἰυρ δα
 μαο ταἰυρε le Μαῖνυρ ἡνιυντερ ἡἡαἰle το εὐιρρεο
 ρε α λοῖα α κент να ἡῤαλλ οἰυρ α ναρρτραῖ. Ῥιῖ τρῶ
 αεχε, ῤῖῖ ῤαἰυρ το ἡά βοι ἁνν ἡνδ υαρ ρη, ἡ ραῖβε βό
 αρ οίλέν ρα νοιῖῖε αρ ἡνιυνῖ ἡοῖ ῤαν εὐρ αρ αλαο, οἰυρ
 το ραῖῖαοιρ [ἡνιυντερ να ἡβο] ρειν ρεμε ἡνιυρ βειῖ
 ῤαῖαἰ ρορρα, ρε ἡῖτταῖ οἰυρ ρε ῤορτα; οἰυρ ρο μαρβαο
 ῥοῖῖ ῥαοινε ἡνῖα ἡν οἰῖῖ ριν ετορρα. ἡν Ῥοινε,
 ἡμορρο, αρ α ῤαῖαἰ το εὐαρρ leo αρ οίλέναἰ ταἰρρεпт
 ἡἡαἰll, οἰυρ ταυαδαρ μαῖριρρεαῖα να ρερρῆναἰ
 ρμαχετ ῤαν δυινε το ἡαῖβαο ἡν οἡοιρ ἡν ῥεῖρτα.
 Ο ταἰυρ, τρῶ, το ῤαλλοιρ ρλατ οἰυρ ερεχαο ἡἡαἰll
 το ἡνιυρ οἰυρ το ῥῖρ, τακταυρ ρομπα, οἰυρ α ἡνῖ

¹ *Large strand*. "This strand lies to the north of Murrek Lodge, and extends from Bartfaw ('strand top') Point to Annagh island, near the foot of Croaghpatrick." O'Donovan, *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1235, note 1.

² [*The Foreigners*]. [ῤοιλλ]. Supplied from the Annals of Connacht, the text of which is almost identical with that of this chronicle; but the

phraseology of the present entry is rather loosely given in both authorities. Indeed the version of the sentence in the Annals of Connacht, in which the name of Maghnus (interlined in the original of this text) does not occur, reads "when the Foreigners, moreover, saw that they themselves could go towards the island, and then to the other island," &c., which pro-

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large strand¹ which was there. When Maghnus perceived this thing he proceeded from the sound eastwards, and went upon Inis-rathain; and some of his people went upon Inis-arenaigh, and took sheep therefrom to eat. When [the Foreigners]² observed, moreover, that Maghnus and his people had gone towards the island, and then to another island, and that they had neither watch nor ward over the Foreigners, and that the island was between them and the Foreigners—when the Foreigners perceived this they arose readily, furiously, terribly, and quickly; and they suddenly lifted their boats along the strand, and put them on the sea, and filled them promptly with forces, and with armed, mail-clad soldiers, who went upon the two islands, and killed all the people they found in them. Maghnus, and all of his people who were in Inis-rathain, arose and went into their vessels; and if O'Maille's people had been esteemed³ by Maghnus, he (*O'Maille*) would have sent his vessels against the Foreigners and their boats. However, though short the period of the day remaining at this hour, there was not a cow on any island of Innsi-Modh⁴ that was not transferred to the shore before night; and [the owners of the cows]⁵ would have themselves previously gone away, through thirst and hunger, if they had not been captured; and many inferior persons were slain between them this night. On Friday, moreover, the day following, they went upon the islands of the North of Umhall, and the masters of the mercenaries, in honour of the Passion, imposed a restriction that no man should be killed. When the Foreigners had succeeded in robbing and plundering Umhall, by sea and land, they proceeded with their cows and preys to

ably gives the correct sense. The note "the islands of y^e Oulles pread by y^e English" has been added in the margin by Roderick O'Flaherty.

³ *Esteemed*. The MS. has *tauir* for *tauir* (as in the Annals of Connacht), dear, prized, or esteemed.

⁴ *Innsi-Modh*. A general name for the islands in Clew bay, county Mayo.

⁵ *Cows*. The words within brackets, which seem to have been omitted by an oversight, although they are also wanting in the Annals of Connacht, are supplied from the Four Masters.

ocur a cpeċa leo, co Lúǵburátán, ocur tiaǵairt Ğoill
 arriais ina nuigedhaib imtechta co hĒr dapa, conder-
 natar cpeich ar .h. n'Domhnaill ar daisin innaibċa
 Feðlim mic Cathail cpoibderg ċuige. Tancatar Ğoill
 arriðéin á Coirpġliab na Seǵra, ocur do ċuatar ǵo
 calat puirt na Cairpge ar loċ Cé, dá ǵaċail ar
 ġuuntir Copmaic mic Tomaltais, ocur ar cur do
 ġuuntir Phéðlim h1 Conċobair bóí aǵ á coimét.
 Tuerat Ğoill Erenn, imorpo, ocur an Ğuirðir comairce
 ċoitċend, ocur termonn tairiri, do Clapur ġás Mhaílin,
 dairċidechain Oilein, ocur do ċanánchaib na Trinóide
 ar an oilén, ocur do chúairt an Ğuirðir féin ocur
 maíti na ġġall d'féguin an inairt rin, ocur do denum
 irnaíċti ann, ocur do ċabairt ċaċair dó in onóir na
 naom Trinóide. Tanic, imorpo, loingir ǵo ǵaílleuib¹
 ocur co pġpġeluib² docum an loċa annriðé, ocur do
 tóǵbat pġpġél a c'péalaċ Ĥeg Léo, ocur do tiobruiceo
 imorpo cloċa imċa ar in pġpġél rin irin Cairpġic; ocur
 o nar féorad ní ti porran reol rin do'ponrat Ğoill
 arptarais imċa do tigiċ Árda Capna, ocur tuerat
 áċanna in típe uile co natuigíoth laqamuin leo; ocur po
 cenglatar tunnaċa polna atimceall na réthet rin dá
 congġmáil edarċuair ór uirce; ocur do feolrat long ġor
 ocur tech claraċ orr a cionn do tairpġng na reithet
 docum na Cairpge dia loirceo tréran reolaċ rin. 'Do
 ǵaċ, imorpo, eǵla an lucht do Ĥoi innti poim na
 reoltaib rin, ocur tancatar airde ar bpeitir, ocur ar
 comatthaib, ocur do cuir an Ğuirðir lucht a coiméta
 innti do ǵalloib arimċa éiríċti, ocur do ċuir a lán do

¹ On account of the banishment; i.e. on account of the asylum afforded by O'Domhnaill to Feðlim O'Conchobhair, on the retirement of the latter into the North, a short time previously, as stated at p. 325.

² With implements and engines. co ǵaílleuib ocur co pġpġeluib. The

word ǵaílleuib, abl. pl. of ǵaíllep, seems to signify "foreign implements," but their exact nature is uncertain; while pġpġeluib is apparently a mistake for pġlleuib, abl. pl. of pġllep, a missile, or instrument for discharging missiles.

Lughbhurtan; and the Foreigners went from thence by regular marches to Es-dara, when they committed a depredation on O'Domhnaill, on account of the banishment¹ to him of Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg. The Foreigners proceeded from thence to Corrsliabh-na-Seghsa, and went to the callow of Port-na-Cairge on Loch Cé, to take it from the people of Cormac, son of Tom-altach, and from some of the people of Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, who were guarding it. The Foreigners of Erinn, however, and the Justiciary afforded a general protection and friendly shelter to Clarus Mac Mailin, arch-deacon of Oilfinn, and to the Canons of the Trinity on the Island; and the Justiciary himself, and the chiefs of the Foreigners, went to see that place, and to pray there, and to show respect to it, in honour of the Holy Trinity. A fleet came then, also, with implements and engines² to the lake, and an engine³ was raised by them on a small earthen wall,⁴ and many stones were projected, truly, from this engine into the Rock.⁵ And as they were not able to accomplish anything against it in this way, the Foreigners made several boats of the houses of Ard-carna, and brought with them the ignitable materials of the district that a flame might be enkindled by them; and they tied empty tuns round this ram⁶ to keep it afloat on the water; and they sailed a large vessel surmounted by a house of boards, to tow this ram to the Rock,⁵ to burn it by this means. The people who were in it⁷ were seized with fear at these stratagems, and they came out of it on parole and conditions; and the Justiciary put therein a garrison of armed, mail-clad Foreigners, and

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¹ *Engine.* πινυέλ. See last note.

² *Earthen wall.* ερεβάτ for ερεβα-
λαύ, MS.; ερεβανach, Annals of
Connacht.

³ *The Rock;* i.e. the fortress of the
Rock of Loch Cé.

⁴ *Round this ram.* α τινεαλλ να
πέτῃ (πέτῃ) ῥιν; i.e. the ram or
raft made by uniting the boats made
of the houses of Ard-carna, a village
in the neighbourhood of Loch Cé.

⁵ *In it;* i.e. the Rock.

buað ocuip do linn inni aipchena. Ro fásðadar foill Connacht iarpin san diað, sen étað, sen eallað, ocuip ni pucadar geill ina eoipe leo don ður rin; ocuip nup fásðadar pið, ina raime, na róinihiðe inni, achtmað na faoiðel féin að flat ocuip að mapbat a çeli imón bpuigéall do fásaiðpet foill inni don dul rin. Oála feðlim, imorpo, do poine pið purin nðuipoið, ocuip .u. tpuuça ceo an pið ðó, ocuip eip ocuip béip do eipoið; ocuip tanic Copmac mac Tomaltaiz mic Oiarmaða map oen pur. Oála locha coiméta na Cairpge, imorpo, do ðadar pice oiðçe inni on Oarðaoin só poile; ocuip do éuað cónipadpla na Cairpge amað tap toipup, ocuip po an pep dia muinnip féin, .i. .h. hoiro, allapitið don comlað dar a néip, ocuip po iað an geomlað porpa; ocuip po ðeicpet na foill co hoilen na Tpinóiðe ap comaipe Clapup mész Mhaoilin, ocuip do ioðluic íað iarpin. Ap ngabail na Cairpge do Copmac, imorpo, ipi comaipe do poine an éaipuz do tpaipet ocuip do pçaoileð, conað gabðoið foill hí toipoið. Oa mac Muipeghaiz h1 Mhaile, [.i.] Oomnall ocuip Muipceptach, do mapbat la Oomnall, mac Maðnup, mic Muipceptaiz h1 Choncobap, ocuip la Niall puað mac Cathail h1 Conchobap, a Clapa, ocuip a niðlucað inni beóp. Tuatha, mac Muipceptaiz h1 Conchobap, do mapbat la Conchobap mbuiðe mac Toippeðlðaið h1 Conchobap, ocuip la Conchobap mac Oeða Muimnið, in hoc anno. Seprenaið ocuip ceterpa do ðadar ap Pinnloð Cepa, að oiðoipe a hucht mic Ruaiop, do mapbat la Maðnup mac Muipceptaiz h1 Conchobap in hoc anno. Matheup, puip iniole Tpinuatið, quieuit in Cipito. Gillaconuðeoth .h.

¹ Came with him; that is, made his peace with the Justiciary at the same time.

² Island. The words co hoilen na Tpinoiðe are repeated in the MS.

³ Away. The Four Masters add

that they were conveyed ap an típ, "out of the country."

⁴ Aedh Muimhnech; i.e. Aedh (or Hugh) O'Conchobhair, called "Muimhnech," or "Momonian," from having been fostered in Munster.

he also put its full of food and drink into it. The Foreigners afterwards left Connacht without food, clothes, or cattle; and they did not carry off with them either pledges or hostages on this journey; and they left neither peace, nor quietness, nor tranquillity, nor happiness in the country; but the Gaeidhel themselves were robbing and killing one another regarding the residue which the Foreigners left in it on this occasion. As regards Fedhlim, however, he made peace with the Justiciary, and obtained the king's five cantreds, out of which he was to receive rent and customs; and Cormac, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, came with him.¹ As to the warders of the Rock, moreover, they were twenty nights in it, from one Thursday to another, when the constable of the Rock went outside the door, and one of his own people, i.e. O'Hoist, who remained inside the door after them, closed the door on them; and the Foreigners fled to Trinity Island,² to *place themselves* under the protection of Clarus Mac Mailin, who subsequently conveyed them away.³ After the occupation of the Rock by Cormac, moreover, the resolution that he adopted was to raze and demolish the Rock, so that the Foreigners should not again occupy it. The two sons of Muiredhach O'Maille, [viz.] Domhnall and Muirchertach, were slain by Domhnall, son of Maghnus, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, and by Niall Ruadh, son of Cathal O'Conchobhair, in Cliara, where they were interred also. Tuathal, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, was killed by Conchobhar Buidhe, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, and by Conchobhar, son of Aedh Muimhnech,⁴ in hoc anno.⁵ The mercenaries and kernes who were on Finn-loch of Cera, acting oppressively on the part of the son of Ruaidhri, were slain by Maghnus, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, in hoc anno. Mattheus, prior Insulæ Trinitatis, quievit in Christo. Gillacoimdedh

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⁵ Hoc anno. oc ano, MS.

Cuilin, ppeporitur de inrola mic Negin, pater Cláiri Elpenenir arphidiaconi, peliciter in Cypso quieuit, et in inrola Sancte Trinitatir ert repulatur die Sancti Pinniani, cuius anima requiescat in pace. Cliathaé tue Donnchaó mac Muirceptaiḡ oíḡ ḡruuin na Sinna, gur marbad ropḡla .h. mḡruuin annrin. In racapt mor .h. hClnaínn do éḡ a Cill m[oir]. Cairplen Mílic do bupreḡ la Feolm .h. Conchobair. Eclur Opuinne áḡa liaḡ do lorpao, ocur quapḡa ocur libepna.

[Ct. Enair pop ḡairt, ocur nomao dhec puipe; xº. quapḡo cicli polair; nono anno inḡietionir; anno Domini .m.cc.xxxº. paxto. Mailecláinn .h. Máille do marbad i nOílén Dacrunde la Domnall, mac Maḡnuir, mic Muirceptaiḡ Muimniḡ h1 Conchobair, in hoc anno. Feolm mac Cathail cpoibdeḡ do innarbad don ḡuipóir .i. do Mac Muir, da cairḡoir Cypso, ar ninteacht do Mac Uilliam a Saxanab, ocur ar eigin do riacht arḡ uatha cona ḡaperluaiḡ, ar ḡpaḡail rabao ḡó, ocur do ponait cpeḡa mora ar á ḡuimter iar na imḡeacht fein. Teio arḡ iarum i nucht h1 Domnall; ocur do ponao cairlén Muille Uanach don uil rin ar Connacht; ocur ir amlao do rónaḡ an peall rin, .i. coinne ḡelḡe do ḡoprao pop .h. Conchobair a mbeol áḡa Feoruinne, ocur ḡoill Epenn do éinól don ḡuipóir docum na coinne rin; ocur Feolm do

¹ *Cujus.* cuir, MS.

² *Requiescat.* requiescant, MS.

³ *Cill-m[oir].* The MS. has Cill m.; but Cill-mor (Kilmore) in the county of Rosecommon was, in all probability, the place meant.

⁴ *Inclosures and offices.* nḡrḡ (for quapḡa, or cuapḡa) ocur libepna. Cuapḡa is the nom. plur. of cuairt, a circle, or circular inclosure, and libepna signifies small wooden structures. Instead of libepna, the

Annals of Connacht (Dublin copies) read libur na cañ, for libur na cananach, "the books of the monks;" but the alteration is probably owing to the transcriber's ignorance of the meaning of the word libepna.

⁵ *Oílen-Dacrunde.* "The island of Dacrunde," a small island to the north of Rinville, in the barony of Ballinahinch, off the coast of the county of Galway.

⁶ *Hoc anno.* oc. a., for oc anno, MS.

O'Cuilin, præpositus de Insula Mic-Nerin, pater Clari Elfinensis archidiaconi, feliciter in Christo quievit, et in Insula Sanctæ Trinitatis est sepultus die Sancti Finniani; cujus¹ anima requiescat² in pace. Donnchadh, son of Muirchertach, gave battle to the Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna, when the principal men of the Ui-Briuin were slain. The great priest O'hAnain died in Cill-m[or].³ The castle of Milic was broken down by Fedhlim O'Conchobhair. The church of Druimne-Atha-Liag was burned, and the inclosures and offices.⁴ A.D. [1235.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday, and the nineteenth of the moon; xx^o.quarto cycli solaris; nono anno Indictionis; anno Domini M.cc.xxx^o.sexto. Maelechlainn O'Maille was killed on Oilen-Dacrunde⁵ by Domhnall, son of Maghnus, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech O'Conchobhair, in hoc anno.⁶ Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, was banished by the Justiciary, i.e. Mac Maurice,⁷ his gossip,⁸ after the departure of Mac William to Saxon-land; and with difficulty he escaped from them, with his cavalry, after having received forewarning; and they committed great depredations on his people after his (*Fedhlim's*) own departure. He went off afterwards to seek the protection of O'Domhnall; and the castle of Muille-Uanach⁹ was erected on this occasion against Connacht. The way in which this treachery was practised was thus, viz.:—O'Conchobhair was summoned to a deceitful meeting at Bel-Atha-Feoruinne;¹⁰ and the Foreigners of Erin were assembled by the Justiciary to this meeting; and they pursued Fedhlim [1236.]

⁷ *Mac Maurice*; i.e. Maurice Fitzgerald. See note ⁵, p. 318.

⁸ *Gossip*. *caṛpoṛ Cṛṛṛ*; lit. "Christ-friend." A person standing sponsor to the child of another was called the "gossip" of the child's father. But gossip=God-sib, "God-related."

⁹ *Muille-Uanach*. In Mageoghegan's version of the Annals of Clon-

macnoise the name is written Uilleinne-Uanach, and Ulluinnie-Wonagh.

¹⁰ *Bel-Atha-Feoruinne*. "The mouth of Ath-Feoruinne," or the ford of Feorann, now Afeoran, a townland on the east side of the river Suck, in the parish of Taghboy, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. The place of meeting is called Mowney-myne in the last quoted authority,

lenmain co Ror Comáin doib, ocur a lenmain arrióé
 go droicéet sliciú; ocur o nach puerat fair do ponrad
 cpecha móra ar Thaóð. .h. Conchobair, ocur po gábadur
 morán do mnaib maíi annrin, co puerat a mbroio
 leo íad. Táncoar na Soill, imorro, cona cpecháib,
 ocur cona mbroio leo go Druimm nGreasraide a Muig
 Luirg, oir ir annrin do bí an Siuiróir fein as á bfu-
 naid. Do iméig an Siuiróir ocur na Soill iarinn, ocur
 do págaibriot pečem ocur forláimur in tíre as brian
 mac Toirrdhelbhaig. Cpecha móra do denum do brian
 ocur do tpeprénachais an Siuiróir ar élainn Aóda
 mic Cathail cpoibdeirg, ocur ar íochaid eli do muinte-
 r Pheólm. Cpecha móra ocur greppa imóda do denum do
 macaib Oeóda ar galloib, ocur ar a neircairtib Saoiril,
 gur loited ocur gur milled an tír ocur in talam
 eatupra imórech. Conchobar mac Aóda Muimniú do
 mabao la Maígnur mac Muirchéartaig h1 Conchobair in
 hoc anno. Moelmuiri .h. lachtnaín, toga Thuama,
 do [oul] a Saramaib ocur gada do tabairt fair tre
 pcribenduib comarba Deoir, ocur comanta rúg
 Sarran. Mac Uilliam do éoiúeacht ar Sarranaib,
 ocur ni mor do maí na hEreinn do rinne dá éoire.
 Dala feólm mic Cathail cpoibdeirg, imorro, tánic
 i Connachtuib doiróir pe cuireó éoda do Connachtaib
 fein, imo O Ceallaigh ocur imó .h. bphloinn, ocur imo
 macaib Aóda mic Cathail cpoibdeirg, ocur má mac
 Airt h1 Mhaolrechlainn, go raðadar diblinuib cetri
 caéa commóra; ocur do innroigeadar co Rínn dúin,
 ocur do éuadar go neimuir niaetta naimdeimuil, ocur
 go bpaigmar boirpaoach, tar an mbáðun ocur tar

¹ Son of Toirdhelbhach; i.e. of Toirdhelbhach, or Turlough, son of Roderick O'Conor, King of Connaught.

² Hoc. oc. MS.

³ The elect; i.e. the bishop elect. Sir James Ware, who refers the succession

of this bishop to the year 1235, states that "immediately upon his election he hastened to Rome, to solicit the Pope's confirmation; where he was approved of by Gregory the IXth, and invested with the Pall."—Harris's ed. of Ware; Bishops, at Tuam. See p.

to Ros-Comain, and pursued him from thence to the bridge of Sligech; and as they did not overtake him they committed great depredations on Tadhg O'Conchobhair; and they then seized a great number of noble women, whom they carried away with them in captivity. The Foreigners came, moreover, with their spoils and captives, to Druim-Gregraidhe in Magh-Luirc; for it was there the Justiciary himself was awaiting them. The Justiciary and the Foreigners afterwards departed, and left the guardianship and government of the country with Brian, son of Toirdhelbhach.¹ Great depredations were committed by Brian, and by the soldiers of the Justiciary, on the sons of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, and on several others of Fedhlim's people. Great depredations, and numerous outrages, were committed by the sons of Aedh on the Foreigners, and on their Gaoidelic enemies, so that the country, and the land, were injured and destroyed between them respectively. Conchobhar, son of Aedh Muimhnech, was killed by Magnus, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, in hoc² anno. Maelmuire O'Lachtnain, the elect³ of Tuaim, [went] to Saxon-land, and was consecrated by virtue of the letters of the comarb of Peter, and the consent of the king of the Saxons. Mac William returned from Saxon-land; and little of⁴ Erinn's benefit did he effect by his journey. As regards Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, moreover; he came again into Connacht, at the invitation of some of the Connachtmen themselves, including O'Cellaigh and O'Floinn, and including the sons of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, and the son of Art O'Maelsechlain—who numbered altogether four large battalions. And they advanced to Rinn-duin, and went boldly, bravely, hostilely, vigorously, and furiously across the bádhun,⁵ and over the ditch of

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345, *infra*, where it is stated (A.D. 1237) that the pallium was sent to him "from Rome."

⁴ *Of*. ʳo.; repeated in the MS.

⁵ *Bádhun*. This word, otherwise written bóúun, signifies an inclosure for cows. See note ⁶, p. 213.

clappais an oilen a rabadar ba in tíre uile, ocur do
 ḡaḃ ḡach tuirpeḉ buiḉne, ocur ḡach cento rluais ḉíḃ
 anḉiaḉ na mbó; ocur do bepoír na ba leo mur a
 teḡḡiaíoir pempu. Triaḡ, aḡ, an ní do ponaoḉ anḡirín,
 .i. ro tpeicpet a tigeḡna, ocur a nenech, ocur a
 nenḡnum, ar na héḉalaib tapla ḉóíḃ anḡirín, mar nar
 ḡoḡuin; oir do ḡásḉadar a triaḉ ocur a tigeḡna na
 aonaḡ, conaḉ raiḃe acht aon ceḉḡar mapcach ina
 ḡoḉair dona ceitḡi cóirḡḉḡib ro bai mapoen ḡur,
 ḡur ḡeabao ar ḡuḉ an aipḡiḡh oḡ á bḡoḡao, ocur oḡ
 á bḡuirech. Daḉa, imoḡro, Eoḡain h1 Eíḉín, ocur
 ḉḡiaian mic Toirḡḉelḃaiḡ, ocur Conḉobair buiḉe mic
 Toirḡḉelḃaiḃ, ocur mic ḡoirḉealḃ; óo conncaḉar an
 rluas aḡ rcaileo ocur aḡ rḡannḡao o poile pe
 neḉálaib, co haḡḡlic, éḡcoḉḡair, anbḡaiteḉ, do epḡeḉar
 co héḡeair, aḉlam, upḡirnech, uathao maprluais
 ocur perrénaiḡ imḉa imaille ḡḡá, ocur do éuaḉar
 mar a bḡacaḉar. .h. Conchobair, uathao rluais ocur
 rochaḉe na ḡappaḉ. Ir anḡirín do ḡala Conchobair
 buiḉe mac Toirḡḉelḃaiḡ ar ḉḡuim mic nḉoḉa mic
 Cathail cḡoibḉeḡ, ocur do. chúair ina cento co
 huḉmall anbḡaitech, i picht ḉḡuinge dá muinnḉer pḉin,
 ocur do éuḉḡiom le Ruairí mac Oeḉa mic Cathail
 cḡoibḉeḡ anḡirín. Ro mapao rochaḉe donḉ rluais
 irín oilén, ocur allamoḡḡ don oilén, do ḉaoiríḃ
 inallaḡḉe conniolḃaitḉi, irín maíḉm ḡin, achtmaḉ
 Taḉe mac Cḡḡmaic mic Tomalḉaiḡ mic ḉiaḡmaḉa
 nama. Oo éuaḉa, imoḡro, Mac Uilliam an maíḉm
 ḡin do éabairḉ ar ḡach óen da inḉó dia muinnḉer
 ḡair, do eipḡḡ le .h. Conchobair, ocur tánic dá ḡuaḡao

¹ *Foot soldiers.* perrénaiḡ. This word, which occurs very frequently in the present chronicle, has been elsewhere generally translated mercenaries; but it seems here to mean infantry, as it is apparently used to distinguish the force so named from maprluas, "cavalry." The Four

Masters employ the word amḡaiḃ, abl. pl. of amḡ, "a hiring soldier."

² *Candle extinguished;* i.e. excommunicated; the extinguishment of candles forming a part of the ceremony of excommunication. See note ² p. 282, *supra*.

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the island in which all the cows of the country were; and every captain of a company, and every chief of a host went after the cows; and they took the cows away with them as they met them. Lamentable, alas! was the deed committed then, viz.:—they abandoned their lord, their honour, and their reputation, for the preys which they met there, as became them not; for they left their king and lord alone, so that there were along with him only four horsemen out of the four battalions that had accompanied him, and the chief king's voice was strained stopping and detaining them. With regard, however, to Eoghan O'hEidhin, and to Brian, son of Toirdhelbhach, and Conchobhar Buidhe, son of Toirdhelbhach, and Mac Goisdelbh—when they observed the host unwisely, weakly, unwarily scattering and dispersing from each other with preys, they arose quickly, actively, courageously, having a small number of cavalry and many foot soldiers¹ along with them, and went to where they saw O'Conchobhair attended only by a very small band and company. Then it happened that Conchobhar, son of Toirdhelbhach, came behind the son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, and went towards him quickly, heedlessly, taking him for one of a party of his own people; and he fell there by Ruaidhri, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg. A multitude of the host—of cursed, candle-extinguished² people—were slain in the island, and outside the island, in this defeat, excepting only Tadhg,³ son of Cormac, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada. When Mac William heard, moreover, that this defeat had been inflicted on all of his people who had turned against him,⁴ he joined with O'Conchobhair, and came

³ *Excepting only Tadhg.* The sense is that Tadhg, son of Cormac, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, was the only person of the number slain who

had not been cursed and “candle-extinguished,” or excommunicated.

⁴ *Against him;* i.e. against Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg O'Conor.

no dia čenopuzao. Tanic, tra, Diarmaid mac Mašnuir h1 Conchobair a nuacht mic Muircheartaigh h1 Conchobair. 1r annuiri tanic Mac Uilliam, gan rabao can pačuzao, co Tuaim da gualann; arrióe co Maš neó na Saxpanach; ocur nír págbao cruac ííl no arba da paibe a pelic mhoir Moíge heó, na a pelic Tempuil Míicil Arčangel, gan tócbail no lathair an áoinpecht; ocur tucad tri píio no ceóra píchio cliaib ar na templais rin, maille pe gach milled oili, ocur reiamčendoiar tar a néire, ocur ni paibe poimn annreic. Ocur tancadar arriéic co Turloč, ocur tucad in apadain cetna poppe; ocur do čuireadar cpecha mopa amač diinnroiged muinteru mic Mhašnuir, ocur do pala muinter Conchobair puaiō ocur Turlaiš doiš, ocur do haircio a cumure a čeli íao uile. Rob écen, trá, do Mhašnuir muinter mic Mhašnuir h1 Conchobair do díchur uadā do neoč po riacht čuige doiš, no do bérča ant amur ceona fair mur tucad ar a brathair. Dala Conchobair puaiō, imorro, do chuair ar a barach a tech Mic Uilliam, ocur do pone rič ann, ocur do hicaio a cpecha rir dona buaiš tremir ar hairceoth hé, ocur in nech puaradar muinter na cille beo dá croš tucad doiš hé. Dala mic Mašnura, imorro, do chúair a tech Gall tar cento a bó ocur a muintire, do neoč po págbao aige dá buaiš. 1r annuiri do čuair

¹ *To attack him, or to pacify him.* The Four Masters say *dia cennpuccad* "to pacify them," i.e. Fedhlim and his subjects. But the Four Masters, who seem to have copied their account of these transactions from the original of the present chronicle, probably misunderstood the object of Mac William's journey, which was, apparently, to attack and subdue Fedhlim O'Conor, if he found it practicable to do so, or to pacify him if he found that Fedhlim could not be attacked with safety.

² *Relig.* Cemetery or churchyard.

³ *Disorder.* This translation is merely conjectural, as the meaning of the word *reiamčendoiar* is not certain. It does not occur elsewhere in the chronicle, nor is it found in any dictionary or glossary accessible to the editor.

⁴ *The son of Maghnus;* i.e. Diarmaid (or Dermot), son of Maghnus—namely, Maghnus O'Conchobhair, or O'Conor.

⁵ *Turlagh.* The name of this place, which is situated in the barony of

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to attack him, or to pacify him.¹ Diarmaid, son of Maghnus O'Conchobhair, went under the protection of the son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair. Then it was that Mac William proceeded, without notice, without being observed, to Tuaim-dá-ghualann, and from thence to Magh-Eó of the Saxons; and not a stack of seed or corn of all that was in the great relig² of Magh-Eó, or in the relig² of the church of Michael the Archangel, was left without being taken away together; and three score, or four score baskets were brought out of these churches, besides every other injury and disorder³ committed after them; but this was of little consequence. And they went from thence to Turloch, on which the same punishment was inflicted. And they sent out* great predatory bands against the people of the son of Maghnus,⁴ who met the people of Conchobhar Ruadh and of Turlagh,⁵ and plundered them all indiscriminately. Maghnus,⁶ indeed, was obliged to send away from him such of the people of the son of Maghnus⁴ O'Conchobhair as had come to him, or else the same treatment would have been inflicted on him as had been inflicted on his brother.⁷ As to Conchobhar Ruadh, moreover, he went on the morrow into the house⁸ of Mac William, and made peace there; and his preys of the cows of which he had been plundered were restored to him; and what the people of the church⁹ found alive of their stock was given to them. Regarding the son of Maghnus,⁴ also, he went into the house⁸ of the Foreigners for the sake of his cows and people, i.e. of all that had been left to him of

Carra, county of Mayo, is written Turloch three lines before.

⁶ *Maghnus*. Maghnus, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech O'Conchobhair, under whose protection Diarmaid, son of another Maghnus O'Conchobhair, had previously placed himself, as related in the first sentence of this page.

⁷ *His brother*. Conchobhar Ruadh,

son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, son of Turlough Mór O'Conchobhair.

⁸ *Went into the house*. The expression "going into the house" of a person signifies making submission to him.

⁹ *Of the church*; i.e. of the church of Turlagh. See note ⁶. last page.

Mac Uilliam co d'alla, ocur do b'í dá oíche inni, ocur do éuaib arribe co Tuaim dá gualann, ocur do f'asuib Connachta iarrin gan diaib, gan édaib, a cill ina tuait; gen ríe, gen raime, gen roera; achtmaib cáib fa éeli, achtmaib in tiseppur do beiróir mic Muirceartaib dó. Iy don tula rin do loircedar muinter b'riain mic Thoirp-thealbaib tempul impliéb b'pocaib, a cenó muinteru h1 Phloinn, ocur a lán do mnaib ocur do lenbaib ocur do caillecaib duib, ma tpi r'asartaib ann; ocur do loirced Termann Chaoluinn beor lár an nSiuróir. Oeó .h. Plaithebertaib, pi iarthair Connacht, do éc in hoc anno; pep iy mó ocur iy inbeibúine t'anic diaptair Connacht riam, ocur iy mo ag á raiib dáil gach duine éuise, ocur gan a dailriom co duine. Flechad móir ocur doinnenn ocur cocad irin mbliadain rin; gortar ocur t'era b'ib ocur édaib, ocur ceterna ocur mic mallachtan cen éadúr do cill ina do neimib, ar ná connel b'achad do lamuib erpuc; ocur uaral g'raib egailrech Cathoilegda gan beib la ná aghair gan oman no imhecla porra. Teibte imda, ocur maðmanna mence do cum na templeaib ria nGallobaib ocur g'oibelaib, ocur t'ise lepta do d'enum do templeaib ocur dárapaib noem irin mbliadain rin, ocur r'ia pé da bliadain dhéc o éocad h1 Neill anáarr d'oil ocur d'oibet ag plat imórech, gan r'ise gen centur do neoé peóé apoile, acht comur a loit ag Gallobaib cáib uair t'icóir inni. R1 Connacht ocur a r'ibdaína ag arccain ocur ag r'apugad th[úath], ocur ceall tar a néiri. Diaimad mac Neill h1 Ruairc do d'alla la Concnacht .h. Rairilí. Cathal riabach, mac Gillaibroide

¹ *Conceded to him.* The meaning of this clause is not very clear, and it is probable that the entry is not fully given.

² *Imlech-Brochadha.* "The marsh of Brochaidh." The etymology of the word *Imlech*, which is usually thus written, and signifies a marsh,

appears from the form in the text, *impliéb*, gen. of *implec*, "very wet."

³ *Hoc.* oc, MS.

⁴ *Candle-extinguished;* i.e. excommunicated.

⁵ *The war of O'Neill.* The expedition of O'Neill to Connacht, recorded under the year 1225, *supra*.

his cows. Then Mac William went to Balla, where he remained two nights, and proceeded from thence to Tuaim-da-ghualann; and he left Connacht afterwards without food or clothing in church or territory, without peace, or quiet, or prosperity, but each man attacking his fellow, excepting the supremacy which the sons of Muirchertach conceded to him.¹ It was on this occasion the people of Brian, son of Toirdhelbhach, burned the church of Imlech-Brochadha² against the people of O'Floinn, and its full of women, children, and black nuns, and three priests, in it. And Termann-Caeluinn was also burned by the Justiciary. Aedh O'Flaithbhertaigh, king of the West of Connacht, died in hoc³ anno; the greatest and most excellent man that had ever come of the West of Connacht; a man to whom everybody had recourse the most frequently, whilst he had recourse to no man. Great rain, and bad weather, and war in this year; famine, and scarcity of food and clothing; and kernes and sons of malediction, who had been candle-extinguished⁴ by the hands of bishops, without respect for church or sanctuary; and superior dignitaries of the Catholic church were neither day nor night without suffering from fear or terror. Numerous retreats and frequent headlong routs to the churches *took place*, before Foreigners and Gaeidhel, and lodging-houses were made of churches and the residences of saints, in this year; and during the period of twelve years down from the war of O'Neill⁵ were the Foreigners and Gaeidhel plundering in turn, without sovereignty or supremacy being possessed by one beyond another, but the Foreigners able to destroy it (*Connacht*) every time they came into it; the king and royal heirs of Connacht pillaging and profaning territories and churches after them. Diarmaid, son of Niall O'Ruairc, was blinded by Cuconnacht O'Raighilligh. Cathal Riabhach, son of Gillabroide O'Ruairc, king of

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h1 Ruairc, m .h. mbrúin, moztuut ert. Macraí
 mág Mhoilín, sacerdot Cille mic Trena, moztuut ert.
 Oeð .h. Gibellán, sacerdot Cille Rodán, ocu eananach
 hé poðeoð an oileán na Trínóide, moztuut ert aoine
 Nodluc, ocu do bi i rin ðopaid in oððe rin agá fairs
 co haíppendo ar ná ðarach; ocu do hannluiceo co
 honopach hé iarrin. Maíom Cluána caða do ðabairt
 oðheðlim .h. Conchobair ar clainn Ruairi ocu ar
 Conchobar mac Cormaic mic Diarmada.

[kt. Enair pop Darðain, ocu dechmao pichet
 fairs; xx^o. quinto anno cicli solair; tertiu annu
 [cicli] decennouenalir; xx^o. anno indictionir. m.cc.tu-
 cerimo septimo. Sloigeo la feðlim mac Cathail croib-
 deis, i Connachta; Cúconnacht .h. Raigillig ocu .h.
 mbrúin uile maille fairs, ocu Cathail mág Raigiuill
 ocu Conmaicig maille fairs, ocu tu mic Oeða
 mic Cathail croibdeis, dinnraigeo mac Ruairi .i.
 Driain mic Thoirpðelbaig, ocu Mhuirðeptaig, ocu
 Domnaill mic Diarmada mic Ruairi, ocu Con-
 chobair mic Cormaic mic Diarmada, mur a raðadar,
 condechadar tar Coirpirlíab na Seðra buð ðuad ina
 noðghaib, co pancadar co Druim Raite; ocu do
 ðuipetar rlicht Ruairi reirénais an ðuipoir do
 badar ina bpochar do tabairt ðeabða oðheðlim.
 Do fógair feðlim san urchur do ðabairt oðib,
 acht na cinn do epomao ocu cu eua co oíðair dar-
 rachtað. Nir fuilngeotar na reirénais rin, acht po
 meabao oib a cen a muintire, ocu do marbao
 reirénais imða oib, má Mac Míðric, don ruic rin.
 Oo connetair mic Ruairi cen bail orra, ocu na

¹ *Sacerdos.* pocerpoor, MS.

² *Sacerdos.* pocerpoórr, MS.

³ *Christmas Friday;* i.e. the Friday before Christmas Day. Instead of aoine Nodluc, the Four Masters have oððe Nodlac, i.e. Christmas Eve, which is probably correct.

⁴ *Afterwards.* At the end of this entry, which concludes fol. 40 *b* of the MS., the scribe has added the note rguirum co oia, i.e. "I desist until morning."

Ui-Briuin, mortuus est. Macraith Mac Mailin, sacerdos¹ of Cill-mic-Trena, mortuus est. Aedh O'Gibellan, sacerdos² of Cill-Rodan, and subsequently a canon in Trinity Island, mortuus est on Christmas Friday;³ and he was waked in the choir that night, and until mass on the morrow, and was honourably interred afterwards.⁴ The defeat of Cluain-catha was inflicted by Fedhlim O'Conchobhair on the sons of Ruaidhri, and on Conchobhar, son of Cormac Mac Diarmada. A.D. [1236.]

The kalends of January on Thursday, and the 30th of the moon; xx°. quinto anno cycli solaris; tertius annus [cycli] Decennovenalis; x°. anno Indictionis. M.cc. tricesimo⁵ septimo. A hosting into Connacht by Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, accompanied by Cuconnacht O'Raighilligh and all the Ui-Briuin, and by Cathal Mac Raghnaill and the Conmaicne, and by the three sons of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, to attack the descendants⁶ of Ruaidhri where they were, viz.:—Brian, son of Toirdhelbhach, and Muirchertach and Domhnall, sons of Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri, and Conchobhar, son of Cormac, son of Diarmaid; and they went northwards across Corrsliabh-na-Seghsa⁷ in pursuit of them, until they arrived at Druim-raithe. And the descendants of Ruaidhri sent the mercenaries of the Justiciary, who were along with them, to give battle to Fedhlim. Fedhlim ordered *his men* not to shoot at them, but to stoop the heads and rush fiercely, furiously at them. The mercenaries did not sustain this, but were driven in rout towards their people; and many mercenaries of them were slain in this onset, including Mac Mibhric. When the descendants of Ruaidhri perceived [1237.]

¹ Tricesimo. ἑκατὸν for τριεκα-
rimo, MS.

⁶ Descendants. mac (gen. pl.), lit.
"sons," MS.

⁷ Corrsliabh - na - Seghsa. "The
round hill of the Seghsais," now the
Curleu hills, on the borders of the
counties of Roscommon and Sligo.

peppénaiḡ ar pcaoileo, ocur ar pcainnepo, do páctadap ant inaḡ a paḡadap ḡan ouine do mapḡao ḡiḡ; ocur do pcaoilpṛ a haṛle in ḡnaḡma pṛn ḡan aṛpeaḡ a SíL Muirpeḡhaigh opṛa; ocur po haṛceio a muinṛepa uile, ocur do pónaḡ cpeḡa mópa ar Conchobap mac Cormaic a Tír nOilella, ocur tucpaḡ iarpṛin loingep ar Loḡ Cé, ḡup ḡiḡuipṛo de Conchobap mac Cormaic, pṛ Mhoiḡe Luipce, ocur po aṛpet Maḡ Luipce uile, ocur po páḡaḡṛet tḡepnup an típe ocur in Loḡa ac Donnchaḡ mac Muircheṛṛaiḡ Luatṛuiliḡ. Donáit .h. pṛḡubpa, compoṛba paṛpaic, quieuit. Siḡ do ḡenum don ḡiup-ḡiṛ pe Feḡlim mac Cathail cpoibdeṛḡ, ocur tucpaḡ .u. ṛpuḡa an pṛḡ ḡó ḡen cpoḡ ḡen éiṛp opṛa. Baṛuin na hEṛenn do ṛeachṛ a Connachṛaiḡ ocur tinnṛceḡal caipṛen do ḡenum ḡoiḡ innṛi. Céḡ ṛenaḡ Mhaolmuipce h1 Lachṛnaṛn, .i. aṛḡeṛpuic Tuama, ac Oḡ Luain, iap tocht a ṛaillium éuige ón Roim. Maḡnup, mac Diaṛmaḡa, mic Mhaḡnuip, do ḡnaṛbaḡ do Domnall, mac Diaṛmaḡa, mic Ruaiḡṛi h1 Conchobap in hoc anno. Muirceṛṛach, mac Diaṛmaḡa, mic Ruaiḡṛi h1 Conchobap, do mapḡao la macuḡ Maḡnuip mic Muirceṛṛaiḡ Muimniḡ h1 Conchobap, ipṛin mbliadaṛn pṛn. Tinnṛceḡal ḡaṛniṛḡeḡch cananach do ḡenum do Chláṛup máḡ Mhoelín i noilén na ṛṛinóide ar Loḡ Uachṛaiṛ, ṛṛia éiḡnacal Cathail h1 Raḡiḡliḡ, in hoc anno. Tomáṛ .h. Ruatḡaṛn, eṛpuic Lúḡni, in Cṛipṛo quieuit. ḡilla Iṛṛa, mac an Scélaḡi

¹ *Son of Cormac*; i.e. son of Cormac Mac Diarmada.

² *Muirchertach Luath-shuilech*; i.e. "Muirchertach (or Murtough) the quick-eyed," of the family of Mac Diarmada, or Mac Dermot.

³ *Rent*. Under the year 1235 a similar grant is stated to have been made to Fedhlim O'Conchobhair; and the present entry is doubtless a repeti-

tion of the former, unless it may be inferred that the events recorded under the year 1236 led to the revocation of the previous grant; but as Dr. O'Donovan remarks, it is scarcely true that Fedhlim obtained the five cantreds "free from cattle-tribute or rent," for it appears from a Pipe Roll quoted in Hardiman's *History of Galway*, p. 48, note x, that in A.D. 1262

that they had not good fortune, and that the mercenaries were scattered and dispersed, they left the place in which they were without a man of them being slain; and they separated after this defeat, so that they had no residence in Sil-Muiredhaigh; and all their people were plundered; and great depredations were committed on Conchobhar, son of Cormac,¹ in Tir-Oilella. And they afterwards brought a fleet upon Loch-Cé, from which they expelled Conchobhar, son of Cormac,¹ king of Magh-Luirg; and they left the sovereignty of the district and the lake with Donnchadh, son of Muirchertach Luath-shuilech.² Donat O'Fidhubhra, comarb of Patrick, quievit. Peace was made by the Justiciary with Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg; and the five cantreds of the king were given to him, free from cattle-tribute or rent.³ The barons of Erinn came into Connacht, and commenced to build castles in it. First synod of Maelduire O'Lachtnain, i.e. archbishop of Tuaim, at Ath-Luain, after the coming of his pallium to him from Rome.⁴ Maghnus, son of Diarmaid, son of Maghnus,⁵ was killed by Domhnall, son of Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, in hoc anno. Muirchertach, son of Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, was killed by the sons of Maghnus, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech O'Conchobhair, in this year. The erection of a monastery for canons was commenced by Clarus Mac Mailin, in Trinity Island on Loch-Uachtair, through the gift of Cathal O'Raighilligh, in hoc⁶ anno. Thomas O'Ruadhain, bishop of Luighne,⁷ in Christo quievit. Gilla-Isa,

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Ffethelmus O'Konechor owed 5,000 marks and 2,000 cows for three cantreds of land in Connacht, in fee farm. See O'Donovan's ed. of the Ann. Four Mast., A.D. 1235, note ², and A.D. 1237, note ².

⁴ From Rome. See note ³, p. 334, *supra*.

⁵ Maghnus; i.e. Maghnus, son of

Muirchertach Muimhnech O'Conchobhair, who was the son of Turlough Mór O'Conchobhair, king of Ireland.

⁶ Hoc. oc, MS. Under the year 1250, *infra*, the removal of "White Canons" from Trinity Island in Loch Cé to this new foundation is recorded.

⁷ Bishop of Luighne; otherwise bishop of Achonry.

h1 Thormais, erpuic Conmaicne, in Cyp̃to quietuit. Silla na nech .h. Manbachain do éc a mainirtir na báille, in hoc anno. Creē do denum do Conchobar mac Cormaic ap Ruairi .h. ñg̃aora, ocur a brathair do m̃arbad. B̃raige do Conchobar mic Cormaic do m̃arbad la Feōlim mac Cathail c̃roibdẽrg̃ ip̃in mbliadain rin. D̃rumann iar̃t̃air ocur o lathach Cille b̃raoin co loč, ior̃i c̃oil̃l ocur m̃óin ocur m̃ačaire, do čačair̃ do D̃honnchad mac Muirceptaig̃ do coim̃t̃inól na Trinóide for loč Cé, ocur do Chláur̃ m̃ás Mhaolin, a naim̃ir̃ a riže ocur a pl̃ač̃iura; ocur g̃ĩdẽth ñir̃ b̃ó p̃ãda p̃emẽr̃ a riže, óir̃ ñi p̃ãĩbe acht m̃i a t̃ig̃er̃ñtur, ocur po g̃ãb̃ Conchobar p̃ein an riže doir̃ĩr̃.

[Ct. Eñair̃ for Coine, ocur aonm̃ad̃ dh̃éc̃ p̃uir̃pe; x̃o. p̃exto anno cicli solair̃; quap̃tur annur decennouenal̃ir̃ [cicli]; xi. anno indictioñir̃; anno ab incarnatione Domini, M.cc. xxx. octauo. Donnchad Uaĩt̃ech, mac Aõda, mic Ruair̃i h1 Conchobar, do m̃arbad la Tãd̃c mac Oẽda mic Cathail c̃roibdẽrg̃, in hoc anno. Donnchad mac Duarc̃áin h1 Ẽg̃ra, pi Lũig̃ne, do g̃ãb̃ail la Tãd̃c mac Oẽda mic Cathail c̃roibdẽrg̃, ocur an t̃an p̃ucãd̃ dia coim̃ét̃ h̃é, po m̃ar̃b̃rat a b̃rãit̃ir̃ p̃éin é .i. mec Aõda h1 Ẽg̃ra, ap an r̃lĩgẽd̃ a t̃ir̃ b̃rũin na S̃inna. Donnchad mac Muirceptaig̃ do dul̃ ip̃in m̃b̃rẽp̃ne docum h1 Rãg̃ill̃ig̃, co po lẽic̃rẽt̃ creē m̃óir̃ i Connach̃ta, sup̃ ar̃cẽrẽd̃ mũñtẽr̃ é̃luana Coir̃p̃t̃i, sup̃ m̃ar̃bad̃ mãt̃ẽ Mũinñtẽr̃i h̃eol̃ur̃, ocur mõr̃áñ dona Tuath̃aib̃, a t̃ó̃rãig̃echt̃ na c̃rẽice rin.

¹ *The Scelaighe*; lit. "the storyteller."

² *Conmaicne*. By bishop of Conmaicne is meant "bishop of Ardagh."

³ *Hoc. oc*, MS.

⁴ *Son of Cormac*; i.e. of Cormac, son of Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, king of Connaught.

⁵ *Son of Muirchertach*; i.e. of Muirchertach Mac Diarmada, or Murtough Mac Dermot. Roderick O'Flaherty has added the marginal note "lands given to y^e clergy by M'Dermott."

⁶ *Decennouenalis*. decimouenal̃ir̃, MS.

son of the Scelaighe¹ O'Tormaigh, bishop of Conmaicene,² in Christo quievit. Gilla-na-nech O'Mannachain died in the monastery of the Buill in hoc³ anno. A depredation was committed by Conchobhar, son of Cormac,⁴ on Ruaidhri O'Gadhra, whose brother he killed. The hostages of Conchobhar, son of Cormac⁴ were slain by Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, in this year. Drumann-iarthar, and from Lathach-Cille-Braein to the lake, both wood and bog, and plain, was given by Donnchadh, son of Muirchertach,⁵ to the community of the Trinity on Loch-Cé, and to Clarus Mac Mailin, in the time of his reign and sovereignty; but nevertheless, the duration of his reign was not long, for he was only a month in the lordship, and Conchobhar himself assumed the sovereignty again.

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[1237.]

The kalends of January on Friday, and the eleventh of the moon; xx^o. sexto anno cycli solaris; quartus annus Decennovenalis⁶ [cycli]; xi^o. anno Indictionis; anno ab Incarnatione⁷ Domini, M.cc. xxx. octavo. Donnchadh Uaithnech,⁸ son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, was killed by Tadhg, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, in hoc³ anno. Donnchadh, son of Duarcán O'hEghra, king of Luighne, was taken prisoner by Tadhg, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg; and when he was taken away to be confined his own kinsmen, i.e. the sons of Aedh O'hEghra, slew him on the way in Tir-Briuín-na-Sinna. Donnchadh, son of Muirchertach,⁹ went into the Breifne to O'Raighilligh, when they sent a great predatory band into Connacht, who plundered the community of Cluain-Coirpthe; and the principal men of Muintereolais, and several of the Tuátha, were slain in pursuit of

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⁷ Incarnatione. ancapnaciuimyr, MS.

⁸ Donnchadh Uaithnech. Donnchadh the Uaithnian, so called from having been fostered in the territory of

Uaithne, or Owney. See note ¹. p. 208, *supra*.

⁹ Donnchadh, son of Muirchertach. See note ⁶, last page.

Maoilruanaid mac Donnchada h1 Dhúda do marbaid la Mairpehlainn, mac Conchobair ruaid, mic Mhuir-
 čerptaiš Mhuimniš h1 Conchobair, ocur la mac Tigeirnán
 mic Cathal mágairín h1 Conchobair. Cairléna do
 éenum a Muinnter Murehada, ocur a Conmaicne
 Cúile, ocur a Cera, lár na barúnaib pempáiti.
 Ruaidrí, mac Aoða h1 Phlaithberptaiš, do šašail do
 šalloib. Cloitech Enaiš dúin do éenum. Sluaigeo
 la Mac Muirir .i. Šúróir na hÉpenn, ocur la hUlga
 de Laci, iarla Ulao, a Cenél Eogain ocur a Cenel
 Conaill, suppo ašrušrat Mág Lačlainn, ocur sup
 innaibrat arf a šir peirin, ocur tucrat riše do mac
 h1 Neill, ocur po šašrat fein braitše čeneól Conaill
 ocur Eogain. Felix .h. Ruanaða, airdeppuc Tuama, a
 hašle a cora še ar šráð do Dhía, do héc iar ngabáil
 aibíde mainčerra uime a Cill Muire i nAč eliač.
 Cathal mág Riabaiš, túirrech Per Scéne, morpuur
 ept. Plaičbertach mac Cašmaoil, apo toirrech čenél
 bšeraohaiš, ocur apo toirrech đana clainni Congaile
 ocur O Cenofoda a Tír Mhanach, bairr šaireio ocur
 eniš čipe hEogain, do mairbad do Donnchad mac
 Cašmaoil, da brathair fein, a meabail.

¶ Et. Enáir pop šačairn, ocur alí piched fuirpe;
 xx°. un°. anno cicli polair; quinto anno cicli decen-
 nouenair; xi°. anno indictionir. M°. cc°. triceſimo
 nono. Muirceptach mac Domnaill h1 Đriain do héc
 in hoc anno. Toirphelbač mac Ruaidrí h1 Con-
 chobair, ri Connacht, do éš. Cač Chairn čriašail do
 čabairt do Domnaill mág Lačlainn, dú ar marbad

¹ *The aforesaid barons.* The English barons mentioned under the year 1237 as having proceeded into Connacht.

² *Cloitech;* i.e. "bell house," steeple, or round tower.

³ *Mac Lachlainn.* Domhnall (or Daniel) Mac Lachlainn.

⁴ *The son of O'Neill.* Brian O'Neill, who was called Brian Catha-an-Dúin, or "Brian of the battle of

Down." See under the year 1260, *infra*.

⁵ *Cill-Muire.* "Mary's Church," or Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

⁶ *Brother.* The word brathair signifies "brother" and "kinsman," in which latter sense it has been understood in the present case by Dr. O'Donovan (Ann. Four Mast., sub an.). In translating "brother"

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this predatory band. Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchadh O'Dubhda, was slain by Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobar Ruadh, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech O'Conchobhair, and by the son of Tighernan, son of Cathal Migaran O'Conchobhair. Castles were erected in Muinter-Murchada, and in Conmaicne-Cúile, and in Cera, by the aforesaid barons.¹ Ruaidhri, son of Aedh O'Flaithbheartaigh, was taken prisoner by the Foreigners. The cloiethech² of Enach-dúin was erected. A hosting by Mac Maurice, i.e. the Justiciary of Erin, and by Hugo de Laci, earl of Uladh, into Cenel-Eoghain and Cenel-Conaill, when they dethroned Mac Lachlainn³ and expelled him from his own land, and gave the sovereignty to the son of O'Neill;⁴ and they themselves obtained the hostages of the Cenel-Conaill and *Cenel-Eoghain*. Felix O'Ruanadha, archbishop of Tuaim, after resigning the archiepiscopate through love of God, and after assuming a monastic habit, died in Cill-Muire⁵ in Ath-cliath. Cathal Mac Riabhaigh, chieftain of Feara-Scene, mortuus est. Flaithbheartach Mac Cathmhail, high chieftain of Cenel-Feradhaigh, and high chieftain also of Clann-Conghaile, and of Ui-Cendfhoda in Tir-Manach, head of the valour and honour of Tir-Eoghain, was slain by Donnchadh Mac Cathmhail, his own brother,⁶ in treachery.

The kalends of January on Saturday, and the twenty-second⁷ of the moon; xx°.vii°. anno cycli solaris; quinto anno cycli Decennovenalis;⁸ xii°. anno Indictionis; M.cc. tricesimo nono. Muirchertach, son of Domhnall O'Briain, died in hoc⁹ anno. Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, died. The battle of Carn-tShiadhail was given by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, in which were slain Domhnall Tamhnaighe O'Neill,

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the Editor has followed Roderick O'Flaherty, who has added the marginal note "Mac Cathail kilt by his brother."

⁷ *Twenty-second.* αλ ριθεο. αλ ριθεο, MS.

⁸ *Decennovenalis.* τοεῖατ, MS.

⁹ *Hoc.* oc, MS.

Domnall Tainnaisge O Neill, ocuṛ Mág Maṛgamna, ocuṛ Somaiple .h. Gaṛmleghais, ocuṛ Caoḁ Bernuṛ .h. Gaṛmleghuis, ocuṛ maṛti ḁenel Móáin, ocuṛ rocharde archena; ocuṛ po ḡaḁ aruṛ an ruḡe do benaḁ ḁe in bliadain poime rin, taréir an ṁaḁma moir rin tuc ar ḁenel Móáin, ocuṛ ar Airḡiallaib. Pṛgail mac Conconnacht h1 Raḡillis, pí Dartraisge ocuṛ ḁlainni Pṛnnhuise, ocuṛ ru ḡa ḁreirne o Sliab roir maḁ iap leabar ele, do ṁarbad la Maolruanaḁ mac Pṛgail, ocuṛ la Conchobar mac Cormaic, ar ndula ḁó ar cpeḁ docum mac Neill mic Conḡalaiḡ, sup airḡ iao, ocuṛ sup ḡaḁ tech umpa; co tanic Muirceptach mac Neill ar bpeitir arin tiḡ amaḁ, ocuṛ po ḡabaḁ é, ocuṛ do marbad aca é taréir mic h1 Raḡillis do marbad. Cpeḁ moṛ do ḡenum do ḡalloib Epenn ar .h. nDomnall, sup arceṛet Cairpre, ḡo ruḁe an ḡiúroir ṛein a nEṛr dara ḡá nurnaiḁe, ocuṛ condecharaṛ a ruḁi co Druim ḁliaḁ. Lappairṛina, ingen Chathail cpoibdeṛḡ, uxor h1 Odomnall, do ḁabairt leḁbaile do ṛeponn ṛurta, .i. leḁbaile Roṛḁirn, do Chlaruṛ Mháḡ Mhaoin, ocuṛ do coimḁinól canánach oilein na Trunóide ar Loḁ Cé, a nonóir na Trunóidi ocuṛ Mhuirṛe Baingtṛerna, in hoc anno. Cormac mac Airṛ h1 Mhaolṛechlainn moṛtuuṛ epṛ.

¶ Cl. Enair poṛ Domnach, tṛṛṛ uathao ruṛṛṛ;

¹ *Caech-Bernais*. This is a sobriquet signifying "the blind [man] of Bernas," or Bernas-mór, a well known mountain in the south of the county of Donegal.

² *He*; i.e. Domhnall Mac Lachlainn. The concluding part of this entry is incorrectly given by the Four Masters.

³ *Clann-Fernmhaighe*. This name is written Clann-Fernmhaighe under the year 1274, *infra*. But Clann-Fernmhaighe would seem to be the

correct form, as the name is now anglicised "Glanfarné." The district in question is in the barony of Dromahaire, county of Leitrim. See O'Donovan's ed. of O'Dubhagáin's *Topographical Poem*; Dublin, 1862, app. p. xxxvii.

⁴ *The mountain*; i.e. Slieve-an-iarainn, a mountain in the north of the county of Leitrim.

⁵ *Son of Cormac*. Cormac Mac Diarmada, or Mac Dermot.

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and Mac Mathghabhna, and Somhairle O'Gairmleghaigh, and Caech-Bernais¹ O'Gairmleghaigh, and the chieftains of Cenel-Moain, and great numbers besides; and he² assumed again the sovereignty which had been taken from him the year before, after this great defeat which he inflicted on the Cenel-Moain and the Airghialla. Ferghal, son of Cuconnacht O'Raighilligh, king of Dartraighe and Clann-Fernmhaighe,³ (and king of the Breifne from the mountain⁴ eastwards, according to another book), was slain by Maelruanaidh, son of Ferghal, and by Conchobhar, son of Cormac,⁵ after he had gone on a predatory expedition against the sons of Niall, son of Conghalach, when he plundered them, and captured a house about them; and Muirchertach,⁶ son of Niall, came out of the house on parole, and was made prisoner and killed by them,⁷ after the son of O'Raighilligh had been slain. A great depredation was committed on O'Domhnaill by the Foreigners of Erin, who plundered Cairbre; and the Justiciary himself was at Es-dara, awaiting them, his scouts having gone as far as Druim-eliabh. Lassairfhina, daughter of Cathal Crobhderg, uxor of O'Domhnaill, gave a half-bally of her marriage portion,⁸ i.e. the half-bally of Ros-Birn, to Clarus-Mac Mailin⁹ and the community of Canons of Trinity Island on Loch-Cé, in honour of the Trinity and Lady Mary, in hoc¹⁰ anno. Cormac, son of Art O'Maelsechlain, mortuus est.

The kalends of January on Sunday, the third of the [1240.]

⁶ *Muirchertach, son of Niall*; i.e. Muirchertach, son of Niall, son of Conghalach O'Ruairc.

⁷ *By them.* That is, by the friends of Ferghal O'Raighilligh, or Farrell O'Reilly.

⁸ *Marriage portion.* περὸνν ἰურτα; lit. "marriage land."

⁹ *Clarus Mac Mailin.* This ecclesiastic, whose name occurs so frequently in

these annals, is stated in the O'Reilly pedigree, (MS. in the office of the Ulster King at Arms, Dublin Castle), to have been bishop of Kilmore; but his name does not appear in any list of the bishops of that diocese accessible to the editor. See note under the year 1251, *infra*.

¹⁰ *Hoc.* oc, MS.

bliatain deiridh an éicil solurda; reato anno cicli decennouenalir; xiii. anno indictionir; m.cc.xl. Cpech mór la Coinconnacht .h. Raigillig pop Cormac Mac nDiarmada, sup airgeadair co hApo carna in tír uile, ocup sup mharbúir daoine mda a ndígalur a mic. Peðlim .h. Conchobair do ðul co tech pí Saxan, do ðorpaio gáll ocup gaoiðel Epenn ppur; ocup ruair onoir mór on pið don chup rin; ocup tánic plán dia éig, co rubach romennnach. Oeð mac Gilla na noem cruim h1 sechnurais do mharbað la Conchobair, mac Oeða, mic Cathail croibdeirg, ocup la Riapra.h. bPhloinn. Saðb, ingen h1 Chinnetig .i. ben Donnchada Chairpraig h1 ðriain, moptua ep. Gilla na noem .h. Opeain, airðinnech Apta carna, do héc in hoc anno.

kt. Enair pop mairt, ocup xiiii. puipe; pprimur annur cicli solair; reptimo anno decennouenalir cicli; xiii. cicli indictionir. M.cc.xl. pprim. Spisopur nonur papa quieuit in Cyprio. Cpeð mór do ðenam don giuróir, .i. do Muirur Mac Seiralt, a Mað nCoi, sup airgeadair Riapra .h. Ploinn ocup Donnchad Mac Diarmada; co puerat uathad do muinter h1 Conchobair porro, sup marbað leo Nár Mac Gilla-ðeallais, et alii multi. Comorba patorais do ðoiðecht ino Epinn .i. ant Almánach, ocup ppuileo leir ón papa ap ðellaib patorais i nEpinn. Domnall mór .h. Domnall, .i. mac Egnécháin h1 Domnall, pi éipe Conaill, ocup Pep Manach, ocup iochtair Connacht co Coirppliab, ocup Oirðiall o élar anuar, dañ comair Cuinn Cedchaðais ap élóð gach cliaðai, meoh

¹ *Decennovenalis*. deciat, MS.

² *By Cuconnacht*. la coi oi onf, for la Coinconnacht, MS., which is incorrect.

³ *His son*; i.e. Ferghal O'Raighiligh, who had been slain by Con-

chobhar, son of Cormac Mac Diarmada, in the preceding year.

⁴ *Gilla-na-naem Crom*. Gilla-na-naemh "the stooped," or literally "the stooped servant of the angels."

moon; the last year of the solar cycle; sexto anno cycli Decennovenalis; ¹ xiii°. anno Indictionis: M.cc.xl. A great depredation *was committed* by Cuconnacht² O'Raighilligh on Cormac Mac Diarmada, when he plundered the entire country to Ard-carna, and killed several people, in revenge for his son.³ Fedhlim O'Conchobhair went to the house of the king of the Saxons, to complain to him of the Foreigners and Gaedhel of Erin; and he received great honour from the king on this occasion, and came home safely, joyfully, contentedly. Aedh, son of Gilla-na-naemh Crom⁴ O'Sechnusaigh, was killed by Conchobar, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, and by Fiachra O'Floinn. Sadhbh, daughter of O'Cennedigh, i.e. the wife of Donnchadh Cairbrech O'Briain, mortua est. Gilla-na-naemh O'Drain, airchinnech of Ard-carna, died in hoc anno.

The kalends of January on Tuesday, and the 14th of the moon; primus annus cycli solaris; septimo anno Decennovenalis cycli; xiiii°. cycli Indictionis; M.cc.xl. primo. Gregorius nonus, papa, quievit in Christo. A great depredation was committed in Magh-Noi by the Justiciary, i.e. Maurice Fitz-Gerald, when he plundered Fiachra O'Floinn and Donnchadh Mac Diarmada; but a few of the people of O'Conchobhair overtook them, and Nár Mac Gillacellaigh was slain by them, et alii⁵ multi. The comarb of Patrick, i.e. the Almanach,⁶ came to Erin, having privileges from the Pope over the churches of Patrick in Erin. Domhnall Mór O'Domhnaill, i.e. the son of Egnechan O'Domhnaill, king of Tir-Conaill, and of the Feara-Manach, and of the lower part of Connacht as far as Corr-sliabh, and of Oirghiall from the plain⁷ downwards—a man like Conn Ced-chathach⁸ for

⁵ *Alii.* αἱ, MS.

⁶ *The Almanach*; i.e. the German. His name was Albert of Cologne, although Matthew Paris calls him Andelm.

⁷ *The plain.* cláir. The plain of

Oirghiall or Oriel, or the level part of the county of Louth.

⁸ *Conn Cedchathach.* "Hundred-battled Conn," monarch of Ireland; slain A.D. 157.

comtrom Cormaic Uí Cuinn ar ceart breathair, ocuṛ imechtraid Airt Coinṛir ar ionnarbad a epcarad; suallige ḃriain ḃhopoma ar ḃogad ocuṛ eṛabad, dée pe haḃar, ar mbreit buadā o doman ocuṛ ó ḃeman, a naibíḃ an uirḃ leit a mainirḃir Eṛra Ruaid, ocuṛ a aḃnacal co honopach innti ḃór, iar na ḃeit cetṛi bliadna dhéc a riḃe ḃó; irin ṛoḃmar do éc. Maolpeḃlainn do ḡabáil riḃe a nionad a aḃar, .i. a mac peirrin. h. Neill do ḃoiḡecht na ḃenn iar ná ionnarbad do Mhás Laḃlainn ar a riḃe. Dula do Mhailpeḃlainn .h. Domnall le ḃriain .h. Neill, ocuṛ a teacht diḃlínaiḃ a Cenel Eogan doṛuḃir, ocuṛ caḃ do ḃabairt toirḃ do Domnall Mhás Laḃlainn in tan rin .i. caḃ Cairneṛḡe, ocuṛ Domnall Mhás Laḃlainn, riḡ Cenuil Eogan do mḃarbad annrin, ocuṛ deḃneabar da deirḃḃine maille ṛur, ocuṛ táiriḡ Cenuil Eogan uile do mḃarbad ann; ocuṛ riḡe Céniuil Eogan do ḡabáil do ḃriain .h. Neill iarrin; ocuṛ do mḃarbad siadail irin caḃ, ocuṛ daoine maiḃe imḃa ṛor. Siṛiuc Mhag Oipechtaḡ, toipech Chloinni Tomaḃtaḡ, do héc irin mbliadain rin. Uaḃra dé Lací, tigeṛna na Miḃe, ocuṛ cenḃ comairle ḡall Eṛend, do éḡ a Saxanaib in hoc anno. Coipecraḃ tempuil na mbṛáḃar minúr in Aḃt Luain la comarba ṛatraic. Mac Muirir Mic ḡepuile, ḡiúrḃir na hEṛenn, do ḃeacht ṛlúas mop co hAḃt lethan a Luiḡne, ocuṛ do ṛóine riḃ pe Taḃc .h. Conchobair ann, ocuṛ do impúḃ tar air iarrin. Taḃc .h. Conchobair do arccain Darṛraḡe, ocuṛ élainni ṛepnḃiuiḡe. Siḃ do ḃenum do comarba ṛatraic pe haṛdeṛpuḃ Connacht, ocuṛ ṛur na heṛpocuib eli

¹ *Cormac*. Cormac Mac Airt, king of Ireland, grandson of the monarch Conn, and the alleged compiler of some of the Irish legal institutes.

² *Art Aenḃher*. "Art the Lonely," father of Cormac Mac Airt.

³ *Siadhail*. There is no reference to this person in any of the other Irish Chronicles, excepting the so-called Annals of Connacht; nor can the editor say to what family or sept he belonged. From some person

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winning every battle; the equal of Cormac,¹ grandson of Conn, for just judgments; the rival of Art Aenfer² for banishing his enemies; the fellow of Brian Borumha in warfare and piety—died on his pillow, after triumphing over the world and the demon, in the habit of the Grey Order, in the monastery of Es-Ruaidh; and he was also honourably interred in it, after he had been fourteen years in the sovereignty. In the autumn he died. Maelsechlainn, i.e. his own son, assumed the sovereignty in the place of his father. O'Neill came to him, after he had been expelled from his sovereignty by Mac Lachlainn. Maelsechlainn O'Domhnaill joined Brian O'Neill, and they both went again into Cenel-Eoghain, and then gave battle to Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, viz.:—the battle of Camerghe, where Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, king of Cenel-Eoghain, was slain, and ten of his kinsmen along with him. And all the chieftains of the Cenel-Eoghain were slain there; and the sovereignty of Cenel-Eoghain was afterwards assumed by Brian O'Neill. And Siadhail³ was killed in the battle, and many more good men. Sitric Mac Oirechtaigh, chief of Clann-Tomaltaigh, died in this year. Walter de Laci, lord of Midhe, and head of counsel of the Foreigners of Erin, died in Saxon-land in hoc⁴ anno. Consecration of the church of the Friars Minor in Ath-Luain, by the comarb of Patrick. Mac Maurice Fitz-Gerald, Justiciary of Erin, went with a great army to Ath-lethan in Luighne, and made peace there with Tadhg O'Conchobhair, and afterwards returned. Tadhg O'Conchobhair plundered Dartraighe and Clann-Fernmhaighe.⁵ Peace was made by the comarb of Patrick with the archbishop of Connacht, and with the

of this name has probably been derived that of Carn-tSiadhail, (now Carn-teel, in the barony of Dungannon, county of Tyrone), where Domhnall Mac Lachlainn defeated the Cenel-

Moain and Airghialla in the year A.D. 1239, as above recorded.

⁴ Hoc. oc, MS.

⁵ *Clann-Fernmhaighe*. See note ², p. 350, *supra*.

áirchena, ar lór fearainn pádraic a Connachtaib. Diarmaid, mac Maḡnuir, mic Thoirphóelbais ḡ mhoir h1 Chonchobair, rasoí neimḡ ocuḡ nengnama, moḡtuur eḡt. Conḡur Mháḡraib, racaḡt Coḡmaic mic Diarmaida, ante natale Domini, moḡtuur eḡt. Maḡnuir mac Feḡail poḡt natale Domini moḡtuur eḡt. Inḡ eḡpuḡ .h. Flaithebeḡtaib, .i. eḡpuḡ Enaib ḡúin, quieuḡt in Cḡrto. Taḡc mac Ruairi h1 ḡhatoḡa do éḡ in hoc anno. Soḡpḡán pápa quieuḡt in Cḡrto.

¶ Ct. Enaḡ poḡ Cetaoin; xxi. uirpe; pecunḡur annur cicli polair; octauo anno decennouenalir cicli; xu. anno indictionir cicli; M.cc.xl. pecunḡo. Donnchaḡ Cairbrech .h. ḡriain, uí Tuadḡmḡan, ocuḡ a mac .i. Toirphóelbach mac Donnchaḡa Cairpḡib, moḡtuḡ punt; ocuḡ doḡ e in Donnchaḡ rin .h. ḡriain congḡalabais cḡeioḡne ocuḡ elú Leib Moḡa, ocuḡ tuir oḡdain ocuḡ aḡeḡuir ḡeirceḡt Eḡenn. Mór, ingen Donnchaḡa h1 Feḡail, quieuḡt in Cḡrto. Coḡ .h. Conchobair .i. ant aḡḡléipeḡ, mac Coḡa mic Ruairi h1 Conchobair, do mḡarbaḡ la Toirphóelbach mac Coḡa mic Cathail cḡoibḡeḡ. Conchobair .h. ḡriain do ḡabáil uíḡe Tuadḡmḡan. ḡriain mac Donnchaḡa h1 ḡhuḡa, uí .h. bḡhiacraḡ ocuḡ .h. nḡmḡalḡaḡ, ocuḡ iḡruir, do mḡarbaḡ ar ḡligeḡ aḡ uil ḡa aileḡe co mainḡtir na ḡúille. Cairḡoil moḡ la ḡrimḡáib Ḍḡoḡa Macha ocuḡ la hapataib canánach Eḡenn uile; do commoḡaḡ a nuirḡ, a Luḡmḡaḡ, diaḡ tóḡbaḡ ann moḡ do ḡairib do ḡinól Moḡta on Roim. Sliogeḡ mór laḡ an nḡuḡoír ocuḡ la ḡalloib Eḡenn áirchena, ocuḡ la Feḡlim mac Cathail cḡoibḡeḡ h1 Conchobair, a Cénel Conaill a noḡuḡil Taḡc h1 Conchobair, ḡur

¹ *Natale.* natail, MS.

² *Hoc.* oc, MS.

³ *Stephen.* Soḡpḡán, MS.; which is a mistake for Celestine IV.

⁴ *Decennouenalis.* decimóul, MS.

⁵ *Primate.* The MS. has ḡrimḡáib,

which properly means "chief prophet." See note ³, p. 148, *supra*.

⁶ *In revenge of.* a noḡuḡil. The text is here incorrect. The Four Masters more accurately say moḡarḡo "after," or "in pursuit of" Tadhḡ

other bishops likewise, on account of Patrick's land in Connacht. Diarmaid, son of Maghnus, son of Toirdhelbhach Mor O'Conchobhair, a man distinguished for hospitality and valour, mortuus est. Aenghus Magraith, Cormac Mac Diarmada's priest, ante Natale¹ Domini mortuus est. Maghnus, son of Ferghal, post Natale¹ Domini mortuus est. The Bishop O'Flaithbhertaigh, i.e. bishop of Enach-dúin, quievit in Christo. Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri O'Gadhra, died in hoc² anno. Stephen,³ papa, quievit in Christo.

A.D.
[1241.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth of the moon; secundus annus cycli solaris; octavo anno Decennovenalis⁴ cycli; xv^o.anno Indictionis cycli; m.cc.xl.secundo. Donnchadh Cairbrech O'Briain, king of Tuadh-Mumha, and his son, i.e. Toirdhelbhach, son of Donnchadh Cairbrech, mortui sunt; and this Donnchadh O'Briain was the maintainer of the faith and renown of Leth-Modha, and the pillar of the dignity and nobility of the south of Erin. Mór, daughter of Donnchadh O'Ferghail, quievit in Christo. Aedh O'Conchobhair, i.e. the ex-cleric, son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, was killed by Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg. Conchobhar O'Briain assumed the sovereignty of Tuadh-Mumha. Brian, son of Donnchadh O'Dubhda, king of Ui-Fiachrach, Ui-Amhalghaidh, and Irrus, was killed on the way, as he was going on a pilgrimage to the abbey of the Buill. A great chapter *was held* at Lughmhagh by the Primate⁵ of Ard-Macha and the abbots of the Canons of all Erin, to advance their Order; on which occasion many of the relics which Mochta had collected from Rome were taken up. A great hosting to Cenel-Conaill by the Justiciary, and by the Foreigners of Erin likewise, and by Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg O'Conchobhair, in revenge of⁶

[1242.]

O'Conchobhair, who had fled to Cenel-Conaill. The Tadhg in question was the son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobh-

derg, and consequently the nephew of king Fedhlim O'Conchobhair.

ḡaḃrat longporc i n'Ḍruim thuama, co tancotar maite Chénel Conaill ina teac̃, co tucrat bpaḡde ḡóib̃. Spidel Sliaḡ do ċinolucad don ḡuipóir do Chláur Mháḡ Mhaílin a nonóir na Tpinóide. Taḃc .h. Conchobair do ḡaḃáil le Coinconnacht .h. Raḡilliaḡ, ar porḡall Phéólim mic Cathaíl cpoibdeḡ, ipin mbliadain rin. Maḡnur .h. Muirḡhaiḡ do m̃arbaḃ do Thomar mac Murchada. Niall, mac Domnall m̃ur, mic Ruairi h1 Chonchobair, do lorcad, ocup tpi .h. Seḡnuraiḡ, in óen tiḡ a Muḡ nḡó na Sazanach la Loḡḡaoir do m̃uinter mic Mhuirir. Coḃ .h. Manachain do éḡ a naibíḃ éanánaḃ a Cill m̃óir. Domnall Mac Airtén do éc in hoc anno. Mic Oeḃa h1 Conchobair do ḃul ar éairilen mic ḡoirdeḡ ipin mḃreiffne.

¶ Et. Enáir por ḃarḃaoín, ocup reiffreḃ uathad puiḡpe; tertur annur cicli polaur; nonur annur decennouenalur [cicli]; p̃rimur annur inḡiclionur; M.cc.xl.tertio. Taḃc, mac Oeḃa, mic Cathaíl cpoibdeḡ, iar ná légen amach ḡua Raḡilliaḡ, do ċoiḡecht co mainirtir na ḃuille ocup roḃraide do éabairt lair ḡo tech mic Diarmada, .i. Cormac mic Tomaltaḡ, ocup Mac Diarmada do ḡaḃáil ḡó ann, ocup a m̃athair p̃éin do b̃reite lair ḡó iarpin, .i. Eḃaoín ingen Mhéḡ Carrthaḡ, .i. inḡen Phínḡin m̃óir Mheḡ Carrthaḡ, ben mic Diarmada, ocup a tabairt do Coinconnacht .h. Raḡilliaḡ na mnaoi, arḡ a fuaḡlucad p̃p̃éin. Taḃc do ḃul ap̃ir p̃ó p̃éil Mártain, uathad do ḃaoínib, a coinne h1 Raḡilliaḡ, ocup Taḃḡ do ḡaḃáil ḡó a b̃p̃oll ocup a meaḃáil, in ḡarḡa peacht, ocup a m̃uinter do m̃arbaḃ, ocup a b̃eite a láim co p̃éil ḃepaiḡ in eḡrach iarpin. Sloigeḡ

¹ *Domhnall Mūr*. The letters *Mūr* represent the abbrev. form of some sobriquet of Domhnall.

² *Went*. ḡo ḡuḡ. The infin. part. ḡo is repeated in the MS.

³ *Tertius*. ḡciur (tercius), MS.

⁴ *Tertio*. ḡcio (tercio), MS.

⁵ *The festival of Martin*; i.e. Saint Martin of Tours. Martinmas, or the 11th of November.

A.D.

[1242.]

Tadhg O'Conchobhair; and they encamped at Druim-Thuama, when the chieftains of Cenel-Conaill came into their house, and gave them hostages. The hospital of Sligech was presented by the Justiciary to Clarus Mac Mailin, in honour of the Trinity. Tadhg O'Conchobhair was apprehended by Cuconnacht O'Raighilligh at the instigation of Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, in this year. Maghnus O'Muiredhaigh was slain by Thomas Mac Murchadha. Niall, son of Domhnall Mūr,¹ son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, was burned, together with three O'Sechnasaighs, in a house in Magh-Eó of the Saxons, by Loghbhais of the people of Mac Maurice. Aedh O'Mannachain died in the habit of a canon, in Cill-mór. Domhnall Mac Airtén died in hoc anno. The sons of Aedh O'Conchobhair went² upon the castle of Mac Goisdelbh in the Breifne.

[1243.]

The kalends of January on Thursday, and the sixth of the moon; tertius³ annus cycli solaris; nonus annus Decennovenalis [cycli]; primus annus Indictionis; m.cc.xl.tertio.⁴ Tadhg, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, after having been released by O'Raighilligh, came to the monastery of the Buill, and brought a force with him to the house of Mac Diarmada, i.e. Cormac, son of Tomaltach; and he took Mac Diarmada prisoner there, and afterwards carried off his own mother, (i.e. Etain, daughter of Mac Carthaigh, i.e. daughter of Finghin Mór Mac Carthaigh, wife of Mac Diarmada), whom he gave to Cuconnacht O'Raighilligh as his wife, for his own release. Tadhg went again about the festival of Martin,⁵ with a few men, to meet O'Raighilligh, who apprehended Tadhg, in treachery and deceit, a second time, and killed his people; and he himself was kept in confinement until the festival of Berach⁶ in the following Spring. A

⁶ *Berach*. Saint Berach, or Barry, patron of Cluain-Coirpthe, now Kilbarry, in the parish of Termonbarry, barony of Ballintober North, county

of Roscommon. The festival of Saint Berach was celebrated annually on the 11th of February.

mór la ri Sathan doéum rí Franc, ocur techta do
 éocht on rí diarrao Gall Epenn éuige. Ricapo mac
 Uilliam úrce do dul éuige ar in rloiged rin, ocur a ég
 éoir. Uga dé Laci, iarla Ulao, morpuur ert; ocur ni
 hé in ceo Uga ro mairb Gilla gan ionathar a n'Durmháig
 Cholaim Cille, acht int Uga déigenach. Pétrur Mháig
 Craite ar geinneodh a beá a canánchoib oilem na
 Trínóide ar Loč Cé, morpuur ert, et repultur ert
 in die sancti Martini. Maioleoin .h. Cpechán,
 airéidecain Tuama, ar techt tairir ina mairgirtir, do
 éc in Acé eliaé. Pindachta .h. Luğaða, comarba
 Beneoin ocur deánach móir Tuama, do ég im péil
 Martain. Caṡarach .h. Snédiura, deánach Muinteri
 Maolruanaid, do ég a nAcro éarna im péil Lúirint.
 Cathal mac Acóda h1 Conchobair, dalta Mhuintire
 Raiğillig, do innto orpa, ocur cpeč do dénañ dó ar
 Muirceptach mac Gillaíúilg a Mairg Nírrí, ocur
 Muirceptach péin do gaṡail dó, ocur a marbadh a
 cuingir a Cill tsheirín. Cpeč mór elí do, denañ dó
 ro ceóir ar élainn Pernaíraighe, ocur ar Dhartraigib.
 Cpeč Mhoighe Réin la Cathal mac Acóda úor, gur
 éraig cogad etir ríol Conchobair ocur .h. Raiğillig.
 Tempul Acroa earpa daibéluigad la Cláur Mháig
 Mhaolín in hoc anno.

[Ct. Enair for Coine, ocur xiii. ruirpe; iii. anno
 cicli polair; x^o. anno decennouenalir [cicli]; ii. anno

¹ *The first Hugo.* The murder of the elder Hugo de Laci is recorded under the year 1186, *supra*. In place of the present entry the so-called Annals of Connacht describe the death of Hugo de Laci the elder, in nearly the same words used above, under the year 1186.

² *Gilla-gan-inathar.* This is a sobriquet signifying the "fellow without viscera." The name of the individual was O'Miadhaigh. See p. 175, *supra*.

³ *Die Sancti Martini.* See note 5, page 358.

⁴ *Coming across;* i.e. from England, or the Continent.

⁵ *Comarb of Benen;* i.e. successor of Benen, or Benignus, who was one of Saint Patrick's disciples, and patron of several ecclesiastical establishments, of which the most celebrated were Drumlease, in the county of Leitrim, and Kilbannon, in the county of Galway. Finnachta O'Lughadha must

great expedition by the king of the Saxons to the king of France, and messengers came from the king, summoning the Foreigners of Erin. Richard, son of William Burk, went to him on this expedition, and died in the east. Hugo de Laci, earl of Uladh, mortuus est. (He was not the first Hugo,¹ whom Gilla-gan-inathair² killed at Durmhaigh-Choluim-Chille, but the last Hugo). Petrus Mac Craith, after spending his life with the canons of Trinity Island on Loch-Cé, mortuus est, et sepultus est in die Sancti Martini.³ Maeleoin O'Crechain, archdeacon of Tuaim, after coming across⁴ as a master, died in Ath-cliaith. Finnachta O'Lughadha, comarb of Benen,⁵ and great dean of Tuaim, died about the festival of Martin. Cathasach O'Snedhiusa, dean of Muintir-Maelruanaidh,⁶ died at Ard-carna about the festival of Laurence.⁷ Cathal, son of Aedh O'Conchobhair, the foster-son of Muintir-Raighilligh, turned against them, and committed a depredation on Muirchertach Mac Gillashuiligh, in Magh-Nisse, and apprehended Muirchertach himself, whom he killed while in bonds at Cill-tSeisin. He committed another great depredation, immediately after, on Clann-Fernmaighe⁸ and the Dartraighe. Magh-Rein was also plundered by Cathal, son of Aedh, when a war broke out between the race of Conchobhar⁹ and O'Raighilligh. The church of Ard-carna was enlarged by Clarus Mac Mailin in hoc anno.

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[1243.]

The kalends of January on Friday, and the 17th of the moon; iiii. anno cycli solaris; x°. anno Decennovenalis [1244.]

have been the comarb of Benen in the latter place, as he is called "great dean of Tuaim," near which the church of Kilbannon is situated.

⁶ *Muintir-Maelruanaidh*. This was the tribe name of the Mac Dermots of Magh-Luirc, or Moylurg, in the county of Roscommon, and was used as well to express the name of the district inhabited by the sept as that of the

people. Moylurg was a rural deanery in the diocese of Elphin.

⁷ *Festival of Laurence*. The 10th of August.

⁸ *Clann-Fernmhaighe*. Otherwise written Clann-Fernhaighe. See note ³, p. 350, *supra*.

⁹ *The race of Conchobhar*. The O'Conchobhair or O'Conors.

inúictiúnir. M.cc.xl. quarto. Tadh, mac Aoða, mic Cathaíl croibdeirg, do dállad ocuṛ do rpocharo la Coincōnnacht .h. Raigillig, po féil berairg, ag lnnri na conaire ar Loé Cilinne, iar ná beith a láim ó féil Martaincoirce rin. Ruairi mac Aoða h1 Chonchobair, a dērbátair, do bádhad ar an gCuirpín gConnachtach ag Aē Lias na Sinna, in un°. Iour Martu, ocuṛ a adlucad ammainirtir Chluana tuairceṛt co huarral onorach. Conchobair, mac Aoða, mic Cathaíl croibdeirg, do éc a cinn mīor don eppach ceṛna. Sluaigeo adbal mīor la Féolim mac Cathaíl croibdeirg, irin mōreirpne roir docum h1 Raigillig, do dīguit a dalta ocuṛ a brathar fair, .i. Tadh h1 Chonchobair, co raṛadair adhairg a bporlongspuirṛt a bFīdnacha Mhoigē Reín, ocuṛ nī raibe ceṛo por tēmpul Fīdnacha an tan rin; ocuṛ nī raibe in comarba irin mbairle an oīdē rin; ocuṛ o naē raibe, do loircedair putata ant ṛlúairg bota ocuṛ bēlrcáláin do bádar irin tēmpul arairg, gan cēo da nōairmib mairi; ocuṛ do muchad daltā Dē in comarba ann; ocuṛ tanic an comarba féin ēuca ar a báraē co bperg ocuṛ lonnuṛ mīor anṛairṛ a daltā, ocuṛ do iarr fé éraie a daltā ar .h. Concōbair; ocuṛ adubairṛ .h. Conchobair co tiberēh a bperē féin dō. Ir í mo bperēra, ar an comarba, ant aon duine ir pēpp aguib do loṛcad līb a nēruic mic Dē. Maṛnuṛ mac Muirceṛtaig Mhuirhīnig

¹ *Emasculated.* do rpocharo. The Four Masters write do chpocharo "was hanged;" but the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Connacht agree with this chronicle.

² *Festival of Berach.* See note 6, p. 359, *supra*.

³ *Festival of Martin.* The 11th of November. See note 5, p. 358, *supra*.

⁴ *Kinsman.* brathar, gen. sing. of brathair, which is used to express "brother" as well as "kins-

man." In the present case the person represented as the brathair of Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, was the son of his brother Aedh (or Hugh) O'Conor.

⁵ *Foster-son.* He is called daltā Dē, or "God-foster-son," in the text. In explanation of this name the following story, (characterized in the margin as a rgeut spreannhar, or "delightful story"), is included in the account of the present transaction contained in the Annals of Connacht,

[eycli]; ii. anno Indictionis; M.c.c.xl.quarto. Tadhg, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, was blinded and emasculated¹ by Cucennacht O'Raighilligh, about the festival of Berach,² in Inis-na-conaire on Loch-Aillinne, after having been in confinement from the festival of Martin³ until then. Ruaidhri, son of Aedh O'Conchobhair, his brother, was drowned on the Cuirrin-Connachtach at Ath-Liag-na-Sinna, in vii^o. idus Martii, and most honorably interred in the monastery of Cluain-tuaiscert. Conchobhar, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, died before the end of a month of the same Spring. A very great hosting by Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, eastwards into the Breifne, to O'Raighilligh, to inflict punishment on him for his foster-son and kinsman,⁴ i.e. Tadhg O'Conchobhair, when they encamped for a night in Fidhnacha of Magh-Rein. And there was no roof on the church of Fidnacha at that time; and the comarb was not in the place that night; and as he was not, the routs of the army burned the booths and huts that were inside in the church, without the permission of the chieftains; and the comarb's spiritual foster-son⁵ was suffocated there. And the comarb himself came to them on the morrow, in great fury and rage on account of his foster-son, and demanded the eric⁶ of his foster-son from O'Conchobhair. And O'Conchobhair said that he would give him his own award. "My award," said the comarb, "is that the best man amongst you shall be burned by you as the eric⁶ of the son of God."⁷ "Maghnus, son of Muirchertach

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viz.:—"ocur ipéó mnuirto eolais
conao ahlaro fuair in comarba
an baile rin, a pasbaile ar
capraig clois ba rin baile,
ocur in fearadatar matar no
atar occa raian; ocur ghabaigir
an comarba he; ocur athpirtar
co tuc lacht do ar a cigs budoim;"
i.e. "and the learned relate that the
way in which the comarb obtained

this foster-son was, that he found him
on a stone rock which was in the
town; and they know not that he
had ever had a father or mother;
and the comarb loved him; and it is
reported that he suckled him from his
own breast."

⁶ *Eric*. A fine or compensation for
bloodshed or injury.

⁷ *Son of God*. See note ⁵, last page.

ryn, ap .h. Conchobair. Ní hé, ior, ap Maḡnur, acht
 antí ir cenn ap an plúas. Ní rḡéraḡra ruḡ, ap an
 comarba, no co bḡaḡbar éruic mo ḡalta uaiḡ. Do
 imḡiḡ in plúas iarryn ar an mbaile amaḡ, ocur do
 len an comarba iat co hḡḡ ná Cuirpe forran
 nḡeirḡiḡ, ocur do bḡ an tuile tar bruaḡaib do, ocur
 ní pancotar tairryi condeirrat tech rḡiḡél Eoin
 ḡairde do ḡái a nimeal in áḡa do rḡaoileo, ḡa chup
 tarpan aḡuinn do ḡul tairryi donḡ plúais; condeḡair
 mac Muirḡertais Muimniḡ, .i. Maḡnur, irin tech,
 ocur Concobar mac Cormaic Mic ḡiarḡaḡa; conḡu-
 bairt Maḡnur ruyin bḡep do bḡ éḡarr aḡ rḡaoileo an
 tiḡe, aḡ rḡinḡepe a cloidem uaḡa rúar, aḡryn an
 tairryḡe ḡongḡur an maide ḡan tuirim; leiryn comḡáḡ
 rin do éuit aipḡe an tiḡe a ḡeent Mhaḡnura mic
 Muirḡertais Muimniḡ, ḡondeirna brúliḡ ḡía éinn, ḡur
 ḡó marḡ ḡe ap an lathair rin, ocur ḡur hiḡluiceo a
 nḡorur tempuil Phíḡnacha allamuiḡ; ocur co tucáḡ
 trḡ lán éluis na ruḡ ḡorḡráil aipḡio leir, ocur ḡeḡ neiḡ
 rḡeet; ḡur ab amlaiḡ rin ruair comarba Caillin éraic
 a ḡalta ḡé rḡóḡeoiḡ uathaiḡ. Ocur do rḡónaḡ leacht
 lánḡairech do éloḡaib rḡoiḡti, ocur cḡorr caoin
 ḡénḡaḡ éloiḡe órr a éinn iarryn; ocur do bḡirretar
 Muimnter Ruairc in leacht iar trḡoll do toraḡ na-
 maḡuir. Donnchaḡ, mac Rḡnḡin, mic Maolḡrechluinn,
 mic Oḡa, mic Toirḡhelbaḡ h1 Conchobair, una
 rḡeḡimana ante ḡalendar Mai, .i. eppuc Oleirinn, do
 ée an iur Cloḡpann ap loḡ Ríḡ, ocur a aḡlucaḡ a
 manḡoir na búille. Donnchaḡ móp .h. ḡálaḡ, .i.
 rḡói ná rḡaraḡeo, ocur nach rḡairḡeḡar ḡoiḡḡe rḡe ḡán, do

¹ *Eric.* See note ⁶, last page.

² *Hospital-house.* tech rḡiḡél. The Four Masters read teac rḡepel, "chapel-house;" but the latter is probably incorrect. The word rḡiḡél, which, under the form Spiddal, Spittal, Spiddell, or Spittel, enters pretty

largely into the topographical nomenclature of Ireland, is a loan from the Lat., *hospitális*.

³ *Pointing.* aḡ rḡinḡepe, properly "extending." The Four Masters employ the form rḡineáḡ, which is the more usual; but in the Annals of

Muimhnech, is he," answered O'Conchobhair. "No, truly," said Maghnus, "but the person who is chief over the army." "I shall not leave you," said the comarb, "until the eric¹ of my foster-son will have been obtained from you." The host went afterwards out of the town, and the comarb followed them to Ath-na-cuirre on the Geiretech; and the flood was over its banks, and they did not pass over it until they pulled down the hospital-house² of John the Baptist, which was on the margin of the ford, to place it across the river, that the host might pass over it. The son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, i.e. Maghnus, and Conchobhar, son of Cormac Mac Diarmada, went into the house, when Maghnus, pointing³ up his sword, said to the man who was overhead throwing down the house, "there is the nail which prevents the beam from falling." At these words the rafter of the house fell on the head of Maghnus, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, and fractured his skull, so that he died on the spot; and he was interred outside the door of the church of Fidhnacha; and thrice the full of Clog-na-righ of silver was given as an offering for him, and thirty horses; and thus it was that the comarb of Caillin ultimately obtained the eric of his spiritual foster-son from them. And a splendid monument of hewn stones, surmounted by a beautiful stone cross, was afterwards erected over him; but the O'Ruaires broke down the monument after a while through hostility. Donnchadh, son of Finghin, son of Maelsechlainn, son of Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, i.e. the bishop of Oilfinn, died in Inis-Cloth-rann on Loch-Ribh, una septimana ante Kalendas Maii, and was interred in the monastery of the Buill. Donnchadh Mór O'Dalaigh, an eminent man who was never surpassed,⁴ and never will be surpassed, in poetry, died,

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Connacht the expression is as *ṛneó* *sepete* α *éloróin*, "extending the *sepete* (point?) of his sword."

⁴ *Surpassed.* *nár páraígeo* for *ná ro páraígeo*; lit. "was not profaned."

héc, ocup a adlucaro a mainirir na búille. Tíam
 dá gualann do locear po ceitirib templab, ocup tige
 in baile uile maille rruí. Airceirdechain Tuama do
 báthar ap glairlinn Chluana. Perzal Mac Tadcaðain
 do marbar la Concobar Mac Tigeirnáin, a bpeall, a
 nliur praiē ap loč žile. Coinntinn ocup centairce
 mór do páp a copair Oilepinn tapéir Donnchara h1
 Conchobair erpuic tshíl Muirpeshaiž, im óáigin toža
 do ðenum acu, óir do tožadar oream ðib Tomár .h.
 Cuinn. .i. bráthair minúr do bí ina fordech eoghairce
 žlan ó žnuñ; ocup do épiž don toža rin Cláur Mháž
 Mháilín ocup Iohanner, da oirceirdechain Oilepinn,
 et Malachiar decanur, et pacurda Oilepinnerir,
 uolenter unum de copo eligere pcut iur puit; quod
 audienter iuniope canonici elegerunt ribi comarb
 Comman .h. Concobair; maiope uero pcedeti
 elegerunt ribi Iohannem archidiaconum in plena
 rino do apud Ac Luain per Cláur archidiaconum
 Elpenenrem, quia nunquam uoluit erpori aliorum con-
 rentire. Copmac, mac Tomaltaiž na cáirge, mic
 Concobair Mic Diarmada, .i. pžž élainn Mhaolpuanaib
 uile, do éž iar cáitē pé mbliadan bñicheo ocup bliade
 do bliadain eli por innairñe ocup eniž ocup cožaižci
 éúiceo Connacht pe žallab ocup pe žaoideluib žioir
 ina aighio, i naibio mánaiž leič a mainirir na búille,
 a nairir an pažamair, iar mbpeit buaide ó ðeman
 ocup ó ðoman.

[Ktt. Enair por Domnach, ocup xxi. puipe; quinto
 anno cicli polair; xi. anno decennouenalir [cicli];

¹ *Glaislinn-Chluana*. The "green pool of Cluain;" probably the name of an inlet of the Shannon, near Cluain, or Clonmacnoise. See O'Donovan's *Hy-Many*, p. 130, note ^b; and also his edition of the *Four Masters*, A.D. 1244, note ^q, where Dr. O'Donovan supposes, but without sufficient authority, that the "Glaislinn" referred to was near Tuam.

² *Making an election*. toža do ðenum acu; lit. "to make a selection by them," the word acu, "by them," being represented by a q.

³ *Decanus*. decanar, MS.

⁴ *Unum*. unam, MS.

⁵ *Fuit*. The MS. has puit, as if the word pueuit was intended.

⁶ *Audientes*. aduienter, MS.; an

and was interred in the monastery of the Buill. Tuaim-da-ghualann was burned, including four churches, and the houses of the whole town along with them. The archdeacon of Tuaim was drowned in Glaislinn-Chluana.¹ Ferghal Mac Tadhgadhain was killed by Conchobhar Mac Tighernain, in treachery, in Inis-Fraich on Loch-Gile. A great contention and dispute grew up in the choir of Oilfinn after the death of Donnchadh O'Conchobhair, bishop of Sil-Muiredhaigh, on the subject of making an election;² for a number of them elected Thomas O'Cuinn, i.e. a Friar Minor, who was from his conduct a choice bright vessel; but this election was objected to by Clarus Mac Mailin and John, the two archdeacons of Oilfinn, et Malachias decanus,³ et sacrista Oilfinensis, volentes unum⁴ de choro eligere sicut jus fuit;⁵ quod audienties⁶ juniores canonici elegerunt sibi⁷ Comarb Comman O'Conchobhair; majores vero prædicti elegerunt⁸ sibi⁷ Johannem archidiaconum in plena synodo apud Ath-Luain,⁹ per Clarum archidiaconum Elfinensem, quia nunquam voluit¹⁰ errori aliorum consentire. Cormac, son of Tomaltach of the Rock, son of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, i.e. the king of all Clann-Maelruanaidh, after spending twenty-six years and a part of another year in maintaining *valour*¹¹ and hospitality, and defending the province of Connacht against the Foreigners and Gaeidhel who were opposed to him, died in the habit of a grey monk in the monastery of the Buill, in the harvest time, after triumphing over the devil and the world.

The kalends of January on Sunday, and the 28th of the moon; quinto¹² anno cycli solaris; xi. anno Decenno-

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instance of the substitution of b for u, frequently observable in Irish MSS.

⁷ *Sibi.* ἑμῖ, MS.

⁸ *Elegerunt.* ἐλεξεῖν, MS.; the ḡ being aspirated through mistake.

⁹ *Ath-Luain.* The MS. has Ἀτταῖον, the gen. form of the name.

¹⁰ *Voluit.* uoluit, MS.

¹¹ *Valour.* As this clause stands in the text, πορ ἰνναῖρη οcυρ ἐνῖ, "in rewarding and hospitality," it is apparent that some word has been omitted before οcυρ (and), probably ḡαιρceο, "valour" or "bravery."

¹² *Quinto.* quincto, MS.

tertio indictionis; m.c.c.xl.quinto. Conchobar ruadh, mac Mhuirceptais Muimniġ, mic Toirprehelbaig ġhoir h1 Conchobar, do ġharbad tlla Thimait, da ġharb ġuġġin, do ġuille do reian, tpe iomagallam ġocail tarla etorra a ġurp na leice; ocup ġilla ġurp mac ġġhar h1 ġurp do marbad in ġġar ġarġin; ocup Conchobar ruadh do ġreit co manirp na ġuille, ocup a ġc innti don lot ġin, ocup a aġlucadh innte ġġr ap ġuaid onġġa ocup aġġiġe do Thia. Cairlen Sligiġ do ġenam le Mac Muirp Mic ġepailt, ġiurp na hġepenn, ocup le Sil Muirġhaiġ, uair a dġbradh pe ġġġim a ġenam ap a ġinginn pein, ocup cloġa ocup aol tiġe ġurpġel na ġrinoide do tocġail ġuige, ġar tabairt an ġonaid ġin peime don ġurp, .i. Muirp Mac ġepailt, do Chlapur Mhag Mhailin, a nonoir na naoġ ġrinoide. Domnall .h. Flannacán, ap Cunga, moġturp ep. Sluagad mġr la ġi sacra a mġretnaib, conġerna longpopt mġr a cairtel Engannoc, ocup do cuipad ġurp ocup leġaide co hġpinn Leo co ġallaib na hġepenn, ocup. ġo ġġġim mac Cathail ġroibġepġ, da raġa ġi dġl a coinne an ġiġ a mġretnaib, do ġaġail nepġ ap ġġretain. Do chuid do trā an ġiurp ġo ġġallaib ġepenn leip docum an ġiġ, ocup do cuaid ġġġim mac Cathail ġroibġepġ h1 Conġobar, ocup roġraide mġr do ġaoiġealaib leip, a ġurpacht an ġiġ a mġreatnaib; ocup po millpet an epġ co ġuiliġe; ocup ġip ġaġrat ġeill inā etipe don chup ġin poġ ġġretnaib; ocup ba honġrach ġġġim aġ an ġiġ don dġl ġin, ocup ba ġurdech ġġġim aġ teacht on ġiġ anoir. Cairlén Aġa an ġip ap ġru Moige ġipri do denam do Mhiliġ Mac ġoipdelġ. ġacra mac Dauid h1 Phloinn, tiġepna tġhġl Maoilruian, moġturp ep in die natalip Domini. ġepġall

¹ *Tertio.* τερτιο, MS.

² *His own expense.* a ġinginn pein; lit. "his own penny."

³ *Previously given.* See under the year 1242, p. 358, *supra*.

⁴ *Britain;* i.e. Wales.

⁵ *Engannoc.* In other authorities written Gannoch; now Diganway, in Carnarvonshire.

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venalis [cycli] ; tertio¹ Indictionis. m.cc.xl.quinto. Conchobhar Ruadh, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, son of Toirdhelbhach Mor O'Conchobhair, was killed by O'Timaith, his own steward, with a stab of a knife, in a dispute which occurred between them at Port-na-leice ; and Gilla-Christ, son of Imhar O'Birn, killed the steward afterwards ; and Conchobhar Ruadh was conveyed to the monastery of the Buill, and died in it of this wound, and was buried in it also, after the victory of unction and penitence towards God. The castle of Sligech was built by Mac Maurice Fitz-Gerald, Justiciary of Erin, and by the Sil-Muiredhaigh ; for Fedhlim was told to erect it at his own expense,² and to convey thereto the stones and lime of the hospital-house of the Trinity, after this place had been previously given³ by the Justiciary, i.e. Maurice Fitzgerald, to Clarus Mac Mailin, in honour of the Holy Trinity. Domhnall O'Flannagain, abbot of Cunga, mortuus est. A great army was led by the king of the Saxons into Britain,⁴ when they established a great camp at the castle of Engannoc ;⁵ and letters and ambassadors were sent by them to Erin, to the Foreigners of Erin, and to Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, desiring them to go to meet the king in Britain, to subdue Britain. The Justiciary, therefore, accompanied by the Foreigners of Erin, went to the king ; and Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg O'Conchobhair, accompanied by a great army of Gaeidhel, went to the assistance of the king in Britain ; and they completely destroyed the country, but obtained neither pledges nor hostages from the Britons on this occasion. And Fedhlim was treated with honour by the king on this journey ; and Fedhlim was thankful coming westwards from the king. The castle of Ath-an-chip, on the border of Magh-Nisse, was built by Milidh Mac Goisdelbh. Fiachra, son of David O'Floinn, lord of Sil-Maelruain, mortuus est in die Natalis Domini. Cerbhall Buidhe, son

buidē, mac Taidē, mic Conḡura Pinnaḃraḃ h1 Dhálaiḡ,
 morṭuip ep̃t. Cairlén Suicín do ḃenam ip̃ in mbliadain
 rin. Sneachta neime do chup oĩḃe péli ranc̃t
 Nicolár, ocup do ḃenad a rála ocup a meoir don lucht
 do imḃegh ann; ocup ní ḃechaid an rneachta rin ar
 no co tanic Nodluic móp. Muirḃeptach, mac Muir-
 ḡura, mic Cathail Mhic Diarmada, do m̃arbad do
 peruib ḃreipni. Maiḡirḃep uero Iohanner, electur
 in Elpenenrem episcopum per Clarum árcidiaconum
 eip̃dem petip, et per Malachiam decanum cathe-
 dralem, et per Selarium sacristam, perrexit ad
 dominum papam usque ad Liuñ sup Róna ubi fuit
 in exilio a sede Romana, delectur per Romanorum
 imperatorem; et tantam gratiam habuit in oculis
 domini pape et curie romane quod carpta electione
 facta de Comarb Comán per iuniores Elpenenrip̃
 cori canonicor, electio de ip̃o facta per maiores
 licet pauciores penepenter obtinuit; et quod dominus
 papa mirit literas suas cum ip̃o ad tuamenrem
 archiepiscopum, ut in episcopum consecratur, in
 nomine Domini Iesu Cyp̃ti consecratur ep̃t respon-
 dentibus Cyp̃ti fidelibus et ueritatem peruare
 cupientibus die consecrationis eip̃, Deo gratias.
 Raḡnall .h. Maolm̃iadhais do m̃arbad la Connach-
 tuib in hoc anno. Muirḃeptach, mac Cathail, mic
 Diarmada, mic Thaidḡ h1 Mhaolruanaib, do ḡadail
 piḡe na Cairḡe tapéip Cormaic mic Thomaltaiḡ, ocup
 a beit bliaduin ocup piḃe co comlán a piḡe iáppin.

℞ct. Enáip p̃op Luan, .ix. p̃uip̃e; ui. anno cicli

¹ *Saint.* ra, for ranc̃t, or ranc̃t, MS.; an instance of corrupt transcription arising from phonetic influence; as in pronouncing the words ranc̃t Nicolár in Irish, the two last letters of ranc̃t would scarcely be sounded, for which reason they have been omitted

by the scribe. The festival of Saint Nicholas is the 6th of December.

² *Archidiaconum.* arc̃diaconū, MS.

³ *Ejusdem.* eip̃dem, MS.

⁴ *Malachiam.* Malaciam, MS.

⁵ *Decanum.* deccanam, MS.

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of Tadhg, son of Aenghus Finnabhrach O'Dalaigh, mortuus est. The castle of Suicín was built in this year. Poisonous snow fell on the night of the festival of Saint¹ Nicholas, which took off the heels and toes of those who walked in it; and this snow did not disappear until Christmas arrived. Muirchertach, son of Muirghius, son of Cathal Mac Diarmada, was slain by the men of Breifne. Magister vero Johannes, electus in Elfinensem episcopum per Clarum archidiaconum² ejusdem³ sedis, et per Malachiam⁴ decanum⁵ cathedralem,⁶ et per Gelasium sacristam, perrexit ad dominum papam usque ad Liuns-⁷ sur-Rhona ubi fuit in exilio⁸ a sede Romana,⁹ dejectus per Romanorum⁹ imperatorem; et tantam gratiam habuit in oculis domini papæ et curiæ Romanæ quod cassata electione facta de Comarb Coman per juniores Elfinensis chori canonicos, electio¹⁰ de ipso facta per majores licet pauciores reverenter obtinuit, et quod dominus Papa misit literas suas cum ipso ad Tuamensem¹¹ archiepiscopum, ut in episcopum consecratur; in nomine Domini Jesu Christi consecratus est respondentibus Christi fidelibus, et veritatem servare cupientibus die consecrationis ejus, Deo gratias. Raghnaill O'Maelmhiadhaigh was slain by the Connachtmen in hoc anno. Muirchertach, son of Cathal, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg O'Maelruanaidh, assumed the sovereignty of the Rock¹² after Cormac, son of Tomaltach, and was fully twenty-one years in the sovereignty afterwards.

The kalends of January on Monday, the 9th of the [1246.]

⁶ *Cathedralem. cathraatalem*, MS.

⁷ *Liuns*; i.e. Lyons.

⁸ *Exilio. exelio*, MS.

⁹ *Romanorum. Romonum*, MS.

¹⁰ *Electio. electo*, MS.

¹¹ *Tuamensem. Tuammenyem*, MS.

¹² *Of the Rock*; i.e. of the Rock of

Loch-Cé, in the county of Roscommon, the principal residence of Mac Dermot, chief of Magh-Luirg, or Moylurg. Irish chieftains were sometimes designated by a title derived from their principal residence, as in this instance, or from other places of note within their territories.

polair; an.[anno] cicli decennouenair; iii. anno inoictionir; M.cc.[xl] vi. Míl mór do teacht a tír a Cúil Ippa a Cairppu Droma eliað, co tuc roëma ñop ocur roícheall irin tír uile. Eppuc Oilepinn, .i. Eoin .h. hUíróin, .i. mac comarba Moëúa, do héc a Ráit Ooða mic ðpic irin mbliadain rin. Druim leðain do lopead in hoc anno. Maelrechlainn, mac Conchobair ruaid, mic Muirceptair Mhuinnig h1 Conchobair, do marbad la [Muirceptach] .h. nDúda irin bliadain rin. Muirceptach .h. Dúda do ionnairba tar muir ar éir an ñarbéa rin. Ioan mac laíppu do tocht na gíuróir in Eirinn, ocur Muir Mac Seairt do aëpighad. Toirpðelbach mac Ooða h1 Conchobair do élúð a crannois laða leiri irin fágañar, ocur a lucht coiméda do bádhad dó, .i. Cormac mac Muir-eghaig ocur dá .h. Ainmirech, ocur a ðula péin ar iarpin. Creac ñóp do ðenam do Mhuir Mac Seairt ar éir Chonaill, ocur leð éire Conaill [do éabairt] dó do Chormac mac Diarmada mic Ruaidrí, ocur braidí h1 Domnaill do gaðail dó ar an leit aile; ocur na braidíe do fágáil dó a cairlén Sligig. .h. Domnaill ocur maí énel Conaill mapoen pir do éoigecht lá Saíña co Sligech, ocur báðun an baile do lopead léo, ocur gan dul ar an cairlén dóib; ocur po epoërad na ðarba braidíe h1 Domnaill na fiaðnupe ar mullað in cairlén, .i. O Mianain, oirde h1 Domnaill, ocur a comalta. Ooð mac Ooða h1 Conchobair do gaðáil ocur do argain. Toirpðelbach mac Ooða h1

¹ M.cc.[xl]vi. The MS. erroneously reads m.cc.vi. (1206.)

² *Whale*. míl mór; lit. "great animal." The more ancient name was blóach. See *Cormac's Glossary*, in voce papin.

³ *Hoc*. oc, MS.

⁴ *Fitz-Geoffroi*; i.e. son of Geoffroi de Marisco. He was appointed Viceroy

of Ireland in 1245. See Gilbert's *History of the Viceroys of Ireland*, p. 102.

⁵ *Crannog*. For the meaning of *Crannog*, see note ⁸, p. 260, *supra*. According to Dr. O'Donovan, Loch-Leisi was the ancient name of Muck-enagh Lough, near the old church of Kilglass, in the parish of Kilmeane,

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moon; vi. anno cycli solaris; xii. [anno] cycli Decenno-
 venalis; iii. anno Indictionis; m.cc.[xl]vi.¹ A whale² came
 ashore at Cuil-irra in Cairpre of Druim-cliahbh, which
 brought great prosperity and joy to the entire country.
 The bishop of Oilfinn, i.e. John O'hUghroin, i.e. the son
 of the comarb of Mochua, died at Rath-Aedha-mie-Bric
 in this year. Druim-lethan was burned in hoc³ anno.
 Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar Ruadh, son of Muir-
 chertach Muimhnech O'Conchobhair, was killed by [Muir-
 chertach] O'Dubhda in this year. Muirchertach O'Dubhda
 was banished over sea after this killing. Jean Fitz-
 Geoffroi,⁴ came as Justiciary to Erin, and Maurice Fitz-
 Gerald was deposed. Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh O'Con-
 chobhair, escaped from the crannog⁵ of Loch-Leisi in the
 autumn, and drowned his keepers—viz., Cormac Mac
 Muiredhaigh⁶ and two O'Ainmirechs; and he himself went
 away afterwards. A great depredation was committed
 by Maurice Fitz-Gerald in Tir-Conaill; and [he gave] the
 half of Tir-Conaill to Cormac, son of Diarmaid, son of
 Ruaidhri,⁷ and received the hostages of O'Domhnaill for
 the other half; and he left the hostages in the castle of
 Sligeach. O'Domhnaill, and the nobles of the Cenel-Conaill
 along with him, went on Samhain-day⁸ to Sligeach; and
 the bawn⁹ of the town was burned by them, although
 they did not enter the castle; and the warders hanged
 O'Domhnaill's hostages, in his presence, on the top of the
 castle, viz.:—O'Mianain, the tutor of O'Domhnaill, and his
 foster-brother. Aedh, son of Aedh O'Conchobhair, was
 taken prisoner, and plundered. Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh

barony of Athlone, and county of
 Roscommon. *Four Masters* (ed.
 O'Donovan), A.D. 1246, note P.

⁶ *Mac Muiredhaigh*; pron. Mac
 Murray. The *Four Masters* write
 the name Ua Muireadhaigh , or
 O'Murray.

⁷ *Ruaidhri*; i.e. Ruaidhri O'Con-
 chobhair, or Rory O'Connor, the last
 king of Ireland, who died A.D. 1178.

⁸ *Samhain-day*. The 1st of No-
 vember.

⁹ *Bawn*. báoun . Also written
 bóoun . See note ⁵, p. 213, *supra*.

Concobaip do gábáil arís, ar comarce erpuic Chluana, ocur a éabairt a laim gáil, ocur a chup a cairlén Aḡa Luain. Tomaltach .h. Concobaip do tōga do cum erpocóide Olerinn. Murchad .h. hAḡluain, pi Oirpter, do mairbat tpe epáil ḡríain Uí Neill.

[Ct. Enaip for mairt, ocur piched puirpe; reptimo anno cicli polairp: xiii. [anno] cicli decennouenalp; quinto anno inuictionp; M.cc.xl.iii. Graḡa erpuic an Oirpinn do gábáil do Tomaltach, mac Toirpohelbaig, mic Mhaolpreclainn Uí Concobaip, in Domnach ría Septuaigearma, a Tuaim dá gualan. Benedictur Mhás Oirpchtair, arḡinneḡ Achaḡ Paḡair Umail, do mairbat a bpeil na Croiḡe, an tpepp lá do tpaḡpato, do mac Conchobaip ruairḡ mic Mhuirḡeppair Mhuimniḡ, ocur do mac Maḡnupa mic Mhuirḡeppair Mhuimniḡ h1 Concobaip, a bpeil ocur a meaḡail. Toirpohelbach do élúḡ a cairlén Aḡa Luain. Miliḡ mac ḡoirḡelḡ do gábáil peḡa Conmaicne, ocur Cathal Mhás Ráḡnuill do ḡíchup arḡa ḡó, ocur epannóḡ Chlaon laḡa do gábáil ḡó, ocur lucht a gaḡála do págḡáil ḡó innḡi dá mhuinḡter péin. Cathal ocur Toirpohelbach, dá mac Aḡḡa h1 Concobaip, do coimeppḡe le Más Raḡnaill do ḡíchup mic ḡoirḡelḡ a pḡḡ Conmaicni, gur gaḡaḡap an epannóḡ ocur an loḡ, ocur gur rḡaolp-pet cairlén leice ḡerḡe a paḡarn Domnaig Chincípp, co tainic Toirpohelbach ap Oirlén na Tpinóide ap cenḡ Chlapupa Mhég Mháilin in arḡiḡechain, ap na peimḡeḡ do na ḡallairḡ teachḡ ap an cairlén imaḡ no co tiḡḡaḡair leip in arḡiḡechain tap Sinainn anoir co Tuaim mná; ocur tancatap leip, ocur do ḡíḡupet

¹ *Cluain*. Cluain-mic-Nois, or Clonmacnois.

² *Quinto*. quinto, MS.

³ *Festival of the Cross*. The 3rd of May.

⁴ *The castle of Ath-Luain*; or castle

of Athlone, in which he had been confined since the previous year.

⁵ *Fedha-Conmaicne*; i.e. "the woods of Conmaicne," written a few lines lower Fídh-Conmaicne, or the "wood of C.;" a district in the south-west of

O'Conchobhair, was again taken prisoner *whilst* under the guarantee of the bishop of Cluain,¹ and was delivered into the hands of the Foreigners, and placed in the castle of Ath-Luain. Tomaltach O'Conchobhair was elected to the bishopric of Oilfinn. Murchadh O'hAnluain, king of Oirthera, was slain at the instigation of Brian O'Neill.

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The kalends of January on Tuesday, and the twentieth of the moon; septimo anno cycli solaris; xiii. [anno] cycli Decennovenalis; quinto² anno Indictionis; M.cc.xlvii. The grade of bishop of Oilfinn was assumed by Tomaltach, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Maelsechlainn O'Conchobhair, on the Sunday before Septuagesima, in Tuaim-dá-ghualann. Benedictus Mac Oirechtaigh, airchinnech of Achadh-Fabhair of Umhall, was killed on the festival of the Cross,³ the third day of summer, by the son of Conchobhar Ruadh, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, and by the son of Magnus, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech O'Conchobhair, in treachery and deceit. Toirdhelbhach escaped from the castle of Ath-Luain.⁴ Milidh Mac Goisdelbh took possession of Fedha-Conmaicne,⁵ out of which he expelled Cathal Mac Raghnaill; and he took possession of the crannog of Claen-loch, and left a garrison of his own people in it. Cathal and Toirdhelbhach, the two sons of Aedh O'Conchobhair, joined with Mac Raghnaill to expel Mac Goisdelbh from Fidh-Conmaicne; and they took possession of the crannog and lake,⁶ and demolished the castle of Lecderg, on the Saturday before Whitsun-day. And Toirdhelbhach went upon Trinity Island to meet Clarus Mac Mailin, the archdeacon; for the Foreigners had refused to come out of the castle until they could go with the archdeacon across the Sinainn westwards⁷ to Tuaim-mna; and they went

the county of Leitrim, belonging to the sept of Mac Raghnaill, or Mac Rannell (now Reynolds.)

⁶ *Crannog and lake*, i.e. of Claen-loch, mentioned a few lines before.

⁷ *Westwards*. The chronicler, writing in Connacht, uses the expression *anoir*, lit. "from the east," in reference to going across the Shannon from the county of Leitrim.

Clainn Goirdelb ar an t-ir amač. Slúaisgeo mór lá Muirir Mac Sepailt, ocuṛ lá Galluib maile ppuṛ, co ruachtaoṛ co Sligech ar túr, ocuṛ arriṛde co heṛr Ruairt mic Dhaṛairn, irin Cedaoin iar bpeil póil ocuṛ Petair; ocuṛ do éuaṛb Copmac mac Diarmada mic Ruairt h1 Chonchobair na éoir ocuṛ na éinól annriṛde. Ro éinóil .h. Domnaill Cenél Conaill ocuṛ Cenél Eogain ar a éinn a mbeol Aṛa Senaiṛ, conár légreo Gall ina Saoiṛdeal tap áṛ anunn re heoṛh reachtṛhaine ón trát só aroile; coníṛ h1 comairle do ponrao iarirín Copmac .h. Conchobair do ṛul mairṛluas mór ar puo an ṛhoiṛge roir, ocuṛ do innro ar puo an ṛhoiṛge ruar ar boṛo an ṛhoiriṛiṛ; ocuṛ do ṛaṛb annriṛde láṛh pṛ in aṛainn roir co ranic Aṛ éúil uaine por Erne; ocuṛ nṛ airṛgret Cenél Conaill én ní co ṛpacaoṛaṛ éua íao don leiṛ dá raṛaoṛaṛ fein don aṛuinn. Ocuṛ mar aṛṛconncaoṛaṛ Goill Cenél Conaill ocuṛ a nairpe imorro porran mairṛluas do bí a leiṛ a noṛoma, ro lingret fein int áṛ, co raṛaoṛaṛ Cenél Conaill etorra oiblínaib. Ro rpaoinéṛ ar .h. nDoṛṛnaill cona ílúaiṛ, ocuṛ marṛṛṛṛar ann Maoilrechlainn .h. Domnaill, pí Ceneóil Conaill, annirín, ocuṛ an Gilla muinélaṛ .h. Dairiṛill, ocuṛ Mac Somairle, pí Airp Saoiṛel, ocuṛ mairi éeneóil Conaill airṛena; ocuṛ ro báirṛt moṛán do ílúaiṛ Mic Sepailt as ṛul tap Pinn buṛ éuaṛo, ocuṛ do marbaṛo móran donṛ ílúaiṛ ceoṛa a Termann Dáṛeóoc a tóraiṛgecht na ṛreacṛ, iná Uilliam Dṛit .i. rirpam Connacht, ocuṛ rirṛipe óṛ airmech ra brathair ṛó. Cíṛ tra acht ro hinnreṛo ocuṛ ro

¹ *Es-Ruaidh-mic-Badhuirn*. "The cataract of Ruadh, son of Badhurn," so called from Ruadh, or Aedh Ruadh (Aidus Rufus), son of Badhurn, who was drowned therein, A.M. 3603, according to O'Flaherty's chronology. The name of Es-Ruaidh, or Es-Aedha-Ruaidh, is now written Assaroe, and is applied to a cataract on the river

Erne, near Ballyshannon, county of Donegal. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part III., p. 258.

² *They*; i.e. the invaders.

³ *Eastwards*. roir. The Four Mast., Ann. Ult., and Ann. Connacht have rirp, "westwards," which is probably the correct reading.

⁴ *Upwards*. The word ruar, which

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with him; and Clann-Goisdelbh were expelled out of the district. A great hosting by Maurice Fitz-Gerald, and the Foreigners along with him, until they reached Sligeach in the first instance, and from thence to Es-Ruaidh-mic-Badhruir,¹ on the Wednesday after the festival of Paul and Peter; and Cormac, son of Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, went there in his host and muster. O'Domhnail assembled the Cenel-Conaill and Cenel-Eoghain to meet him at Bel-atha-Senaigh, so that they allowed neither Foreigners nor Gaeidhel to cross the ford during the space of a whole week; when they² determined that Cormac O'Conchobhair should go, with a large force of cavalry, eastwards³ along the plain, and then turn upwards⁴ through the plain by the margin of the bog; and he then proceeded eastwards along the river until he reached Ath-Chuil-uaine on the Erne. And the Cenel-Conaill observed nothing until they saw them approaching on their own side⁵ of the river. And when the Foreigners⁶ perceived the Cenel-Conaill watching the cavalry in their rear, they themselves rushed across the ford, so that the Cenel-Conaill were *placed* between both divisions. O'Domhnail was defeated, with his army; and Maelsechlainn O'Domhnail, king of Cenel-Conaill, was slain there; and the Gilla-muinélach⁷ O'Baoidhill, and Mac Somhairle, king of Airer-Gaeidhel, and the nobles of the Cenel-Conaill besides, *were slain*. And many of Fitz-Gerald's army were drowned going northwards across the Finn; and many of the same army were slain at Termann-Dabheog, in pursuit of the preys, including William Brit, i.e. the sheriff of Connacht, and a young armed knight who was his brother. However, the entire country was

literally means "upwards," relatively signifies "southwards."

⁵ *Their own side*; i.e. the north side of the river Erne.

⁶ *The Foreigners*. Those, namely, who were on the southern side of

the river, unable to cross before the execution of this flank march by O'Conchobhair.

⁷ *The Gilla-muinélach*; lit. "the [wry-]necked fellow."

hairceð in tír uile leó iarrin, ocur do fásairbret ríge Cheneóil Conaill ag Ruairdri .h. Chanannáin don chur rin. Cocao móp do ðenum do Thoirrðhelbach mac Aóðá h1 Conchobair, ocur do 'Dhonnchara, mac Anmchara, mic 'Donnchara Mic Gillaþátraic 'Orrraigib, por gallaib Connacht, sup éinóil Toirrðhelbach mic ríge Connacht éuige co ruachtadar ríð .h. n'Diarmada ocur Muinter Phathair, ocur po marbairt daoine imða innrib; ocur pancadar arribé co cairlén ðona Gaillme, ocur po loirperet an baile ocur an cairlén, ocur po marbad ocur po millid daoine imða ann; ocur do marbad mac Elgéio, .i. penreál Connacht, la mac Anmchara h1 Gillaþátraic 'Orrraigib; ocur po lenrat Soill íad, ocur tuerao tachur dóib, ocur po marbad orong do galloib annrin, ocur do imgeotar uatha dá naimðeóin; ocur do éuadar a Cera iarrin. Ro éinóil, dāna, Siurpán de Exetar ocur Clann Aóám ocur Soill Chera, ocur do innroigetar Toirrðhelbach, ocur po fásairb Toirrðhelbach an crið dóib o nach rairbe lín teghála rruú. Duirgeir Chinn trácha do lora do Taðe mac Conchobair ruair, ocur do Taðe mac Tuathail mic Mhuirceptais Mhuimnið. Ní heð aínáin, acht ní bfuaradar Gaill Connacht pe cian daimrin poimeirin mac rairla an cocao do ponrat na mic ríge rin porra rin mbliadarin rin, uair nír fásairbret tuath na triða ced do crið Chonnacht dá rairb ag Galloib gan érecharrgairn. Rinnghuala, ingen Ruairdri h1 Choncobair, do éc a Cunga Pheéin in hoc anno. Ror Chomán ocur Aro éarna do lora do galloib in hoc anno. Loinger móp do éeacht ollá 'Dhuíða ocur ollá 'Dháigill do arrgairn

¹ *Fidh-Ui-Diarmada.* "The wood of Ui-Diarmada." The territory of Ui-Diarmada, the patrimony of the sept of O'Concannon, is comprised in the present parish of Kilkerrin, barony of Killian, and county of Galway.

² *Bun-Gaillmhe.* "The mouth of the [river] Gaillimb," or Galway; where now stands the town of Galway.

³ *O'Gillapatraic.* Written Mac Gillapatraic some lines before. The name is now Anglicised Fitzpatrick.

afterwards devastated and plundered by them ; and they left the sovereignty of Cenel-Conaill with Ruaidhri O'Canannain on this occasion. A great war was waged by Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh O'Conchobhair, and by Donnchadh, son of Anmchadh, son of Donnchadh Mac Gillapatraic of Osraighe, against the Foreigners of Connacht; and Toirdhelbhach assembled the sons of the kings of Connacht, until they reached Fídh-Ui-Diarmada¹ and Múinter-Fathaidh, where they killed many persons. And they proceeded thence to the castle of Bun-Gaillmhe,² and burned the town and castle; and many persons were killed and plundered there. And Mac Elget, i.e. the seneschal of Connacht, was killed by the son of Anmchadh O'Gillapatraic³ of Osraighe. And the Foreigners followed them and gave them battle, when a number of the Foreigners were slain; and they⁴ went away from them, in spite of them, and went afterwards into Cera. Jordan de Exeter, and Clann-Adam, and the Foreigners of Cera assembled and proceeded against Toirdhelbhach; and Toirdhelbhach left the country to them, as he had not forces enough to meet them. *Burgheis-chinn-trachta*⁵ was burned by Tadhg, son of Conchobhar Ruadh, and by Tadhg, son of Tuathal, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech. Nor this alone; but the Foreigners of Connacht had not experienced for a long time previously a war equal to that waged against them by these sons of kings in this year; for they left neither district⁶ nor cantred of the territory of Connacht belonging to the Foreigners without pillaging. Finnghuala, daughter of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, died in Cunga-Feichin in hoc⁷ anno. Ros-Comain and Ard-carna were burned by the Foreigners in hoc anno. O'Dubhda and O'Baighill came with a great

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⁴ *They*; i.e. the Gaeidhel, or Irish.

⁵ *Burgheis-chinn-trachta*. "The borough of the head of the strand," now probably Burrisearra, in the county of Mayo, as Dr. O'Donovan

conjectures. Four Masters, A.D. 1247, note m.

⁶ *District*. τῆ for τῆσαῖ (*recte* τσαῖ), MS.

⁷ *Hoc*. oc, MS.

Chairppu, ocur lucht luingsi dóib do bádhad as Inni Tuathfrais fa Mhaighnir hUa mBairill. Conchobair .h. Muirpeghaigh, erpuic .h. bFhiacrae Aighe, do éas a mBuirpoma. Tade mac Conchobair puaid do loicad Inni móipe Chlaon locha, ocur ochtar ar fíeít do gallaib do loicad inni.

[Ct. Enair fer Cedáoin, ocur ppuim fuirpe; octauo anno cicli polair; xiii. cicli decennouenalir; ui.anno inuictionir; M.cc.xliiii. Diarmuid .h. Cuanna, racar moir Oileinn, do héc, ocur a adluicad a Cill inoir. Mac h1 Sechnurag do mairbad la Galloib. Oipein Guér do mairbad do Shillamochoinne .h. Cathail in hoc anno. Coimepge do denum do macaib Maighnir ocur do macaib Conchobair puaid, ocur impód dóib ar Shalloib, ocur cairlén mic Enri do loicad dóib, ocur a choirópla do gabail, ocur creaca tuaircept Uíhail do breit leo ar Inniuib Moð. Ro éinóil, dāna, Siurtán dehetar ocur Seon buitilér ocur Roibín laigleir, ocur daoine imda maille ppuí, ocur tancodar co daile éopair Paopaic, ocur arrioe co hAchad Paðair, ocur po airget Umall uile tuaid ocur terr ar na bárach. Tanic [mac] Enri dāna pluas mór leir a nUíhail, uair pá leir fein hí, ocur po bóí inni na connairde. Do róine uin mac Enri ríe pe Domnall mac Maighnir tar cent a éipe, ocur po geall Domnall co tíbpeoh rocpairde ocur arptraiže docum a brathar. Dala mac Conchobair, imorro, do bádar ar Inniuib Moð, ocur do hinnirped uoið rocpairde do búl o mac Enri ar céno arptroiže docom Domnall. Do éuadar rom ar cinn [an] buíone rin, ocur po mairbadar O Uain mac na

¹ *Inis-Tuathfrais*. "The island of Tuathfrais." The name is written Inni tuat parr by the Four Masters; the difference between this form and that in the text being attributable to the omission, by the Four

Masters, of the letter p, which, although not marked in the text with the aspirate sign (p̃), should be aspirated according to the ordinary grammatical rules. Dr. O'Donovan was probably in error in identifying

fleet to plunder Cairpre; and the crew of one of the ships were drowned at Inis-Tuathfraish,¹ together with Maghnus O'Baighill Conchobhar O'Muiredhaigh, bishop of Ui-Fiachrach-Aighne,² died in Bristol. Tadhg, son of Conchobhar Ruadh, burned Inis-mór of Claen-locha, in which eight and twenty Foreigners were consumed.

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The kalends of January on Wednesday, and the first of the moon; octavo anno cycli solaris; xiiii. cycli Decennovenalis; vi. anno Indictionis; m.cc.xlviii. Diarmaid O'Cuanna, great priest of Oilfinn, died, and was interred in Cill-mór. The son of O'Sechnasaigh was slain by the Foreigners. Opecin Guér was slain by Gillamochoinne O'Cathail in hoc anno. The sons of Maghnus, and the sons of Conchobhar Ruadh, joined together, and turned against the Foreigners, and the castle of Mac Henry³ was burned by them, and its constable taken prisoner; and the preys of the north of Umhall were taken by them to Innsi-Modh.⁴ Iordan de Exeter, however, and John Butler, and Robin Lawless, and several persons along with them, assembled and went to Baile-tobair-Patraic, and from thence to Achadh-Fabhair; and they plundered all Umhall, north and south, on the morrow. Mac Henry³ came also, with a large army, into Umhall, (for it belonged to himself, and he was residing in it). Mac Henry then made peace with Domhnall, son of Maghnus, for the sake of his territory; and Domhnall promised that he would furnish forces and boats to *attack* his brother. As regards the sons of Conchobhar, moreover; they were on Innsi-Modh,⁴ and it was reported to them that a party had gone from Mac Henry to Domhnall, for boats. They advanced against this party, and killed O'hUain, the son

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(Four Mast., A.D. 1247, note p) Tuathrass, or Tuathfraish, with the district of the Rosses in Donegal. But the examination of the evidences on the subject would occupy too much space here.

² Bishop of Ui-Fiachrach-Aighne; i.e. bishop of Kilmacduagh.

³ Mac Henry. His name was Piers Poer, or De la Poer.

⁴ Innsi-Modh. See note 4, p. 327, *supra*.

γαλλριθε, οcur Seon mac an gall ιαcαιpc; οcur το μαρβατο λα Διαρματο mac Μαγνυιρ ap an comape ριν Senóio Γυέρ οcur ceṛpar día muintir maille ρυρ. Acht chena ρa hé ρin int áiteρ go nanáiteρ, óip po μαρβατο in cuingib̃ calma οcur in ταιρριḡ ιργαile, .i. Διαρματο mac Μαγνυρα, ap an lathair ρin. Ταḡ mac Conchobair ρuaib̃ do m̃αρβατο λα Γαλλοib̃ ιρin mbliadain ρin. Da mop tpa eḡla οcur aḡpuat̃ in mic ρin [ρop Γαλλοib̃] οcur Γαιοιelaib̃ bitir ina aḡhair, co bpuair a oiged ρa ḡeoir̃. Sloiged la Muirur Ριḡepóio a Tip Chonaill. Creaḡa mópa οcur upṛa do ḡenum leir innti, οcur .h. Canannan do innarβατο apin tip amaḡ i nucht h1 Néill οcur Cheneóil Eogain, οcur ρiḡe Cheneóil Conaill ḡpáḡbáil aḡ ḡoppaiḡ mac Domnaill m̃óip h1 Ohomnaill. Sluaiged la Cenél Eogain οcur la .h. Canannán a Tip Conaill doρiḡoir, οcur tucpat cat̃ dá ḡeli annp̃in, οcur po μαρβατο .h. Canannán ann, οcur mopán do daoinib̃ maite maille ρυρ, la Cenél Conaill, οcur la ḡoppaiḡ mac Domnaill h1 Ohomnaill; οcur do ḡaḡ ρein ρiḡe Thipe Chonaill iarp̃in. Sluaiged eli la ḡiúoir̃ na hEppenn a Cenél Eogain do ḡum h1 Néill, οcur ιρri comaple do pónpato Cenél Eogain, o ḡo bá nept Gall ρop ḡhaoielaib̃ Eppenn, bpaḡde do ḡaḡairt do ḡhalloib̃, οcur ρiḡ do ḡenum ρpú τap cenn a tipe. Conmaicne Mapa uile do apḡain do ḡalloib̃. ḡoill do ḡul ap pluaiḡeḡ doḡum h1 Phlaiteḡepaiḡ, οcur maḡm do ḡaḡairt do ρoppa, οcur mopán do μαρβατο ḡó díḡ. Muirceptach .h. Duḡda .i. ant áiteḡleipech, do μαρβατο la mac Pédlim 1 Chonḡobair. Uilliam Dupe do éḡ a Saxuib̃, οcur a corp do tabairt

¹ *The foreigners.* ρop Γαλλοib̃; omitted in MS., and supplied from the Four Masters.

² *From the country.* The MS. has ap̃i tip̃tib̃, for ap̃in tip̃tib̃, which is incorrect; for ap̃in is comp. of the

preposition ap̃, and the sg. art. in; whilst tip̃tib̃ (*recte* tip̃tib̃), is the ablat. pl. of tip̃=Lat. *terra*. The correct reading should be ap̃in tip̃, or ap̃ na tip̃tib̃ (out of the districts).

³ *They;* i.e. the Cenel-Eogain, or

of the foreign woman, and John the son of the foreign priest; and Sinnott Guér, and four of his people along with him, were slain by Diarmaid, son of Maghnus, in this encounter. However, this was the joy with sorrow, for the powerful champion and prop of battle, i.e. Diarmaid, son of Maghnus, was slain on the spot. Tadhg, son of Conchobhar Ruadh, was killed by the Foreigners in this year. Great, truly, was the fear and terror of this youth entertained by [the Foreigners]¹ and Gaeidhel who were opposed to him, until he received his death ultimately. A hosting by Maurice Fitz-Gerald into Tir-Conaill. Great depredations and plunders were committed by him therein; and O'Canannan was expelled from the country² to O'Neill and the Cenel-Eoghain, and the sovereignty of Cenel-Conaill was left to Goffraigh, son of Domhnall Mór O'Domhnaill. A hosting by the Cenel-Eoghain, and by O'Canannain, again into Tir-Conaill, when they³ gave battle to each other, and O'Canannain, and a great many nobles along with him, were slain by the Cenel-Conaill, and by Goffraigh, son⁴ of Domhnall O'Domhnaill, who afterwards assumed the sovereignty of Tir-Conaill. Another hosting by the Justiciary of Erin to Cenel-Eoghain, to O'Neill; and the resolution adopted by the Cenel-Eoghain was, since the power of the Foreigners was over the Gaeidhel of Erin, to give⁵ hostages to the Foreigners, and to make peace with them, for the sake of their country. Conmaicne-Mara was all plundered by the Foreigners. The Foreigners went on a hosting to O'Flaithbhertaigh, who defeated them, and killed a great number of them. Muirchertach O'Dubhda, i.e. the ex-cleric, was killed by the son of Fedhlim O'Conchobhair. William Burk died in Saxon-land, and his body was brought to Erin,

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inhabitants of the district subject to O'Neill, and the Cenel-Conaill, or O'Donnell's people.

⁴ *Son.* mac. Repeated in MS.

⁵ *To give.* ἵνα δαδῶνται. Repeated in MS.

i nEpinne, ocur a aólucad in Aċ ġriol. Rí Franc do
 ðul co hlapuralém do ċornum na Ċriopdaiġechta
 ġrin mbliadain ġin. Comarba Paopais do ċeacht in
 Epinne, .i. penetincier in papa. Ióan Ċipel do marbat
 don ġilla na naom .h. Pepsal. Peðlim mac Cathail
 cpoibdeps do ċabairt Raċa na Románach do ċanán-
 chaib Chille móipe, ocur cantarċarċa do ġróll ġrin Ló
 ceona, tre ġuráilem ocur tre ġmipde Thaidċ h1
 Mandoacháin, an onóir Muire ocur Aċġupróin, a bġiā-
 nuire ġnórain do ġnāiġ Connacht. Aġnāiġ mac
 Cathail ġiabaġ h1 Ruairc do marbat do Chonċobar
 ċarrach mac Donnchada, per dolum. Paġartach .h.
 Doðailén, ġí an. Chopuinn, quieuit. Maġġirp
 ġillepept .h. Ċepġuill quieuit in Ċypto.

[ct. Enair pop Aoine, ocur aile dhéc ġurpe; nono
 anno cicli polair; xu. anno decennouenair cicli;
 uii. anno indictionis; M.cc.xl. nono. Slúageo mór
 la ġiúróir na hEpinne a laiġnġ do ġnnoigeo na mac
 ġiġ no bġóir aġ lóť ocur aġ lán ġnilleð ġall; ocur ġi
 tucrao na mic ġiġ laiġneċa taoð ġur in ġġiúróir don
 chur ġin, ocur ó nach tucara tucrom laiġ tarpan
 tġr, ocur do lomairgeo co leir lair hí. Cogao mór
 ocur uile ġmċa do ċenum do Phinġin Mháġ Ċarrthaġ
 ar ġhalloib Deġġuman in hoc anno. Aċdám Minatúr
 do ġarċað do Mac ġillamoċoinne .h. Chaċail, ocur
 mórán aile maille ġur. ġiary ġuér, .i. mac Epi,
 ocur Dauid Ĥrú ocur ġarġlúais do ġillaisib óġa
 ġaroen ġú, do ċoiġecht ġoim Mic Phorpur a Con-
 nachtuib, co ċairlén Slaiġ; ocur aċuar do mac
 Peðlim h1 Conchobair an ní ġin; ocur ó ċualaid
 tue aġpċeirp ġorpa; ocur do marbat anġin ġiary
 ġuér ocur Dauid Ĥrú, ocur cóiger do ġillaisib óġa

¹ *Penitentiarius*. The Four Masters
 write his name Raighned, but it should
 be Regnier or Reiner.

² *Cantarcupath*. Probably a vest-

ment, or cope, used in chaunting
 some offices. See Glossary.

³ *Augustin*. The MS. has Aċġupróin,
 another instance of the substitution of

and interred at Ath-issel. The King of France went to Jerusalem, to defend Christendom, in this year. The comarb of Patrick, i.e. the pœnitentiarius¹ of the Pope, came to Erinn. John Tirrel was killed by Gilla-na-naemh O'Ferghail. Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, gave Rath-na-Romanach to the canons of Cill-mór, and a cantarcapath² of silk on the same day, at the persuasion and request of Tadhg O'Mannachain, in honour of Mary and Augustin,³ in presence of several of the nobles of Connacht. Amhlaibh, son of Cathal Riabhach O'Ruaire, was killed by Conchobhar Carrach Mac Donnchadha, per dolum. Foghartach O'Dobhailen, king of the Corann, quievit. Master Gilbert O'Cerbhaill quievit in Christo.

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[1248.]

The kalends of January on Friday, and the twelfth of the moon; nono anno cycli solaris; xv. anno Decennovenalis cycli; vii. anno Indictionis. M.cc.xl.nono. A great hosting by the Justiciary of Erinn into Laighen, to attack the sons of kings who were injuring and totally destroying the Foreigners; and the Lagenian sons of kings sided not with the Justiciary on this occasion; and as they did not, he invaded⁴ the country, which was entirely wasted by him. A great war *was waged*, and numerous injuries were committed, by Finghin Mac Carthaigh against the Foreigners of Des-Mumha, in hoc⁵ anno. Adam Minatur was slain by the son of Gillamochoinne O'Cathail, and many more along with him. Piers Poer, i.e. the son of Henry, and David Treu, accompanied by a mounted party of young men, proceeded before Mac Feorais into Connacht, to the castle of Sligech. And this was reported to the son of Fedhlim O'Conchobhair; and when he heard it he laid an ambuscade for them, and Piers Poer, and David Treu, and five young men along

an aspirated b (ß) for u. See note ⁶, p. 366, *supra*.

⁴ *Invaded*. The words $\tau\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\rho\omicron\mu$

$\lambda\alpha\upsilon\iota\iota\ \tau\alpha\rho\tau\alpha\eta\alpha\iota\ \tau\iota\mu$ literally signify "he laid a hand over the country."

⁵ *Hoc*. oc, MS.

μαράον ρύ ; ocur pucad̃ na rir rin ina corpaib co
 hθrr rapa dia naδlucad̃. Imēura mic Pheδlim, tάνic
 peñhe a Típ Pñiaδpaδ iarpin, ocur ap puc cpiče Mic
 Pheoruir, ocur do lommarz hí ó Mhuaid̃ co Tpaž
 nθoθoile roir ; ocur po len Sepóioin Mac Peoruir iao,
 ocur puc ré ap Ohonnhad̃ mac Mažnupa, ocur po
 loiteδ lair hé, ocur po žabaδ tapér a loir, ocur puc
 leir co Dun Contreat hé iar rin. Ro len mac Pédlim
 iao iar rin, ocur po ben mac Mažnupa θib̃, ocur po
 mapbaθ Sepóioin per dolum ; ocur terta Donnhad̃
 mac Mažnupa don lot rin ; ocur bá mop in epbaδ
 do žalloib ocur do žaoiδelaib oiβlinib̃. Ro činóil
 Mac Muirir iarpin, ocur tanic poime i Connachtaib̃,
 ocur do ben do mac Pédlim an m̃éio ap a puc aize
 dona cpechaib rin. Oo éuala Pedlim mac Cathail
 cpoiθoepz žail do βeit̃ tinoilti na čompocur, tapér
 na nolic mór rin do θenum dá mac op̃ra, irri com-
 aiple do róine a imepcecha do chur tap Sionuinn
 roir irin mθp̃eipne, ocur a tuarcept θpenn. Ro činóil
 tin an žuirióir žail Miθe ocur laizen, ocur tάνic
 plúaz mór peme tap αč luain, ocur arriδé a šil
 Muirpeghaigh, ocur Mac Muirir don leit̃ eli, ocur
 žail Mhuman ocur Chonnacht mároen p̃ur ; ocur
 tancotar in dá t̃pluaz rin co hOilpinn iar milleo šhil
 Muirpeghaigh pompu conuige rin ; ocur tucrat Toirp-
 thelbach mac Oeða mic Cathail Cpoiθoepz éuca, ocur
 do pižrat an inao Pédlim mic Cathail cpoiθoepz hé ;
 ocur po airžret cpič θpér̃ne iar rin, ocur do rónžat
 uile imθa inñti in žach air̃o, ocur tucrat a cpeača leo
 iarpin, ocur po θárap piče oiθče imlán a šiol Muirpegh-
 aigh az á milleo, ocur po airžret loč Cé cona

¹ *Geroit̃in* ; i.e. "Little Garrett."

² *Them.* Fedhlim O'Conor and his forces.

³ *Dun-Contreat.* The Four Masters write the name *Dún Contreatham*

(Dun-Contreathain), which is the more correct form. The place is now called Donaghintraine, and is a townland in the parish of Templeboy, barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.

A.D.

[1249.]

with them, were slain there; and the bodies of these men were conveyed to Es-dara for interment. As regards the son of Fedhlim, he proceeded afterwards to Tir-Fiachrach, and through the country of Mac Feorais, which he entirely plundered from the Muaidh eastwards to Traigh-Eothaile. And Geroitin¹ Mac Feorais followed them² and overtook Donnchadh, son of Maghnus, who was wounded by him, and taken prisoner after having been wounded; and he subsequently took him with him to Dun-Contreat.³ The son of Fedhlim pursued them afterwards, and rescued the son of Maghnus from them; and Geroitin was killed per dolum; and Donnchadh, son of Maghnus, died of this wound; and great was the loss to both Foreigners and Gaoidhel. Mac Maurice thereupon mustered, and proceeded into Connacht, and deprived the son of Fedhlim of as much of these preys as he found with him. When Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, heard that the Foreigners were assembled in his neighbourhood, after his son had inflicted such great injuries on them, he adopted the resolution of sending his moveables across the Sinainn eastwards, into the Breifne, and to the North of Erinn. The Justiciary assembled the Foreigners of Midhe and Laighen, and advanced with a great army across Ath-Luain, and from thence into Sil-Muiredhaigh; and Mac Maurice advanced on the other side, accompanied by the Foreigners of Mumha and Connacht. And these two armies went to Oilfinn, after destroying Sil-Muiredhaigh before them so far; and they invited to them Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, and made him king in the place of Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg. And they afterwards plundered the territory of Breifne, and committed numerous injuries in it in every direction, and subsequently brought their preys with them. And they were fully twenty nights in Sil-Muiredhaigh, devastating it; and they plundered Loch-Cé, together with its islands, and

oilénaib, ocur in Chairpuz cona himliib. Do chúaro, dāna, in Siúrtoir irin Miðe iarpin, ocur do chúaro Mac Muirir co Sligech, ocur po págaibriot Toirpðhelbach mac Oðā aš coimét íil Muirpethaigh. Sloigeto eli la macaib piš Connacht co hOċē na piš, dā lopaao ocur dā lomarpāin, po feil Muirpe ocur iommeðoin pógmair. Sluaš mór eli pa Thoirpðhelbach mac Oeðā, ocur pa Oðō óš mac Oðā, ocur do bi rippuam Connacht ar a cinn irin mbaile, ocur Šoil imða papir, ocur po iarpapat na Šoil cairpe an lá rin a nonoir Muirpe ipa huairle boi papir, ocur ni tucpat na mic piš an cairpe rin uathairb a nonoir Muirpe ná na Cpoiče naim; acht chena po innpoišpet in baile co dārpachtach do nemtoil Toirpðhelbaigh. Oo ðonnaire Siurpán ocur na Šoil rin, tancadap ar an mbaile amac accinne na mac piš rin, ocur do pone Muirpe mĩrbaile pollura annrin; óir óo connodap na mic piš cona muintir an mapepluag aðuačmar étoišči čuca ar an mbaile amac, po šaib špáin ocur ešla aðbail iao ašā bpaipin, ocur po mēabao dīb, ocur po mapbao Oðō mac Oðā h1 Chonēobair annrin, ocur Diarpmaio puao mac Copmaic h1 Mhóilpeclainn, ocur dā mac h1 Cheallaiš, ocur Ħrian in doipe mac Mašnapra, ocur Caprach in pĩbaıl mac Neill h1 Conchobair, ocur Ħaočšalač Mac Oðāšāin, ocur mac Diarpmaao bačlaiš h1 Conchobair, .i. Mačšamain mac mic Taiðc, ocur dā mac ločlainn h1 Conchobair, ocur Domnall Mac Copmaic Mic Diarpmaao, ocur an Pinnanach Mac Ħpanāin, ocur Cumman Mac Capulaiš, ocur daoine imða eli maille ppu. Donnchao, mac Annchaoa, mic Donnchaoa h1 Šhilla-papraic, .i. ant aon čento pēðna doo ppp enech ocur

¹ *The Rock.* Mac Dermot's castle in Loch-Cé, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

² *Festival.* The clause ipa huairle

boi papir, which has been translated "whose festival it was," literally rendered would read "whose nobility was on it (the day)."

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[1249.]

the Rock,¹ with its precincts. The Justiciary, moreover, went afterwards into Midhe, and Mac Maurice went to Sligeach; and they left Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh, guarding Sil-Muiredhaigh. Another hosting by the sons of the kings of Connacht, on the festival of Mary in mid-autumn, to Ath-na-righ, to burn and plunder it. Another great army under Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh, and Aedh Og, son of Aedh. And the sheriff of Connacht was in the town before them, accompanied by many Foreigners; and the Foreigners requested a truce for that day in honour of Mary, whose festival² it was. And the kings' sons did not grant this truce in honour of Mary or the Holy Cross; but they attacked the town furiously, against the will of Toirdhelbhach. When Jordan³ and the Foreigners observed this, they came out of the town against these kings' sons; and Mary performed manifest miracles there; for when the kings' sons, with their people, saw the terrible mail-clad cavalry coming towards them out of the town, prodigious fear and terror seized them at the sight, and they were routed; and Aedh, son of Aedh O'Conchobhair, was slain there, and Diarmaid Ruadh, son of Cormac O'Maelsechlainn; and two sons of O'Cellaigh; and Brian-in-doire,⁴ son of Maghnus; and Carrach-ind-shibhail,⁵ son of Niall O'Conchobhair; and Baethghalach Mac Aedhagain; and the son of Diarmaid Bachlach O'Conchobhair, i.e. Mathghamhain, grandson of Tadhg; and the two sons of Lochlainn O'Conchobhair; and Domhnall, son of Cormac Mac Diarmada; and the Finnanach Mac Branain; and Cumunban Mac Casarlaigh; and many other persons along with them. Donnchadh, son of Anmchadh, son of Donnchadh O'Gillapatraic,⁶ i.e. the captain of greatest honour and prowess that had

³ *Jordan*. Jordan de Exeter, apparently the Sheriff of Connacht.

⁴ *Brian-in-doire*; lit. "Brian of the oak wood." His family name was O'Conchobhair.

⁵ *Carrach-ind-shibhail*. A sobriquet signifying "the rough man of the walking."

⁶ *O'Gillapatraic* See note ³, p. 378.

engnum táinig doOppraigib ó Cholmán mac Bienne éasóid
ocur o Scanlán mac Cinnfaelach anuas, [do marbhad] do
galluibh irin mbliadaim rin; ocur do ba cumasoin do
galluibh rin dáig ir mór po marb, ocur po creac, ocur
po loipe díb ruam conuice rin; uair irré Donnchad
an tpeir gaoitel do epig a naghaid gall iar nhabál
Epenn dóib, .i. Conchobair húa Maolpreclain, ocur
Conchobair na gcairlén Mas Cochlán, ocur mac Ann-
chada; uair téigseoh mac Annchada fein do bpat
na mbailti marbad a rucht dúine boicht, nó tpaioir,
no tpoínora, no ealádhna eigin uile, ut dicatur:—

Díó na tpoer bíó na tpoínóir

Díó mo laos na leabróir

Díó ré as reic fíona ir craiceno,

Mur abfáiceno in fepmóim, pt.

Tadó .h. Mannacán, pí .h. mbruiin na Sinna, do
éc in octaido idur lunn, ocur a adlucaó a Cill móir na
Sinna iarrin. Conn .h. Plannacan, príóir Cille móire
na Sinna, do éig in .iii. lctt. Man. Maolmuire .h.
Lachtnán, maigirir a canóin, ocur palmuire ppoča
thórtanán, ocur airdeppuc Tuama dá gualann ocur
Connacht uile, dhéc irin ngeimpeó, ocur gairio beg
ria Noelac. Ainríar Mac Gilleghér, comarba
Feichín, moptuair ep. Maolciarán .h. Lénaéán,
uair íacart mór Thuama mná, fep cleirech ocur
aora gpiáó do congmaíl ina tíg fein, ocur fep tige

¹ *Colman, son of Bienne Caech.* Bienne Caech, or "Bienne the Blind," was a chieftain of Ossory, who died about A.D. 700. He was the grandson of Scánlan, son of Cennfaeladh, mentioned in the succeeding line.

² *Scanlan, son of Cennfaeladh.* The death of this Scanlan, chief of Ossory, called Scanlan Mór, or "Scanlan the Great," is recorded by the Four Masters at the year 640.

³ *The third Gaoidhel.* That is to

say, he was the third Irishman, in point of distinction, who had risen against the English since the occupation of Ireland by the latter; the first and second being Conchobhar O'Mael-sechlainn and Conchobhar Mac Cochlainn.

⁴ *Conchobhar-na-gcaislen.* "Conchobhar (or Conor) of the castles."

⁵ *Uí. uo, MS.* The stanza which follows is written in what some Irish grammarians designate the present

A.D.

[1249.]

come of the men of Osraighe down from Colman,¹ son of Bie-ne Caech,¹ and from Scanlan,² son of Cennfaeladh,² [was slain] by the Foreigners in this year. And this was a satisfaction for the Foreigners, as he had killed, and plundered, and burned many of them previously up to that time; for Donnchadh was the third Gaeidhel³ who had risen against the Foreigners after they had occupied Erin, viz.:—Conchobhar O'Maelsechlainn, and Conchobhar-na-gcaislen⁴ Mac Cochlain, and the son of Anmchadh; for the son of Anmchadh was wont himself to reconnoitre the market towns in the guise of a pauper, or a carpenter, or a turner, or a person of some other trade, ut⁵ dicitur:—

He is wont to be a carpenter; is wont to be a turner;
My nursling is wont to be a bookman;
He is wont to be selling wine and hides,
Where he sees the gathering, &c.

Tadhg O'Mannachain, king of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna, died in octavo⁶ idus⁷ Junii, and was subsequently interred in Cill-mor-na-Sinna.⁸ Conn O'Flannagain, prior of Cill-mor-na-Sinna,⁸ died in septimo kalendas Maii. Maelmuire O'Lachtnain, a master in canon law, and a palmer of the river Jordan, and archbishop of Tuaim-dá-ghualann and of all Connacht, died in the winter, and a short time before Christmas. Andrias Mac Gillegheir, comarb of Feichin,⁹ mortuus est. Maelciarain O'Lenachain, noble chief priest of Tuaim-mná; a man who maintained clerics and men of grade in his own house, and a man who kept a

tense of the consuetudinal mood, but what Zeuss calls the "secondary present." See *Gram. Celtic.*, pp. 412, 417. An Irish-speaking person in literally translating the language of the original, instead of the words "is wont to be" of the translation, would use the formula "does be," as there is no tense in English corresponding to the Irish "secondary present."

⁶ *Octavo.* octavo, MS.; 6 instead of u. See note ⁶, p. 366, *supra*.

⁷ *Idus.* The word anno is written, incorrectly before 1000 in the MS.

⁸ *Cill-mor-na-Sinna*; lit. "the great church of the Shannon," now Kilmore, about six miles east of Elphin, county of Roscommon.

⁹ *Comarb of Feichin*; i.e. abbot of Cong, county of Mayo.

asothed coitcinn do éliarab ocup do comaiscib, do éis ar pliseo as dul co hArd éarna, do érdacht ienmora, irin Aoinne na Luignarrao; ocup a adlucad co huarral onorach an Orlén na Trínóide for loč Cé. Mor ingen Donnchara h1 Duibha, ben in gilla muinélaiš h1 Dhaoisill, mortua ep. Dún mór do lopead dona macaib piš in hoc anno. Da bliadain dhéc ocup reacht ced bliadan o do chuaid Colum Chille co h1 gur an mbliadain ri.

[Ct. Enar for iatopn, ocup trepp pichio puipe; x^o. anno cicli polair; xii^o. anno decennouenalir cicli; iiii. anno indictionir. M.cc.l. Feðlim .h. Conchobar do teacht ar in tuaircept, ocup pocraide mhór leir a Cenél Eogain, dinnroiseo na bpeirpne, ocup ardhé ir na Tuathab, ocup Conchobar mac Tigernán maróen ri, ocup ardhé a Tir Mhaine, gur dciurped Toirptheibach a Connachtaib amach, condeachaid in ucht gall arir, gur cinól Feðlim imeicech Connacht leir tar sliab segra rir, gur ciurpet Soill teachta na dgeshaio, condeinadap [ir] pui, ocup aipeac a piše réin do doridir. Bpaišoe Connacht do dallad in Ač Luain do gall[oib], ocup do Thoiptheibach mac Aōa. Cpeac mhór do denuu do Fheðlim ar Chathal .h. Conchobar, ocup a chup ar innarba a Connachtaib amac dhó. Eppuc imlč lšair do héc in hoc anno. Tomár .h. Meallaiš, eppuc Enaiš dūin, queuit in Cyprio. Cairpne hūa Maoilrechlainn do mabao a rill a Dauid Róioir. Toirptheibach mac Muirceptais

¹ *The Gilla-muinelach.* This is a sobriquet signifying "the [wry-] necked fellow." The individual so designated is stated, under the year 1247, to have been killed in a battle fought between Maurice Fitz Gerald and O'Donnell.

² *Went to Hi.* There is an anachronism here, as St. Colum Cille preceded to Hi in the year 563. The

chronicler probably intended to say that the number of years that had elapsed since the Saint's departure were "twelve years less than seven hundred," which would refer the event to A.D. 561, or within two years of the actual date. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, Int., p. lxxv.

³ *Conchobhar, son of Tighearnan.* O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1250)

general house of hospitality for ecclesiastics and strangers, died on the way whilst going to Ard-carna, to hear a sermon, on the Friday before Lammas; and he was nobly *and* honourably interred in Trinity Island on Loch-Cé. Mor, daughter of Donnchadh O'Dubhda, wife of the Gilla-muinelach¹ O'Baighill, mortua est. Dún-mór was burned by the kings' sons in hoc anno. Twelve years and seven hundred years since Colum-Cille went to Hi² until this year.

A.D.
[1249.]

The kalends of January on Saturday, and the twenty-third of the moon; x^o. anno cycli solaris; xvi^o. anno Decennovenalis cycli; viii. anno Indictionis; m.ccl. Fedhlim O'Conchobhair came from the North, with a large army from Cenel-Eoghain, and marched into the Breifne, and from thence into the Tuatha, accompanied by Conchobhar, son of Tighernan;³ and *they went* from thence into Tir-Maine, and expelled Toirdhelbhach out of Connacht, who again went over to the Foreigners. And Fedhlim collected the herds of Connacht, *which he took* with him down across Sliabh-Seghsa; but the Foreigners sent messengers after him, and made [peace] with him, and his own kingdom was again restored to him. The hostages of Connacht were blinded in Ath-Luain by the Foreigners, and by Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh.⁴ A great depredation was committed by Fedhlim on Cathal O'Conchobhair, who was driven in exile out of Connacht by him. The bishop of Imlech-Ibhair⁵ died in hoc anno. Thomas O'Meallaigh, bishop of Enach-dúin, quievit in Christo. Cairbre O'Malsechlainn was slain in treachery by David Roche. Toirdhelbhach, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech

[1250.]

says that Conchobhar was the son of Tighernan O'Conor, called "Tighernan of Connacht;" but he was more probably the Conchobhar, son of Tighernan O'Ruairc, whose death is entered under the year 1257, *infra*.

⁴ *Son of Aedh*; i.e. Aedh O'Conchobhair, or Hugh O'Conor.

⁵ *The Bishop of Imlech-Ibhair*. Ware, who refers his death to the year 1249, calls him "Christian." *Bishops*, under Emly.

Muinnis h1 Conchobair, ppióir peglepa Petair ocup
 póil, do éis. Diapmaro .h. hEgpa, pi lúisne, do éis
 a ppiún as Mac Geparit. Sloiged mór la Muirir
 Mac Geparit, ocup la Cathal Ua Raigillig, ocup lá
 Cúconnacht .h. Raigillig, ocup maíti .h. mBpuin uile
 maille piú, a Cenél Eogain, co raðadar tri hoirdé a
 Tolaisg ós, ocup ruaradar morán dule, ocup níp gáirac
 géill ina eoirpe ar .h. Neill don chup rin. Iar na
 b'illeo tar a nair a Cenél Conaill, hUa Canannán, pí
 Cheneóil Conaill, do gabáil do Muirir Mac Geparit,
 ar comarce in eppuic h1 Cephallán, ocup a mharbad
 doib iarrin, ocup ré as triall dula ar ar éisin uatha.
 Canánaisg pinna in uiró Bpemonrtra, gairio pia
 Nodluic, do bpeit do Chláur Mhás Mhoilín leir ó
 Cilén na Trinóide ar Loč Cé co hCilén na Trinóide
 ar Loč Uachtair irin mBperrin, ocup po opdaig ann
 canánaisg in uiró tre deudagad Cathal 1 Raigillig tuc
 amač hi in pupam et perpetuam elemorinam in honore
 Sanctae Trinitatis; et idcirco Claur hoc fecit in
 Domino quia Bpemonrtratenper gaudeant confirmili
 ppiuilegio cum monacis ita quod ad ullam aliam
 religionem portea tranpire porrent. Congalač Mac
 lóneoil, eppuc na b'pépne, quietuit in Cyprio. Plórint
 Mac Plóinn do toğao dočum eppocorde Tuama dá
 gualann, ocup a gpađa do čabairt parr lá Nodlac a
 Tuam, ocup po bo dingmála cuise hé ar mho a egná,
 ocup a eoluir an oliged.

[Ct. Enár pop Domnach, ocup cethpi uathad puipe;
 xi. anno cicli polair; xiii. anno decennouenair cicli;
 ix. anno indictionis. M.cc.l.primo. Claur Mhás

¹ *Regles.* This name properly signifies a church of Regular Canons, as Dr. Reeves informs me, although sometimes understood to mean an "abbey church." The establishment

here referred to was doubtless in either of the counties of Mayo or Roscommon.

² *While imprisoned.* a ppiún. The lit. transl. is "in prison."

O'Conchobhair, prior of the Regles¹ of Peter and Paul, died. Diarmaid O'hEghra, king of Luighne, died while imprisoned² by Fitz-Gerald. A great hosting by Maurice Fitz-Gerald, and by Cathal O'Raighilligh, and by Cuconnacht O'Raighilligh, accompanied by all the chieftains of Ui-Briuin, into Cenel-Eoghain, when they were three nights at Tulach-óg; and they received many injuries, but obtained no hostages or pledges from O'Neill, on this occasion. After turning back into Cenel-Conaill, O'Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was taken prisoner by Maurice Fitz-Gerald, whilst under the protection of the Bishop O'Cerballain;³ and he was subsequently killed by them whilst endeavouring to escape forcibly from them. White Canons of the Premonstre Order were taken by Clarus Mac Mailin, a short time before Christmas, from Trinity Island in Loch-Cé, to Trinity Island in Loch-Uachtair, in the Breifne; and he established the canons of the order there through the permission of Cathal O'Raighilligh, who granted it (*Trinity Island*) in puram et perpetuam elemosinam⁴ in honore Sanctæ Trinitatis;⁵ et ideo Clarus hoc fecit in Domino, quia Premonstratenses gaudeant⁶ consimili privilegio cum monachis, ita quod ad ullam aliam religionem postea transire possent. Conghalach Mac Idhneoil, bishop of the Breifne,⁷ quievit in Christo. Florence Mac Floinn was elected to the bishopric of Tuaim-dá-ghualann, and was consecrated on Christmas Day in Tuaim; and he was fit for it, on account of the extent of his learning, and his knowledge of law.

A.D.
[1250.]

The kalends of January on Sunday, and the fourth of the moon; xi. anno cycli solaris; xvii. anno Decennovenalis cycli; ix. anno Indictionis. M.c.c.l. primo. Clarus

[1251.]

³ Bishop O'Cerballain. Bishop of Derry, 1230-1279.

⁴ Elemosinam. elemosinam (elemosinam), MS.

⁵ Trinitatis. τρινηταρι, MS.

⁶ Gaudeant. ζαυοιαντ, MS.

⁷ Bishop of the Breifne; i.e. Bishop of the district now comprised in the diocese of Kilmore.

Mhaolín, archidiaconus Oileinensis, vir pious et discretus, qui carnem suam ieiunio et orationibus macerabat, qui pauperes et orphanos defendebat, qui patientiam et coronam obrepuebatur, qui persecutionem a multis propter iustitiam patiebatur, venerabilis fundator monasteriorum Sancte Trinitatis per totam Hiberniam, et specialiter fundator monasterii Sancte Trinitatis apud Loch Cé, ubi locum sibi sepulture elegit, ibidem in Christo quiescit parato Dominice Pentecostes, cuius anime propitiatur Deus Omnipotens in celo cui ipse sepmiuit in peculo, in cuius honore ecclesiam de Rinn Tuinn et monasterium sancte Trinitatis apud Loch Uachtair, ecclesiam sancte Trinitatis [apud] Clé Inioige, ecclesiam sancte Trinitatis apud Cill Rair edificauit. Gilla Mochoinne, mac Gilla Mochoinne .h. Chathail, do marbhad la Conchobair mac Clóda mic Cathail croib-deps. Tadhg, mac Tuathail, mic Muirceartaig Munnus h1 Conchobair, do marbhad do Galloib irin mbliadain rin. Gilla Críost .h. Lachtánán, ab na Trínóide a Tuam, do bádhad ar muir Erenn. Conchobair mac Cormaic mic Thomaltairg, rói enisg ocus engnuma a amrepi, in Christo quiescit. Sehalt rucaí mortuup ert. Flaithbertach .h. Cephail, toirrech Callraige, do marbhad la hAirt mac Airt h1 Ruairc. Muiredhach .h. Tadhg mortuup ert. Toirnech ocus tentecha do teacht a raírad na bliadna ri, sup marbhad daoine ocus inoile mda in Eriinn. Clé mór do septhann lá ísle poil ocus Deair, sup imthiis eáar mortuiméal in

¹ *Archidiaconus.* archidiaconus per archidiaconus, MS. In the O'Reilly pedigree, (MS. in the office of the Ulster King at Arms, Dublin Castle), Clarus Mac Mailin is said to have been bishop of Kilmore; "monasterium fundavit Cathaldus [O'Reilly, occisus 1256], in quadam insula sacra Sanctae Trinitatis (anglice Trinity Island),

quae lacu, ab Hibernis vocato Loch Oughter, insidet, cui coenobio struendo ac dotandose patronum praeiuit Clarus Mac Mailin *postea episcopus Kilmorensis.*" But his name is not given in any list of the bishops of that See accessible to the Editor. He may have succeeded Conghalach Mac Idhneoil, whose death is above recorded under

Mac Mailin, archidiaconus¹ Oilfinnensis, vir providus et discretus, qui carnem suam jejuniis et orationibus² mace-
rabat; qui pauperes et orphanos defendebat; qui patien-
tiam³ et coronam observabat; qui persecutionem a multis
propter justitiam patiebatur;⁴ venerabilis fundator⁵
monasteriorum⁶ Sanctæ Trinitatis per totam Hiberniam,
et specialiter fundator⁵ monasterii Sanctæ Trinitatis⁷ apud
Loch-Cé, ubi locum sibi⁸ sepulturæ elegit,⁹ ibidem in
Christo quievit Sabbato Dominicæ Pentecostes; cujus
animæ propitiatur Deus omnipotens in cœlo, cui ipse
servivit in sæculo; in cujus honore ecclesiam de Rinn-
duin et monasterium Sanctæ Trinitatis apud Loch-Uach-
tair, ecclesiam Sanctæ Trinitatis [apud] Ath-Moighe,
ecclesiam Sanctæ Trinitatis apud Cill-Rais, ædificavit.
Gillamochoinne, son of Gillamochoinne O'Cathail was slain
by Conchobhar, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg.
Tadhg, son of Tuathal, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech
O'Conchobhair, was killed by Foreigners in this year.
Gillachrist O'Lachtnain, abbot of the Trinity in Tuaim, was
drowned in the sea of Erin. Conchobhar, son of Cormac,
son of Tomaltach, the most bountiful and valiant man of
his time, in Christo quievit. Gerald Sugach¹⁰ mortuus est.
Flaithbheartach O'Cerbhaill, chieftain of Callraighe, was
slain by Art, son of Art O'Ruairc. Muiredhach O'Taidhg
mortuus est. Thunder and lightning came in the summer
of this year, by which many men and cattle were killed in
Erinn. A great shower fell on the festival day of Paul
and Peter, so that a boat sailed all round the town at

A.D.
[1251.]

1250, although the next in Ware's list
is Simon O'Ruairc, who obtained the
Royal assent on the 20th of June, 1251.

² *Orationibus.* opomibur, MS.

³ *Patientiam.* pacientiam, MS.

⁴ *Patiebatur.* paciebatur, MS.

⁵ *Fundator.* fonotator, MS.

⁶ *Monasteriorum.* monastepum, MS.

⁷ *Trinitatis.* trinetatir, MS.

⁸ *Sibi.* sibi, MS.

⁹ *Elegit.* elegir, MS.

¹⁰ *Gerald Sugach*; i.e. "Gerald the
Merry." Apparently a member of
the noble family of Fitzgerald, and
possibly the son of Gerald, first Baron
of Offaly. See *The Earls of Kildare*,
by the Marquis of Kildare; Dublin,
1858, p. 11.

baile uile a Cill mhóir na Sinna, ocur co melpeth muilinn ar an rrué do bí on rruaib co hCé na raicé, rru pe na heppartan do raða, a tempal rídnacha irin ló ceona. Tuimmilin Cairtín do dallasó ocur a tēnga do bein ar. Sic móir irin céo gempet sup téachtrac na loða, ocur na móinte, ocur na huirceða uile. Senað móir do dēnum do cēirpēib Erēnn a Tuam. Apōsal .h. Laiēberpaiš, pišōamēna Oiliš, connel gaircō ocur eniš tuarcept Erēnn, morpuur ep. Gilla Crīp .h. Drierr-len, tōirēch fānac, ocur bratair do, do mārbat la Ceallaē mbalē .h. mbašill. Donnchadh mac Cašmāoil, tōirēch Cheneōil bPepadaiš, do mārbat do Oiršiallaib.

†Ct. Enāir for Luan, ocur cuico thec ruipe; an. anno cicli solair; xiiii. anno decennouenalir cicli; x. anno inuictionir. M.cc.Lii. Monad nua dorpuagat do piš Saxan do dēnum an Erinn, ocur trēcēō an airgic do bí poime air rin. Gaōē mōir do tōcht in octaib na heppanā, sup trarcar tēge ocur templa imōa in Erinn uile. Cairlén Caoil uirci do dēnum la Mac Muir. Cairlén Mhuige Coða do dēnum leir beor. Moelmasōoc .h. beollāin, comarba Colum Cille a nDruim cīab, .i. an pep ba mó raē ocur conāē ocur cāōur, ocur ba mó almpa ocur enech, ocur onoir na amrep fein in Erinn, do hēc iar mbuairh nāirēne ocur nairpēge. Cūconnacht mac Conpnam, tōirēch Mhuinteru Cinatē, morpuur ep. Gilla Ippa .h. Cep-bail, tōirēch Callpāighe Dpoma cīab, morpuur ep. Mašnur Mac Gillaōuib, tōirēch Tellāg Šharpbeē, quieuit. Tērbach móir ocur tīpmaē i rampat na bliadna rin, co tēišōir tap Sinuinn gen fluchat a cor, ocur an

¹ *Tuimmilin Carden*. This name is written *Tuī mīl Cairtō* in the orig.; but *Tuimlin Cairtōin* in the so-called *Annals of Connacht*. Mageoghegan, in his version of the *Annals of Clonmacnois*, writes it *Tom Miles Carden*.

² *Balbh*; i.e. "the stammering;" Lat., *balbus*.

³ *Erinn*. The note *tearpac móir in hoc anno*, i.e. "great heat in hoc anno," has been added in the margin by the scribe.

Cill-mor-na-Sinna, and that a mill could grind on the stream which ran from the arch to Ath-na-faithche, during the time the vespers were being chaunted in the church of Fidhnacha, on the same day. Tuimmilin Carden¹ was blinded; and his tongue was cut out. Great frost in the early winter, so that the lakes, and the bogs, and the waters were all frozen. A great synod was held by the clergy of Erinn at Tuaim. Ardghal O'Laithbhertaigh, royal heir of Oilech, lamp of valour and honor of the North of Erinn, mortuus est. Gillachrist O'Breislen, chieftain of Fánad, and a brother of his, were killed by Ceallach Balbh² O'Baighill. Donnchadh Mac Cathmhail, chieftain of Cenel-Feradhaigh, was killed by the Oirghialla.

A.D.
[1251.]

The kalends of January on Monday, and the fifteenth of the moon; xii. anno cycli solaris; xviii. anno Decennovenalis cycli; x. anno Indictionis; M.cc.lii. New money was ordered by the king of the Saxons to be coined in Erinn; and the money previously in use was abandoned for it. Great wind came on the octave of the Epiphany, which prostrated several houses and churches throughout Erinn.³ The castle of Cael-uisce⁴ was erected by Mac Maurice.⁵ The castle of Magh-Cobha was erected by him also. Maelmaedhoc O'Beollain, comarb of Colum-Cille in Druim-cliabh, i.e. the man of greatest prosperity, wealth, and esteem, of greatest charity, hospitality, and honor in his own time in Erinn, died after the triumph of devotion and penitence. Cuconnacht Mac Consnamha, chieftain of Muintir-Cinaith, mortuus est. Gilla-Isa O'Cerbhail, chieftain of Callraighe of Druim-cliabh, mortuus est. Magnus Mac Gilladhuibh, chieftain of Tellach-Gairbhith, quievit. Great heat and drought in the summer of this year, so that people used to cross the Sinuinn without

[1252.]

⁴ *Cael-uisce*. "Narrow - water," between Warrenpoint and Newry, in the county of Down.

⁵ *Mac Maurice*; i.e. Maurice Fitzgerald, second Baron of Offaly.

cpuitnecht as á buain fiche oíðe ría luġnarrad, ocur ant arbar uile as á buain in tan rin; ocur na cpoinn as a lorcad as an nġrén. Sloiged mór la Galloib Epenn i nUlltoib, dá tarla imperain forlongspuirte ior in rúta Míthech ocur in putta Muimnech, ġur marbad rocharde don rúta Muimnech annrin a nDún Dealgan. Murchad. h. Pallamain, apd ċonrópala do Connachtaib, do marbad do peruib ġreirri, per dolum, a bġhídnacha Mhoighe Réin. Orlait, inġen Taelis Mic Diarmada, mortua ep. Conchobar Mac Caġmair, rí ċóirech Cheneóil bġeradais ocur ċuaġ nimġa eli, ocur per ríġe Conallaġ ocur Eoganaġ ocur Oirġialla, do ġmarbad la rútaib ġríain h1 Neill, ocur pé as cornum comairce rriú, ocur é réin ap planacur h1 ġhairmleghaigh ocur h1 Chaġáin. Conchobar. h. Doċarraig, rí ċairrech Ćrda Míġair, ocur tperp rí ċairrech na hEpenn, tuip einiġ ocur engnuma in tuaircept, draġail báir an Uliadain rin.

[ct. Enáir for Cedain, ocur reirġd ficheo puirre; xii. anno cicli polair; xix. anno decennouenair [cicli]; xi. anno inuictionis. M.cc. l. tertio. Sloiged mór la Galloib Epenn rá Mac Muir, i Cénel Eogain, ġinn-roiged i Neill, ocur ní ro ġaġrat ġeill iná eirpe don dula rin a Cénel Eogain, ocur tucaġ ár díairġe forpa. Dáir mac Ceallais. h. ġhillaġaraic, airġepuc C[luana mic Noir], quieunt. Eogan. h. hġġin, rí. h. bġhiacrach, mortuur ep. ġilla Ceallagh. h. Rúairġin, erpuc hui bġhiacrach, mortuur ep. Macraġ, mac ġillaġálmā. h. Chónnachtaġ, do marbad la mac Ua Galonn. Inġen in iarla Ulltaġ, .i. ben Mhílo Mic

¹ *Defending his guarantee.* That is to say, defending persons whom he had engaged to protect.

² *The third; i.e. as regards reputation.*

³ *Tertio.* tertio, MS.

⁴ *C[luain-mic-Nois].* This name is

represented by the letter c in the MS.; but the Four Masters write the name in full. David O'Gillapatraic is not mentioned in Ware's list of the bishops of Clonmacnois.

⁵ *Ui-Fiachrach; i.e. Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, in the county of Galway.*

A.D.

[1252.]

wetting their feet; and the wheat was reaped twenty nights before Lammas, and all the corn was reaped at that time; and the trees were burning from the sun. A great hosting by the Foreigners of Erin to Ulidia, on which occasion a camp fight took place between the Meathian rout and the Momonian rout, when a great number of the Momonian rout were slain at Dun-Dcalgan. Murchadh O'Fallamhain, a high constable of the Con-nachtmen, was killed by the men of Breifne, per dolum, at Fidhnacha of Magh-Rein. Orlaith, daughter of Taich-lech Mac Diarmada, mortua est. Conchobhar Mac Cathmhail, king-chieftain of Cenel-Feradhaigh and many other territories, peacemaker of the *Cenel-Conaill*, *Cenel-Eoghain*, and *Oirghialla*, was slain by the routs of Brian O'Neill, whilst defending his guarantee¹ against them, he himself being under the protection of O'Gairmleghaigh and O'Cathain. Conchobhar O'Dochartaigh, king-chieftain of Ard-Midhair, and the third² king-chieftain of Erin, pillar of the hospitality and bravery of the North, died this year.

[1253.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday, and the twenty-sixth of the moon; xiii. anno cycli solaris; xix. anno Decennovenalis cycli; xi. anno Indictionis; m.ccl.tertio.³ A great hosting by the Foreigners of Erin, under Mac Maurice, to Cenel-Eoghain, to attack O'Neill; and they obtained neither pledges nor hostages in Cenel-Eoghain on this occasion; and a countless slaughter was inflicted on them. David, son of Ceallach O'Gillapatraic, arch-bishop of C[lua]in-mic-Nois,⁴ quievit. Eoghan O'hEdhin, king of Ui-Fiachrach,⁵ mortuus est. Gilla-Ceallaigh O'Ruaidhin, bishop of Ui-Fiachrach,⁶ mortuus est. Mac-raith, son of Gillachalma O'Connachtaigh, was slain by the son of O'Galonn. The daughter of the Ultonian Earl

⁶ Bishop of *Ui-Fiachrach*. That is to say, bishop of Killala, which diocese includes the territory anciently called *Ui-Fiachrach-Muaidhe*, or *Hy-Fiach-*

rach of the Moy (now the barony of Tireragh, co. Sligo), which is to be distinguished from the *Ui-Fiachrach* in the line preceding.

Soidelb, do éis, et repulta¹ eir a maniptir na
 Duille. Maniptir do dhenum, ocur pelic do coirpgead,
 dona bratpib ppreiciúr a Sligech. Maniptir oile
 do éorainneó dona bratpib as Cé lethan a Luighi.
 Cogad mór do dhenum do brian .h. Neill, do m²
 Cheneóil Eogan, ar Shallaib, ocur cairléna imda do
 rcaoirleó dó, ocur rpaio báileá do loirca, ocur
 Maíaire Ula³ uile do íolínugad dó. Eppucoroe
 Chille hCclao do gááil do Shean .h. Láirig, .i.
 bratair ppreiciúr, ocur a gráda eppuc do éabairt a
 Tuaim dá gualann an dara Domnach don gémōp⁴g⁵ur.
 Eppucoti Chluana mic Noir do gááil do Thomar .h.
 Chuinn, .i. brathair minúr, ocur a gráda do éabairt a
 cúirt in Phápa. Sluagad do dhenum do Domnall .h.
 Raigilligh, ocur don éao⁶ .h. Raigilligh, ocur do
 Cathal .h. Conchobair, ocur do Shilla na naom .h.
 Pp⁷g⁸uil, a Muin⁹tip Eoluir dinnroiged Cathal Mhég
 Ra¹⁰gnuil, sup airgred in tip uile; ocur do bádar dá
 oí¹¹de a Tolais Cclainn a b¹²orlongp¹³ort, ocur an
 tpepp oí¹⁴de as Enach éuib, ocur do éel¹⁵ig Gilla na
 naom .h. Pp¹⁶g¹⁷uil p¹⁸iu ann¹⁹rin, ocur do éuadar Muin-
 ter Raigilligh ocur Cathal .h. Conchobair co Cluan
 Conmaicne, ocur do bádar aghaid a longp²⁰ort innti.
 O éuala, imorpo, C²¹o²² mac P²³é²⁴lim anní rin, do póine
 timol co tinnernach, ocur po len pé Muinter Raigil-
 ligh ocur Cathal Ua Conchobair go Cluan Conmaicne,
 ocur tue bpearrh²⁵aidm porpa, sup mapbad ann Donn-
 chad, mac Gilla íra mic Donnchada 1 Raigilligh,
 ocur Mac Gilla Thao²⁶dóc, ocur .h. bí²⁷pra²⁸g, et aln
 mult²⁹. Bí³⁰adain ír p³¹ep³²p³³ t³⁴anic p³⁵iam in bí³⁶adain rin
 e³⁷tip me³⁸p ocur to³⁹pad talman ocur eall⁴⁰ais, ocur p⁴¹ro-
 ba⁴²de, ocur Luibe. C⁴³ilín .h. S⁴⁴úille⁴⁵án, eppuc leppa

¹ *Sepulta*. repultur, MS.

² *Street-towns*. See note ⁶, p. 258,
supra.

³ *Machaire-Uladh*; i.e., "the plain

of Uladh," the level part of the present
 county of Down.

⁴ *The Caech*; i.e. "the Blind;" caech
 = Lat. *cæcus*.

⁵ *Mac Gilla-Taedog and O'Bibh-*

i.e. the wife of Milidh Mac Goisdelbh, died, et sepulta¹ est in the monastery of the Buill. A monastery was erected, and a cemetery consecrated, for the Friars Preachers at Sligeach. Another monastery was founded for the Friars at Ath-lethan, in Luighne. A great war was waged by Brian O'Neill, king of Cenel-Eoghain, against the Foreigners; and he demolished several castles; and street-towns² were burned, and Machaire-Uladh³ was entirely desolated by him. The bishopric of Cill-hAlaidh was assumed by John O'Laidigh, i.e. a Friar Preacher; and his degree of bishop was conferred at Tuaim-dhághualann, the second Sunday of Lent. The bishopric of Cluain-mic-Nois was assumed by Thomas O'Cuinn, i.e. a Friar Minor; and his degree was conferred at the Pope's court. A hosting was performed by Domhnall O'Raighilligh, and by the Caech⁴ O'Raighilligh, and by Cathal O'Conchobhair, and by Gilla-na-naemh O'Ferghail, to Muintir-Eolais, to attack Cathal Mac Raghnaill, when they plundered the whole country; and they were two nights encamped at Tulach-alainn, and the third night at Enach-dubh, where Gilla-na-naemh O'Ferghail separated from them; and Muintir-Raighilligh and Cathal O'Conchobhair went to Cluain-Conmaicne, where they were encamped for one night. When Aedh, son of Fedhlim, heard this thing, he suddenly assembled his forces, and followed Muintir-Raighilligh and Cathal O'Conchobhair to Cluain-Conmaicne, and inflicted a signal defeat on them, where Donnchadh, son of Gilla-Isa, son of Donnchadh O'Raighilligh, and Mac Gilla-Taedóg, and O'Bibhsaigh,⁵ et alii⁶ multi, were slain. This was the best year that had ever come for nuts, and the produce of the earth, and of cattle, and of trees and herbs. Ailin O'Suillebháin, bishop of Lis-mór, quievit.

A.D.

[1253.]

saigh. By the omission of the conjunction *ocur* (and) the Four Masters convert these two names into one, "mac Gilla taedóg .n. Bibhsaigh,"

"the son of Gilla-Taedóg O'Bibhsaigh;" which is probably correct.

See note ², p. 405.

⁶ *Alii.* αἱ, MS.

móir, quieuit. Cuirte do d'enum do Tomaltach .h. Concobair, erpuic Olesinn, a Cill tSheirín in hoc anno.

¶ Ctt. Enáir for d'ardaoín, ocuṛ reachtmaṁ huathad fúippe; xiii. annuṛ cicli solauṛ; pṛimuṛ annuṛ decennouenalíṛ cicli; xii. annuṛ inuictioínṛ; M.cc.l. quarto. Píarpuṛ Pṛamírter, tigeṛna Conmaíení Dhúna móir, moṛtuuṛ eṛt. Muṛchad .h. Maolrechláinn do m'arbad do Domnall mac ant Shinnaiḡ h1 Chaḡarnaiḡ íṛín bliadain ṛín. Iuṛóir na hÉṛenn do d'ul a Saxanaiḡ. Manírṛíṛ na mṁṛathar pṛeiciuṛ aḡ Acḡ lethan a Luíḡne do loṛcad uile. Píarpuṛ Ríṛṁṁṁṁṁ, tigeṛna tShíl Maolrúain, ocuṛ bapún uaral, do m'arbad la Muṛchad .h. Maolrechláinn ap Loḡ Ríḡ. Sírpuic Mhás Shenlaiḡ do ḡaḡáil do Phéḡlim mac Cathail cṛoibdeṛḡ, ocuṛ an ṛen fúileḡ Mhás Shenlaiḡ do d'allad do ap loṛ aníleṛṛa, .i. apaḡ ṛuṛ ḡuṛ f'eallṛat ṛaṛ. Rí Saxan do d'ul íṛín Sbáin ap ṛluaiḡeo in hoc anno. Maolbṛíḡde mac in erpuic .h. Maolṛáḡm'ar moṛtuuṛ eṛt. Maolṛinnén .h. beolláin, comarba Dṛoma clíab, moṛtuuṛ eṛt. Donnchadh, mac Donnchadha mic Thomaltaiḡ, ocuṛ Clínláiḡ .h. Dírṛaiḡ do m'arbad a Cluain Conmaíene la Connachtuḡ. Maḡnuṛ .h. ḡaṛa do m'arbad tṛe aníochain do muínṛer mic ṛeḡlim h1 Chonchobair. Rí ṛṛanc do d'oiḡecht tar aṛ ó nlaṛuṛolem íṛín ṛṛainc, íar ndenam ṛíḡa tṛí mblíadain íṛuṛ na Cṛuṛṁṁṁṁ ocuṛ na Sairṛóíníḡ. Bliadain ṛo m'aiḡ in bliadain ṛín, co nimaḡ d'airṁheṛṛa ocuṛ co nimaḡ lachta, ocuṛ ḡach maíṛeṛai aṛṛhena. Acṛ móir do

¹ Hoc. oc, MS.

² *Pramister*. This is an unusually corrupt form of the family name "Birmingham."

³ *The Sinnach*; lit. "the Fox;" a sobriquet by which the chiefs of the sept of O'Catharnaigh (or O'Kearney) of Teflia were known, and which ultimately was adopted as the surname of the principal branch of the family.

See *Miscellany of the Irish Archæol. Soc.*, pp. 184-9.

⁴ *Ristubhard*. *Recté* de Ridelisford. See note ⁸, p. 320, *supra*.

⁵ *Sen-shuilech*; lit. "old-eyed."

⁶ *To Spain*. The expedition of Henry III. to Gascony, in 1253, is probably referred to; or perhaps the journey of Prince Edward to Spain in the following year, to espouse

A mansion was erected by Tomaltach O'Conchobhair, bishop of Oilfinn, at Cill-tSheisin, in hoc¹ anno. A.D.
[1253.]

The kalends of January on Thursday, and the seventh of the moon; xiiii. annus cycli solaris; primus annus Decennovenalis cycli; xii. annus Indictionis; M.cc.l.quarto. Piers Pramister,² lord of Conmaicne of Dún-mór, mortuus est. Murchadh O'Maelsechlainn was slain by Domhnall, son of the Sinnach³ O'Catharnaigh, in this year. The Justiciary of Erinn went to Saxon-land. The monastery of the Friars Preachers at Ath-lethan, in Luighne, was all burned. Piers Ristubhard,⁴ lord of Sil-Maelruain, and a noble baron, was killed by Murchadh O'Maelsechlainn on Loch-Ribh. Sitric Mac Shenlaich was taken prisoner by Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, and the Sen-shuilech⁵ Mac Shenlaich was unnecessarily blinded by him; i.e. it was reported to him that they had acted treacherously towards him. The king of the Saxons went to Spain⁶ on a hosting in hoc anno. Maelbrighde, son of the Bishop O'Mailfhaghmhair, mortuus est. Maelfinnen O'Beollain, comarb of Druim-eliabh, mortuus est. Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh,⁷ son of Tomaltach, and Amhlaibh O'Bibhsaigh,⁸ were slain in Cluain-Conmaicne by the Connachtmén. Magnus O'Gadhra was slain without cause by the people of Fedhlim O'Conchobhair. The king of France returned from Jerusalem to France, after concluding a three years' peace between the Christians and the Saracens. This year was an excellent year, with abundance of oak-fruit, and with abundance of milk, and of all other good things besides. A great slaughter

Eleanor of Castile, is intended. Under the year 1264, *infra*, King Henry III. is called "Edward."

⁷ Son of Donnchadh. This entry seems to be a repetition of the one under the preceding year, where Donnchadh is said to have been the son of

Gilla-Isa, son of another Donnchadh (O'Raighilligh).

⁸ Amhlaibh O'Bibhsaigh. Apparently the person who is called "the son of Gilla-Taedog O'Bibhsaigh" by the Four Mast., under the year 1253. See note ⁶, p. 402.

éabairt ar macaib Mic Carrgamna, ocup ar Mhuin-
ter Maolfinna, do Muinter Ghillecan ocup do Shalloib.

[Ct. Enair pop Aine, ocup ochtmao dhéa puirpe; xu.
annur cieli polapur; pecundur annur decennouenalir
cieli; xiii. annur inuictionir; M.cc.Lquinto. Innocen-
tiur papa quieuit in Cyprio. Tomar mac Diarmada,
aréidiaconur Olesinn, in Cyprio quieuit. Aod mac
Péolm h1 Chonchobair do dól a Tír Eogain, ocup ríe do
dénium dó etir a athair fein ocup tuaircept Epenn,
ocup araiße do Chonnachtaib ar eiríth a tuaircept
Epenn ó n[a] athair do éabairt leir do atuaró, cona
nimirgib, tre lár a derg namad, .i. mec Ruaidrí 1
Chonchobair ocup Gaill, ocup ní laithéoir ná naimde
rin acht rairerin int flucis ocup ná nimireo laith
riú. Airdeppucoide Charpil Mhuman do gabáil do
Mac Cepháil. Teachta Péolm h1 Conchobair do
dól doéum ri Saeran. Matgamain .h. Mannaacán do
inarbado ag Duimlinn. Air[de]ppuc Tuama, .i.
Floipenr Mhás Floinn, do dól tairur rair dagallam
riú Saxan. Muir Mac Searailt do dól tairur a cenó
riú Saeran. Diarmad .h. Chuinn ocup Amláib a
mac do inarbado, ocup maí Mhuinteri Gillean maille
riú do inarbado ag Parádan Mhuige Treşa, do
Ghilla ná naom .h. Peggail, per dolum; ocup a
nargain dó iappin. Airdeppuc Tuama do teacht in
Epinn on rí, ocup gach ní dár iar drağail dó. Teachta
Péolm do teacht in Epinn on rí mur an cenó.
Oiréidechan Enaig dún, .i. .h. Láirig, quieuit in
Cyprio. Creac mór do denam do Shalloib ar .h.
bphloinn. Conne mór etir .h. Conchobair ocup Mac
Uilliam búre ag tochar Mhónaó Coinneada, ocup
ríe do dénum dóib annrin, ocup gach dól imá raiße

¹ *Innocentius.* innocentiur, MS.

² *Archidiaconus.* aréidiaconur, MS.

³ *Mortal.* derg; lit. "red," MS.

⁴ *Caisel-Mumhan;* i.e. Caisel of Munster, or Cashel in the county of Tipperary.

⁵ *To the East.* That is, to England.

was inflicted on the sons of Mac Cargahmna, and on Muintir-Maelshinna, by Muintir-Gillgan and the Foreigners. A.D.
[1254.]

The kalends of January on Friday, and the eighteenth of the moon; xv. annus cycli solaris; secundus annus Decennovenalis cycli; xiii. annus Indictionis; m.ccl. quinto. Innocentius¹ papa quievit in Christo. Thomas Mac Diarmada, archidiaconus² of Oilfinn, in Christo quievit. Aedh, son of Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, went into Tir-Eoghain, and made peace between his own father and the North of Erinn, and brought with him from the North all the Connachtmen who were in the North of Erinn in discord with his father, together with their chattels, through the midst of his mortal³ enemies, viz.:—the sons of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair and the Foreigners; and these enemies dared no more than look at the host, and the chattels by their side. The archbishopric of Caisel-Mumhan⁴ was assumed by Mac Cerbhaill. The ambassadors of Fedhlim O'Conchobhair went to the king of the Saxons. Mathghamhain O'Mannachain was slain at Buimlinn. The archbishop of Tuaim, i.e. Florence Mac Floinn, went across to the East,⁵ to converse with the king of the Saxons. Maurice Fitz-Gerald went across to meet the king of the Saxons. Diarmaid O'Cuinn, and Amhlaibh his son, and the nobles of Muintir-Gillgan along with them, were slain at Faradhan-Muighe-Tregha by Gilla-na-naemh O'Ferghail, per dolum; and he afterwards plundered them (i.e. *Muintir-Gillgan*). The archbishop of Tuaim came to Erinn from the king, having obtained everything that he asked. The ambassadors of Fedhlim came to Erinn from the king, in like manner. The archdeacon of Enach-dúin, i.e. O'Laidigh, quievit in Christo. A great depredation was committed by the Foreigners on O'Floinn. A great meeting was held between O'Conchobhair and Mac William Bure, at Tochar-mona-Coinnedha; and they concluded a peace there, and all [1255.]

O'Conchobhair's conditions were conceded to him. Juliana, daughter of the comarb of Caillin, and Gilla-na-naemh, son of the comarb, mortui sunt.¹ Brian O'Neill and *the men of the North of Erin* came on a great hosting against Cathal O'Raighilligh, and against Cuconnacht O'Raighilligh; and they turned back again without *obtaining* power or hostages. Raghnaill, daughter of O'Ferghail, died in a bath in hoc anno.

A.D.

[1255.]

The kalends of January on Saturday, and the twenty-ninth of the moon; xvi. anno cycli solaris; tertius² annus Decennovenalis cycli; xiiii. anno Indictionis; m.cc.l. sexto. Flann³ Mac Floinn, archbishop of Tuaim, died in Bristol. The archbishop of Baile-Atha-cliath⁴ died the same year. Ruaidhri O'Gadhra, king of Sliabh-Lugha, was slain by his own gossip,⁵ i.e. David, son of Richard Cuisin, in treachery and deceit; and his castle was broken down by him at the same time. A prodigious hosting was made by Walter, son of Richard, son of William Bure, against Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, and against his son, i.e. Aedh son of Fedhlim, and to the sons of Tighernan O'Ruairc; and it was a very long time before since a host so numerous as this was assembled in Erin, for it was reckoned that there were in it twenty thousand to a man. And these great hosts marched to Magh-Eó of the Saxons, and from thence to Balla, and from thence throughout Luighne; and they plundered Luighne on all sides about them. And they came to Achadh-Conaire, and despatched messengers from thence to Muintir-Raighilligh, and requested them to come to meet them to Cros-Doire-chaein, at the eastern end of Brat-sliabh in Tir-Tuathail. And Muintir-Raighilligh came to Clachan-mucadha on Sliabh-an-iarainn, and then

[1256.]

"Flann," which means "blood," and "red," has also been anglicised "Florence" in other Irish families. See *Martyrology of Donegal*, ed. Todd and Reeves, Int., p. lv.; and O'Donovan's

ed. of *O'Dubhagain's*, &c., *Topog. Poems*, Int., p. [68].

⁴ *Baile-Atha-cliath*; i.e. Dublin. The Archbishop's name was Luke.

⁵ *Gossip*. See note ⁸, p. 333, *supra*.

ocur po impadap Muinter Raigilligh annsin gan
 éinne d'asail ó Shalloib; ocur tancotap arsin co
 Soilten ngarán; supab isin lo cedna rin. .i. dia hAoine
 do sunnrað, ocur lá féle epoir tap gach lá, po éinóil
 Concobap mac Tisepnán 1 Ruairpe rir dhpeirne ocur
 Conmaicne, ocur an méir po féo maille ppiú, ra Aod
 hila Conchobap ocur maíti Connacht ocur t'íil
 Muirpeghaigh áirchena; ocur ipriao ba pepp ar an
 plóigeo rin, .i. Concobap mac Tisepnán 1 Ruairpe, .i.
 ri .h. mbrúin ocur Conmaicm, ocur Cathal .h. plaic-
 beptaig, ocur Murchao rinn .h. pepsail, ocur Ruad
 in feða .h. ploinn, ocur Plann Mhás Oipechtaig, ocur
 Donn óg Mhás Oipechtaig, ocur euid mór do t'íil
 Ceallais; ocur tri mic Mic Diarmada, ocur Diarmaid
 .h. plannagán, ocur Cathal mac Duarcán 1 Eghra,
 ocur dá mac Tisepnán 1 Conchobap, ocur Gilla na
 naom hila Taidg. Rob imda trá dógbaio Chonnacht
 ann órin amach. Ocur is ann puc topach int plúais
 rin pop Mhuinter Raigilligh as Soilten ngarán, ocur
 po lenrat iao co hAile t'ighe Mhég Cuipín. Is annsin
 po impadap glapláit Mhuinter Raighilligh ppurin
 plúais cehtarpoa rin, ocur tuarat tri maðmanna
 popra. Is annsin pucrao in pluas mór popra iap
 marbað éoda dia muinter, im Dhiarmaid .h. bphlan-
 nagan, ocur im Mac Maonag, ocur imm Choicle .h.
 Choicle, ocur im íochairde aile, ocur tancotap uile na
 pluas cehtarpoa rin go hAile na hélti, ocur go Doirín
 epannca ioir Ait na beitiqe ocur bél in bhealag,
 ocur Coill epa, ocur Coill aippter pop Sleib in
 iaruin; ocur is annsin po impadap Muinter Raigh-
 illigh go dúr ocur go díchra, darráchtach, diéillio,
 doirmachtaigti, anaghaid mic Phéolm ocur imam bó

¹ *Soilten-gasan*. This name is more correctly written by the Four Masters *Sailten* na ngarán, i.e. "the *sailten* of the paths."

² *Cross*. The criteria here given indicate that the important battle so fully described took place in the year 1256-7, in which year the

turned back without having obtained a meeting from the Foreigners, and went from thence to Soiltén-gasan.¹ And it was on the same day, viz. :—Friday in particular, and the festival of the Cross² above all days, that Conchobhar, son of Tighernan O'Ruairc, mustered the men of Breifne and the Conmaicene, and as many as he could secure along with them, including Aedh O'Conchobhair and the nobles of Connacht, and the Sil-Muiredhaigh besides. And the bravest on this hosting were these, viz. :—Conchobhar, son of Tighernan O'Ruairc, i.e. king of Ui-Briuin and Conmaicene, and Cathal O'Flaithbherthaigh, and Murchadh Finn O'Ferghail, and Ruadh-infhedha³ O'Floinn, and Flann Mac Oirechtaigh, and Donn Og Mac Oirechtaigh, and a great number of Sil-Ceallaigh, and the three sons of Mac Diarmada, and Diarmaid O'Flannagain, and Cathal, son of Duarcán O'hEghra, and the two sons of Tighernan O'Conchobhair, and Gilla-na-naemh O'Taidhg. And great, indeed, was the number of the young men of Connacht there besides. And where the van of this host overtook Muintir-Raighilligh was at Soiltén-gasan,¹ and they followed them to Alt-tighe-Mic-Cuirrin, where the recruits of Muintir-Raighilligh turned upon this separate host, and three times routed them. Then the great army came up with them, after some of their people⁴ had been slain, along with Diarmaid O'Flannagain, and Mac Maenaigh, and Coicle O'Coicle, and many more; and these several armies all marched to Alt-na-hélti, and to Dóirín-cranncha, between Ath-na-beithighe and Bél-in-bhealaigh, and between Coill-essa and Coill-airther on Sliabh-an-iarainn, where Muintir-Raighilligh turned sternly, earnestly, furiously, wildly, irrepressibly, against the son of Fedhlim and all the Connachtmen

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festival of the Exaltation of the Cross (14th Sept.) fell upon Friday, the Dominical Letter being G. The battle is briefly recorded by the Four Mast. under the year 1256.

² *Ruadh-in-fhedha*; lit. "the red [man] of the wood."

⁴ *Their people*; i.e. the people of O'Ruairc and his allies, who were in the van of the army.

do Chonnachtuiḡ maille rruir, do ḡiḡuil a négcórach
 ocur a nanbḡorrain rorra; ocur po ḡreir cáḡ ḡiḡ a
 muinter a ceno a celi, .i. caḡ .h. mḡruin ocur Con-
 nachtaíḡ. Ir annuin po epḡeḡar Connachtuiḡ don
 leiḡ arail don caḡ, ocur rob iatorin an ḡrong ḡánata,
 ḡaḡḡaraid, ḡirair, ḡenmnetach; ocur po cḡirḡeḡar
 ina laom lointrech, lapamail, lamḡaraid iad, ocur
 ina cipei cḡiḡḡuḡ, cḡḡaraiḡ, cḡenguilci, ran óḡru
 nuprúnta narm laoir, .i. ra cḡoḡ mac rḡḡlim mic
 Cathail epḡibḡerḡ. Achta chena bá rḡrḡbuiḡ rlaḡa,
 ocur ba cḡḡaraiḡecht cḡurad, ocur ba laocḡacht
 leoman la mac an aipḡiḡ irin lá rin; ocur po rḡurad
 caḡ cḡoḡa cḡrḡorach cḡurata do ḡiḡ leiḡiḡ etḡrria irin
 úair rin; po marḡair ocur po ḡonair rocharḡe anunn
 ocur anall cechtair do ḡiḡ leiḡiḡ. Achta chena po
 rḡḡbaid ann Concobar mac Tigernáin, ri ḡreirne,
 ocur Murchad rinn .h. rḡrḡail, ocur cḡoḡ .h. rḡrḡail,
 ocur Maolruanad Mac Donnchada, ocur ḡaḡine
 imḡa eli do lot ar an láḡair rin, ocur ḡrem ḡiḡ
 do ḡul ḡhéa ḡá nḡonaiḡ ina tiḡiḡ, má Murchad
 rinn .h. rḡrḡail, ocur rá rḡlann Mháḡ Oipech-
 taiḡ, po marḡad a rḡiḡḡuin in caḡa rin, ocur
 rocharḡe eli maille rruir. Achta chena, irḡḡ aḡeḡo
 lucht eoluir an mḡor caḡa rin, conár rḡḡrat laḡḡaile
 na ḡarrḡaiḡe rin, iná milid in mḡor maḡma, rḡchann
 in aḡhair in aḡo rlaḡa, uair do ḡaidar ḡa ri cḡomuil
 po mḡora ruiḡleḡna ar lappad ocur ar luamain ina
 cḡinn; ocur ba haḡḡuad la cáḡ compad rruir in tan rin,
 uair do ḡai uirḡe iomaḡallmā riar na rluaraiḡ aḡ ḡul
 a ḡceno caḡa .h. mḡruin, ocur po léic a rḡcann
 aipḡiḡ ocur a ḡrḡc cḡurad órr aipḡ a meḡón an mḡor
 caḡa, ocur nir an don rḡim ocur don ruiḡthar rin ḡur

¹ Son of Tighearnan; i.e. of Tighearnan O'Ruairc.

² Were left. po rḡḡbaid. This expression usually signifies "were lost," or slain.

³ Murchadh Finn O'Fergail. The text seems here somewhat confused, as this chieftain has just been represented as having been lost, or "left," on the field of battle, unless the words

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who were along with him, to avenge upon them their wrongs and oppressions; and each party then incited their people against the other, i.e. the battalion of the Ui-Briuin and the Connachtmen. Then the Connachtmen arose on one side of the battle—a bold, expert, precipitate, impetuous band—and arrayed themselves in a glistening, flaming, quick-handed phalanx, and in close, steady, united bodies, under the valiant, strong-armed heir, i.e. Aedh, son of Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg. (And, certainly, the son of the chief king had the glowing fury of a prince, the firmness of a champion, and the valour of a lion, on that day.) And a brave, destructive, heroic battle was fought, between them respectively in that hour; and multitudes were killed and wounded, here and there, on both sides. And Conchobhar, son of Tighernan,¹ king of Breifne, and Murchadh Finn O'Ferghail, and Aedh O'Ferghail, and Maelruanaidh Mac Donnchadha, were left² there; and many more persons were wounded on the spot; and a number of them died of their wounds in their houses, including Murchadh Finn O'Ferghail,³ and including Flann Mac Oirechtaigh, who was slain in the counter-wounding of the battle, and many more along with him. However, the witnesses⁴ of this great battle say that neither the warriors of these bands, nor the champions of the great victory, could gaze at the face of the arch-prince, for there were two broad-eyed, enormous, royal torches flaming and rolling in his head; and every one feared to address him at the time, for he was as far as the voice could reach before the hosts, advancing against the battalions of the Ui-Briuin. And he raised aloud his battle-cry of a chief king, and his champion's shout, in the middle of the great battle, and desisted not from this career and onset until the battalion

no páigbair (lit. "wereleft") be understood as meaning "left wounded."

⁴ *Witnesses.* lucht eoluir; lit. "people of knowledge;" i.e. persons

who witnessed the battle, or derived their knowledge of it from those who were present thereat.

méabao do cat .h. mbrúin. Cíð tra acht po marbad ar an lathair rin Cathal .h. Raigilligh, ri Mhuin-
tipe Maoilínórdá ocup cáta Aodá Finn, ocup a dá
mac maille ppur, .i. Domnall puaroh ocup Niall, ocup
a dephbathair, .i. Cuconnacht, ocup tri mic Cathail
duib h1 Raigilligh, .i. Gorrpaig, ocup Pargal, ocup
Domnall; ocup Annaó mac Domnall 1 Raigilligh do
marbad lá Conchobar mac Tigernain, ocup an caoc
.h. Raigilligh, .i. Niall, ocup Tigernán Mag Óhrádaig,
ocup Gilla Michil Mac Taidéig, ocup Donnchaó .h.
Óbpaig, ocup Maígnur Mac Gillaóuib, ocup tuilleó
ar tri píctib do máithib a muinntipe mapoen riú;
ocup po marbad pé pp d'ég d'ib Raigilligh ann beor.
Cat Mhoighe Slecht ar brú Aóa deis, as Allt na
hellti, ór dhealaig na beitiúge, ainm in cáta rin.

Mor pluaiséó eli la Peólim .h. Conchobar ocup la
a mac, .i. Aod na nGall, ocup Connachta maille ppú,
ocup Conn mac Tigernain ocup pp Óreirne mapoen
ppur, tapéir in cáta rin; ocup rangadar imorro an
dá plúas rin co loé an tréin, ocup tiaúio po ceallair
na Óreirne acht Píónacha namá, ocup do élóiret tap
a nair díá tigib go mbraigtoib pep mÓreirne leó, .i.
Méic Phiaórach ocup Meic Thigernain, ocup Méig
Shampadán, ocup meic Airt 1 Ruairc; ocup tucáó na
braigde rin a laim 1 Ruairc, .i. clann na taoipech hí rin;
ocup tuc Mág Shampadán ocup mac Airt h1 Rúairc
a mbraigde péin doeó na nGall. Téio uathao
maperplúas, ocup begán coirigib ocup reprenach do
Mhuinter 1 Ruairc do éuarpuas pepuinn Mhuintipe
Maoilínórdá, oir do hinnipeó do Ruairc daine brogda
Mhuinteri Raigilligh do timpuas a bpuaradar do íoc-
paois reprenach Gall ocup Ghaoidel an aoim ionaó;

¹ *Aedh Finn*. The common ancestor of the O'Ruaircs, O'Reillys, and other families of Breifne.

² *The Caech*; i.e. "the Blind;" caech=Lat. cæcus.

³ *Aedh-na-nGall*. "Aedh (or Hugh) of the Foreigners;" so called from his relations with the Anglo-Normans, called Gall throughout this chronicle.

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of the Ui-Briuin was routed. However, there were slain on that field Cathal O'Raighilligh, king of Muintir-Maelmordha and the descendants of Aedh Finn,¹ together with his two sons, viz. :—Domhnall Ruadh and Niall ; and his brother, i.e. Cuconnacht ; and the three sons of Cathal Dubh O'Raighilligh, viz. :—Goffraigh, and Ferghal, and Domhnall ; and Annadh, son of Domhnall O'Raighilligh, who was killed by Conchobhar, son of Tighernan ; and the Caech² O'Raighilligh, i.e. Niall ; and Tighernan Mac Bradaigh ; and Gillamichil Mac Taichligh ; and Donnchadh O'Bibhsaigh ; and Maghnus Mac Gilladhuibh ; and over three score of the best of their people along with them ; and sixteen men of the Ui-Raighilligh were slain there besides. The battle of Magh-Slecht, on the brink of Ath-derg, at Alt-nahelti, over Bealach-na-beithighe, is the name of this battle.

Another great hosting, after this battle, by Fedhlim O'Conchobhair and his son, i.e. Aedh-na-nGall,³ accompanied by the Connachtmen, and by Conn, son of Tighernan,⁴ with the men of Breifne ; and these two hosts came, moreover, to Loch-an-trein, and attacked the churches of Breifne except Fidhnacha alone, and turned back to their houses, taking with them the hostages of the men of Breifne, viz. :—of Mac Fiachrach, and Mac Tighernain, and Mac Shamhradhain, and the son of Art O'Ruaire ; and these hostages, i.e. the sons of these chieftains,⁵ were delivered into the hands of O'Ruaire ; and Mac Shamhradhain and the son of Art O'Ruaire delivered their own hostages to Aedh-na-nGall.³ A small force of cavalry, and a few footmen and mercenaries of O'Ruaire's people, went to patrol the territory of Muintir-Maelmordha, for it had been reported to O'Ruaire that emissaries of O'Raighilligh's people had collected to one place all the force that they found of Foreign and Gaeidhelic

⁴ Son of Tighernan ; i.e. son of Tighernan O'Ruaire.

⁵ These chieftains, viz. :—Mac Fiachrach and the two others just named.

ocur a teacht do éuarτοchaο Muintepi Mhaolmhórdá, ocur dočum Mheic Phiacrač ap cpeič. Dála Muinntepi Raigilligh, imoppo, do pala da čéli iao ocur muinntepi h1 Ruairc a bFarrnach, ocur óo cornodap ačtī a čéli do mheabao do Muinntep Raigilligh ocur riao tri cóirūčtī commópa. N1 heō ańńán, acht po marbaō pe pīp dēc ap pīchīo dīb ap an láchair pīn, ocur ochtar dīb pīdėín ap apaič plonnaō Muintipe Raigilligh, po Ańńláb .h. Raigilligh, ocur po Aođ mac Cathail h1 Raigilligh, ocur tancodap muinntep h1 Ruairc dia tičib co rubach pomenmnach, ған bpón ған bpēipum. Conchobap mac Tīgepnán h1 Ruairc, pī bpeirne, ocur Gilla na noem Mhač Shampadóán, ocur Macraič mac Tīgepnán Mic Conbuīdē, ocur Mac na hoīdē Mhás Ohoρχaīd, ocur Cathal Mhás Ráčnall, ocur mic pūč ocur tuirpēch .h. mbuīuī cona poepaīde, do teacht go pīdńacha a coinne Domhnall h1 Raigilligh, ocur po lenpat é ap an gcoinne pīn, ocur po mārēpat a mac ғанāāč, .i. Annaō .h. Raigilligh, ocur Gilla ĩpa mac an Crottaīč, ocur rocharde maille pīuú; ocur tucpat čpeīč mōip o Cruachan O Cúbpán ap ná čāpach .i. la pēli bpenaīuī, ocur po arčpet an tip pompu alle go pīdńacha Moīč Rėín. Acht chena pa bāinne pīa bēpai do Muinntep Raigilligh an lá pīn, oīp po fárr annpīdē tořach imnīō ocur uile mōip oppa opīn amač, oīp po čuīpīot teachta dīnnpōīgeō Gail in tan pīn, .i. dočum Mic Uīlliam būpe ocur Mic Gōīpēlb, do mīllo Connacht ocur na bpeirne. Dála Għall, imoppo, po

¹ *Mac-na-hoidhche*; lit. "son of the night."

² *Princes*. mic pūč; lit. "sons of kings."

³ *Beloved son*. It must not be inferred from this expression that the person slain was the son of Domhnall O'Raighilligh, but rather a son by adoption, for Annadh, the son of

Domhnall O'Raighilligh, was slain in the battle of Magh-Slecht, as recorded in page 414.

⁴ *Mac-an-Crottaigh*. This name signifies "the son of the *crotach* (or hunch-back);" *crotach* being the adj. form of the word *cruit*, the Irish word for harp, and applied to a hump-backed person. An Irish speaker of

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mercenaries, who had gone to make a circuit of Muintir-Maelmordha, and on a predatory expedition to Mac Fiachrach. As regards Muintir-Raighilligh, however, they encountered O'Ruairc's people at Farnacht; and when they saw each other's faces, Muintir-Raighilligh gave way, although they were three great battalions. Not alone this; but thirty-six men of them were slain on the spot, eight of whom bore the family name of O'Raighilligh, including Amhlaibh O'Raighilligh, and Aedh, son of Cathal O'Raighilligh; and O'Ruairc's people went home joyously, contentedly, without sorrow, without reverse. Conchobhar, son of Tighernan O'Ruairc, king of Breifne, and Gilla-na-naemh Mac Shamhradhain, and Macraith, son of Tighernan Mac Conbhuidhe, and Mac-na-hoidhche¹ Mac Dorchaidh, and Cathal Mac Raghnaill, and the princes² and chieftains of Ui-Briuin, with their forces, came to Fidhnacha to a meeting with Domhnall O'Raighilligh; and they followed him from this meeting, and killed his beloved son,³ i.e. Annadh O'Raighilligh, and Gilla-Isa Mac-an-Crottaigh,⁴ and many more along with them; and they carried off a great prey from Cruachan-O'Cúbhrán on the morrow, i.e. the festival day of Brenainn,⁵ and plundered the district before them as far as Fidhnacha of Magh-Rein. This day, however, was but a "drop before a shower"⁶ to Muintir-Raighilligh, as then grew the beginning of succeeding tribulation and injury to them; for they despatched messengers at that time to the Foreigners, viz.:—to Mac William Burk and to Mac Goisdelbh, *with a view* to devastating Connacht and the Breifne. As regards the Foreigners, moreover, they

the present day would say of one who assumed a stooping posture, *ro chuir pe cruit ar pem*, i.e. "he put a cruit (harp) on himself."

⁵ *Festival day of Brenainn.* Apparently the festival of St. Brenainn (or Brendan) of Clonfert, which fell on the 16th of May.

⁶ *A drop before a shower.* This is as much as to say that the severe reverses already suffered by the O'Raighillighs were ominous of further great calamities, as the size of the drop that falls before a shower indicates the nature of the impending shower.

τινοιρετ ρλιάς πο ἡόρ, οeur τανκαοαρ co Céir
 Chopainn, οeur πο ξαῖρατ longport ann, οeur πο
 ῥαοαρ πορῖλα pechtíuine annrín, οeur πο αιρειοτ
 cealla an Chopainn uile. Dála Muinripe Raigilligh,
 τανκαοαρ pempa co loč Allinne zo πορτ na hinnri
 οαπαb ainm an Phuapčorrach ap loč Allinne; οeur
 nī čangaoar ḡaill irin ionač čoinne rin ap eḡla Aoča
 h1 Cončobair, do ḡi an tanrin a Cill tShéirin an
 Uachtar čipe, aḡ érhoecht rin na ρluagaib rin anoir
 οeur aniaρ, οeur aḡ á řechain cia ḡib ara tiřpeč ammur.
 Dála Aoča h1 Cončobair, óo čuala Muinter Raigilligh
 do čeacht annrin, irri comairle do róine ré řein, οeur
 .h. Ruairpe maille řpur intan rin, .i. a neič οeur a
 néioiř řpáḡbál a Cill tShéirin, οeur oul doib řřein
 dia coir tar řinuinn řoir, do čabairč ammur ap
 Muinter Raigilligh; οeur do čuaoar ir na henḡaib,
 οeur πο leiřriot putaoa οeur řepřénaiř řempu do
 řpřič ap Muinter Raigilligh, ut řupřauiamur. Ro
 impáoar ḡaill oia tiřib iaririn, οeur πο baoi int erpuč
 .h. Maicín aḡ bárhoa a conneall im nóna comčorčā
 řér pe řičbač. Aḡhaid řeile Cpoir, immořpo, πο
 mačmaighed [Muinter] Raigilligh, οeur ir annran
 ionač a tucāč an tačop rin do ḡai Aoč .h.
 Conchobair an oiočē rin, οeur πο oičenaoč Muinnteρ
 Raigilligh ap na čápach laiρ irin ionač rin, οeur tuc
 a cinna docum řečlim co Dún Allie iar mčāčna.
 Iupoiř do čoiřecht an Epunn ó ri řaxan do ceptuḡao
 řepainn na hEpenn eoip čarúnaič οeur řiđepič na

¹ *O'Maicin.* Thomas O'Maicin, bishop of Luighne, or Achonry, who is called Thomas O'Miachan in Ware's catalogue of the bishops of that See. His death is entered under the year 1265 *infra*.

² *Drowning their candles;* i.e. excommunicating them (the English). See note ², p. 282 *supra*.

³ *Festival of the Cross.* The festival of the "Exaltation of the Cross," i.e. the 14th of September, is doubtless meant, as the date must have been subsequent to the festival of St. Brendan, which is the 16th of May. See note ³, last page. This entry seems to contain an account, taken from a different authority, of the great battle just before recorded.

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assembled a very great host, and proceeded to Ceis-Corainn, where they encamped, and where they remained the greater part of a week; and they plundered all the churches of the Corann. As to Muintir-Raighilligh, they advanced to Loch-Aillinne, to the shore of the island which is called Fuar-chossach, on Loch-Aillinne; but the Foreigners came not to this rendezvous, through fear of Aedh O'Conchobhair, who was then at Cill-tSeisin in Uachtar-tire, observing these hosts from the east and from the west, and watching which of them he should attack. With regard to Aedh O'Conchobhair, when he heard that Muintir-Raighilligh had arrived at the place, the resolution which he and O'Ruairc (who was at this time with him) adopted, was to leave their horses and armour at Cill-tSeisin, and to go themselves on foot eastwards across the Shannon, to make an attack on Muintir-Raighilligh; and they went by the passes, and sent routs and mercenaries on before them, to catch Muintir-Raighilligh, ut supradiximus. The Foreigners returned home after this, and the Bishop O'Maicin¹ was "drowning their candles"² about nones, when it was equally dark in field and wood. On the night of the festival of the Cross,³ truly, [Muintir]⁴-Raighilligh were routed;⁵ and it was on the spot in which this engagement was fought that Aedh O'Conchobhair passed that night; and Muintir-Raighilligh⁶ were beheaded by him on the morrow in that place, and he brought their heads to Fedhlim, to Dun-Aille behind Badhna. A Justiciary came to Erinn from the king of the Saxons, to adjust the lands of Erinn between the

⁴ *Muintir*. Omitted in MS.; supplied from Annals of Connacht.

⁵ *Routed*. ḡo maōmaigh (for ḡo maōmaighes), MS. The Annals of Connacht read ḡo mapḡar, "were slain."

⁶ *Muintir-Raighilligh*. Some words or names are here probably omitted,

as it is unlikely that the entire sept of Muintir-Raighilligh were decapitated on the occasion. But, as already observed (note ³, last page), this entry contains apparently a different version of the account of the battle so fully recorded above, pp. 409-415.

hEspenn. Conne do d'enum don Ghiúróir ocur d'loob
 .h. Conchobair a5 Rinn dúin, ocur ríe do d'enum pe
 čeli, ocur gan la5tugad epíe na peairinn do d'enum
 ap .h. Conchobair in pao buo giúróir eiriom in Epinn.
 Aoob mac Feólim 1 Conchobair darp5ain peairinn mic
 Ricaird Cuipín a noí5ailt h1 5haopa [do marbat]
 dóram; ocur po pceoil a čairlén iarpirin, ocur po marb
 arai5e do d'aoini5 ann, ocur po 5a5urpar Loč Tečet uile.
 Ra5nall Mac Dhanáin, dua Copce Alłann, moptuur
 ep. Cpeač móp la Mac Uilliam búpe ap Ruairi
 .h. bphlaičberpaig, 5ur air5epdair 5no móp, ocur 5nó
 5eg, ocur 5ur 5a5urpar Loč Oirbpirion uili iarpirin.
 Conne móp a5 Aoob .h. Chonchobair ocur a5 lóan de
 Uepdún, a5 Alł Lias na Sinna, in hoc anno. Sitpeac
 Mhá5 Shenlaoič do éluo, ocur a čul co mainipoir
 na búille ap comairce an uipd. Donncathai5 Mhá5
 Shenlaoič do é5 a mainipoir na búille in hoc anno.
 Alł Luain ocur Dún Dai5pe do lo5cad an aon lo ipin
 mbliāoain rin. 5illa an čeimpeoh .h. Cinnpaolač, .i.
 ab Enai5 dún, quieuit. Alł na Tpiuioe a Tuaim, .i.
 .h. 5iollapáin, quieuit. Cogad móp do eip5e eoir
 Aoob .h. Cončobair ocur Conn mac Tigeprnán h1
 Ruairc, 5ep maič a cumann conuige rin. h. Ruairc
 do čul a 5ceno 5hall, ocur ríe ap leič do d'enum do
 péin gan čeo ophoičlim .h. Conchobair na dā mac.
 Cpeač móp do d'enum do Aoob .h. Conchobair ap .h.
 Ruairc an čédaoin pua Nooluc móp, ocur do pónpat
 ríe iarpirin.

hctt. Enair pop Luain, ocur .x. uathad puipe; xiii.
 anno cicli polair; quarto anno decennouenalir cicli;
 xu. inuictionir; M.cc.Liii. Conn mac Tigeprnán h1

¹ Hoc. oc, MS.

² Escaped; i.e. from the hands of Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg O'Conor, by whom he had been taken

prisoner in the year 1254, as above recorded.

³ The Order. The community of the Cistercian Order established at Boyle in the year 1161.

barons and knights of Erinn. A meeting was held by the Justiciary and Aedh O'Conchobhair at Rinn-dúin; and they made peace with one another, on condition that the territory or land of O'Conchobhair should not be diminished while he (*the Justiciary*) should be Justiciary in Erinn. Aedh, son of Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, plundered the country of Richard Cuisin, in revenge [for his having killed] O'Gadhra; and he afterwards demolished his castle, and killed all the people who were in it, and took possession of all Loch-Techet. Ragnall Mac Branain, dux of Corca-Achlann, mortuus est. A great depredation *was committed* by Mac William Burk on Ruaidhri O'Flaithbhertaigh, when he plundered Gno-mór and Gno-beg; and he afterwards took possession of all Loch-Oirbsen. A great meeting was held by Aedh O'Conchobhair and John de Verdun, at Ath-Liag-na-Sinna, in hoc¹ anno. Sitric Mac Shenlaich escaped,² and went to the monastery of the Buill, to seek the protection of the Order.³ Donn-cathaigh Mac Shenlaich died in the monastery of the Buill in hoc anno.⁴ Ath-Luain and Dun-Daighre were burned on the same day in this year. Gilla-an-Choimdedh O'Cennfhaeladh, i.e. abbot of Enach-dúin, quievit. The abbot of the Trinity in Tuaim, i.e. O'Gillaráin, quievit. A great war arose between Aedh O'Conchobhair and Conn, son of Tighernan O'Ruairc, though their friendship was good until then. O'Ruairc went to meet the Foreigners, and concluded a separate peace for himself, without the permission of Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, or of his son. A great depredation was committed by Aedh O'Conchobhair on O'Ruairc, the Wednesday before Great Christmas; and they made peace afterwards.

The kalends of January on Monday, and the tenth of the moon; xvii. anno cycli solaris; quarto anno Decennovenalis cycli; xv. Indictionis; m.cc.lvii. Conn, son of

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¹ Anno. This entry concludes fol. 48 b of the MS. The next folio com- mences in a different handwriting from the preceding.

Ruairc do d'ul a tech h1 Conchobair ocuṛ a mic, ocuṛ ríṫ do d'enum d'ó rruá; ocuṛ a mbreṫ sein do ṫabairṫ d'óib' d'reparr na d'reirre, ocuṛ Cloṫ 1nnpri na tope ar Loṫ rinnnuaḡe do ṫabairṫ d'óib' d'ó, ocuṛ lucht coiméṫa do chur innṫi d'Cloṫ mac Peṫlim mic Cathail cpoibdeṛḡ. Cathail cuirpcech, mac Cloṫa, mic Cathail cpoibdeṛḡ, ocuṛ Cloṫ mac Conchobair mic Cloṫa mic Cathail cpoibdeṛḡ, do d'allad' le hCloṫ mac Peṫlim mic Cathail cpoibdeṛḡ ab'rioll, d'ar rárugaṫ laod' ocuṛ ḫleirpcech ocuṛ mionn Connacht, tpe ṫnúṫ ocuṛ popmaṫ, in hoc anno. Conn mac Cathail h1 Raḡilligh, táirpcech Mhuinnṫipe Maoiln'óṛda, do éḡ. Cloṫ 1nnpri na tope ar Loṫ rinnnuaḡe do loṛcaṫ d'ua Ruairc, ocuṛ lucht a coiméṫa do leigen ar a breiṫir airde d'ó. Siṫrec mac Ualḡairḡ h1 Ruairc do ríḡhaṫ do Cloṫ .h. Conchobair, a ḡceno Conchobair mic Tíḡernáin h1 Ruairce, ocuṛ Siṫriuc mac Ualḡairḡ do m'arbaṫ do 'Dhoimnall mac Conchobair mic Thíḡernan h1 Ruairc ḡoirio iar ná ríḡhaṫ. Muirir Mac ḡepailṫ moṫtuṛ epṫ in hoc anno. Coinne do d'enum pe ḡiúrṫóir na h'epenn ocuṛ pe Mac Uilliam d'úpe, ocuṛ pe maṫiṫ ḡall epenn áirḫena, in Ad' Luain, do Phedlim mac Cathail cpoibdeṛḡ, ocuṛ ríṫ do d'enum d'óib' d'iḫlinaiḫ. Cpech m'óṛ do d'enum d'Cloṫ .h. Conchobair ar .h. Ruairc rá ḫáirce. Maoilpáṫraic Mac h'eli, archinṫech Chille h'Clairṫ, do m'arbaṫ. Carlén Chaoil uirai do legaṫ la ḡorṫraiṫ .h. n'Doimnall ocuṛ la Cenél Conaill; ocuṛ lucht a coiméṫa do m'arbaṫ. Ua Domnaill ocuṛ Cenél Conaill do ṫeachṫ ḡo Slíḡech, ocuṛ moṛán do ḡhalloib' in baile do m'arbaṫ d'óib', ocuṛ an r'ráṫbaile do loḡḡaṫ leó, ocuṛ cpecha móṛa do d'reiṫ d'óib' a Cairbre; ocuṛ na ḡaill dia lenmain

¹ *Cathal Cuircech*. The second word, | is a sobriquet signifying purblind,
written cuircech by the Four Masters, | from cuirce, or cairce, explained in

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Tighernan O'Ruairc, went into the house of O'Conchobhair and his son, and made peace with them, and gave them their own award of the land of Breifne; and he gave them Cloch-Innsi-na-torc on Loch-Finnmhuighe, and a garrison was placed in it by Aedh, son of Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg. Cathal Cuircech,¹ son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, and Aedh, son of Conchobhar, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, were blinded by Aedh, son of Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, in treachery, through envy and jealousy, in violation of the laics, and clerics, and reliquaries of Connacht, in hoc² anno. Conn, son of Cathal O'Raighilligh, chieftain of Muintir-Maelmordha, died. Cloch-Innsi-na-torc, on Loch-Finnmhuighe, was burned by O'Ruairc, and its garrison was let out of it by him on parole. Sitric, son of Ualgharg O'Ruairc, was made king by Aedh O'Conchobhair, in opposition to Conchobhar, son of Tighernan O'Ruairc; and Sitric, son of Ualgharg, was slain by Domhnall, son of Conchobhar, son of Tighernan O'Ruairc, soon after his inauguration. Maurice Fitz-Gerald mortuus est in hoc anno. A meeting was held at Ath-Luain by Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, with the Justiciary of Erin, and with Mac William Burk and the other nobles of Erin; and they made peace respectively. A great depredation was committed by Aedh O'Conchobhair on O'Ruairc, about Easter. Mael-patraic Mac hEli, airchinnech of Cill-Alaidh, was slain. The castle of Cael-uisce³ was razed by Goffraidh O'Domhnaill and the Cenel-Conaill, and its garrison was slain. O'Domhnaill and the Cenel-Conaill proceeded to Sligech, and a great number of the Foreigners of the town were killed by them, and the street-town⁴ was burned by them; and they carried off great preys into Cairbre. And the

an old Irish Glossary (MS., H. 3, 18, Trin. Coll., Dublin, p. 210) *pinna*, i.e. a film on the eye; but it also signifies a hair.

² Hoc. oc, MS.

³ *Cael-uisce*. The erection of this castle of Cael-uisce, by the English, is recorded above under the year 1212.

⁴ *Street-town*; i.e. the street-town of Sligo. See note ⁶, p. 258 *supra*.

go Creodrán Choluim Chille ar Ros Geide a epíc Chairbri; ocup maíom do tabairt ar na Galloib annrín; ocup .h. Domnaill do gúin ann; ocup acht muna gádoair a gona greim uia Thomnaill do biaí maíom porra go Muaid; ocup do iompúdras día tighib iarrín ar aba gona h1 Thomnaill. Mairiur Mhuirpe i Ros Chomáin do éoircepar do Thomaltach .h. Conchobair dona bpaípu ppeiciur. Cairt do éabairt o righ Saxon do Pheðlim .h. Conchobair ar éois triúca an righ. Cocas mór eoir Conchobair .h. mbríann ocup Gall na Muman, ocup ár mór do éabairt uia briaínn por na Galloib, ocup cpeac mór do éenum do Thaós .h. bhríann oppa beorr. Mac Domnaill Connachtaiš h1 briaínn do mairbaí la Galloib beor. Ar mór do éabairt ar Shalloib Ulaí do Mac Duinnplebe. Conchobair mac Tigernáin h1 Ruairc, ri bpaíne, do mairbaí as Al na raimhe do Shilla bheiríš .h. laímbuib, do óglaoí día muintep bpaíne, ocup do muintep mhaí h1 Raigillíš, a bpaí. Cathal .h. Manraíáin moiriuir eir a. u. éallainí Decimbir. Páonacha do páruas do Aloí mac Peðlim h1 Conchobair im a cpoí, .i. ceo bó. Muirpehaí mac Maoilbpaíde h1 Phairceallaiš, comair Maosóic, quieuit. Cpeac mór do éenum ar Mháš Shaípaíáin do muintep Aloí mic Peðlim h1 Conchobair. Tomarr .h. Maoil-éiárain, raií Epenn, quieuit. Raígnait, ingen h1 Peiríal, quieuit. Gillaípaíraic Mháš Phiaípaí do éallat la Maí .h. Raigillígh in hoc anno.

¹ *Credran - Choluim - Chille.* The *Credran* of Colum-Cille. The name of the place is written *Credran-Cille* in the *Ann. Ult.* and by the *Four Masters*. *Ros-Geide*, or *Ros-Cede*, in which *Credran-Choluim-Chille* was situated, is now known as the *Rosses*, in the parish of *Drumcliff*, barony of *Carbury*, county of *Sligo*; but *Credran* has not been identified.

² *Tomaltach O'Conchobhair.* Ware calls him *Thomas O'Conor*. He was at this time bishop of *Elphin*, from which See he was translated to that of *Tuam* in 1258.

³ *Five cantreds.* The five cantreds here referred to were probably the same as are alleged to have been granted to *Fedhlím* in the year 1237. See note ², p. 344 *supra*.

Foreigners pursued them to Credran-Choluim-Chille¹ in Ros-Geidhe, in the territory of Cairbre, where the Foreigners were routed, and O'Domhnaill was *mortally* wounded; but if his wounds had not disabled O'Domhnaill they would have been routed as far as Muaidh. And they (*the Cenel-Conaill*) returned home afterwards in consequence of O'Domhnaill's wound. The monastery of Mary, in Ros-Comain, was consecrated by Tomaltach O'Conchobhair² for the Friars Preachers. A charter was given by the king of the Saxons to Fedhlim O'Conchobhair for the king's five cantreds.³ A great war between Conchobhar O'Briain and the Foreigners of Mumha; and a great slaughter was inflicted by O'Briain on the Foreigners; and a great depredation was committed on them by Tadhg O'Briain in addition. The son of Domhnall Connachtach O'Briain was, moreover, killed by the Foreigners. A great slaughter was inflicted on the Foreigners of Uladh by Mac Duinnslebbe. Conchobhar, son of Tighernan O'Ruairc, king of Breifne, was killed at Ath-na-Failmhe, in treachery, by Gillaberaigh O'Lamhdhuibh, a young man of his own people, and by the people of Matthew O'Raighilligh. Cathal O'Mannachain mortuus est on the 6th of the kalends of December. Fidhnacha was profaned by Aedh, son of Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, regarding its stock, viz.:—one hundred cows.⁴ Muiredhach, son of Maelbrighde O'Fairchellaigh, comarb of Maedhóg,⁵ quievit. A great depredation was committed on Mac Shamhradhain by the people of Aedh, son of Fedhlim O'Conchobhair. Thomas O'Maelchiarain, the sage of Erin, quievit. Raghnaill, daughter of O'Ferghail, quievit. Gillapatraic Mac Fiachrach was blinded by Matthew O'Raighilligh in hoc⁶ anno.

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⁴ *One hundred cows*; which Aedh O'Conor apparently took away with him.

⁵ *Comarb of Maedhóg*; i.e. abbot of

Druim-lethan, or Drumlane, in the county of Leitrim.

⁶ *Hoc. hoc*, MS.

[Clt. Enáir pop máirt acur .xxi. fuirpe; xiiii. [anno] cicli solair; quinto anno decennouenalir cicli; primur annur indictionir; M.cc.Loctauo. Uátér dé Sáleirna, .i. airdeppuc Túama, ocur decánach mór Lundainne, do éz a Saxonaiḃ irin mbliadain rin; ocur an bliadain reḃne rin do toghad lá piḡ Saxon hé. Tomaltach .h. Conċobair, .i. erpuc Oileirinn, do tōḡa na airdeppuc a Tucam in hoc anno. Gorrpaiḃ .h. Domnall, piḡ Thipe Conaill, .i. loċrann aḃanta einiḡ ocur enigma, cōḡair ocur cōrnuma an cúiziḃ uile eiriḃéin, tḡasail ḃáir do ḡáiḃ ċró ċaḡ Cpeoráin; ocur nṽr ḃó bar iar mílaocur acht éz iar mbuaiḃ pop a ḃiḃbauiḃ. Domnall .h. Domnall do piḡhad na ionaḃ; ocur tucrat Cenél Conaill uile bṽaiḡde ocur tigeirntur dó. Domnall mac Conchobair mic Tigeirnáin 1 Ruairc, do ḃoi a mbṽaiḡdenur tar cent a athar aḡ Peirḃlim hṽa Conchobair ocur aḡa mac, do léḡaḃ amaḃ ḃoiḃ, ocur piḡe na ḃṽeirpe do tḡabairt dó a nṽad a athar. Loingir mór do tōcht a hṽnṽiḃ ḡall la Mac Somairle, ocur do ḡaḃrat timċeall ċrenn ċiar a Conmaicne Mara, ocur do ílatrat long cēndaiḡe annṽin rā na huile máitṽerpaiḃ, eoiri rion ocur éḡach, ocur uḡa ocur iarunn. Sṽppiam Connacht, .i. Siúrṽán tḡirṽetar, do ḃul coblaḃ mór do ḡhalloib pop muir anḃeoiḃ Mic Somairle ocur na loingri do poine ílat na luinḡe cennaiḡ. 1r annṽin do ḃói Mac Somairle ar oilén mara, ocur a longa a tṽr aca ann; ocur óo connḃodar coblaḃ ant rṽppiam cūca, tēro Mac Somairle na éirḃeḃ ocur ina cūlaro ċaḡa ocur comlainn, ocur do chúaro a ḡuinter maille rṽir ina néirḃeḃ an tan rin. Dalā int rṽppiam, imorpo, o panic ant oilén do cūaiḃ a tṽr co hullam, ocur an ḡeio pá

¹ *Quinto. quinto, MS.*

² *Of London. Lundaíne for Lundaíne, MS.*

³ *Ashore. a tṽr. The Four Masters state that Mac Somhairle's vessels were close by at anchor.*

The kalends of January on Tuesday, and the twenty-first of the moon; xviii. [anno] cycli solaris; quinto¹ anno Decennovenalis cycli; primus annus Indictionis; m.cc.l.octavo. Walter de Salerna, i.e. archbishop of Tuaim, and great dean of London,² died in Saxon-land in this year; and the year before that he had been chosen by the king of the Saxons. Tomaltach O'Conchobhair, i.e. bishop of Oilfinn, was elected archbishop of Tuaim in hoc anno. Goffraidh O'Domhnaill, king of Tir-Conaill, i.e. who was the kindling torch of honour and valour, of warfare and defence of the entire province, died of the wounds *which he had received* in the battle of Credrán; and it was not death after cowardice, but death after triumphing over his enemies. Domhnall O'Domhnaill was made king in his place, and all the Cenel-Conaill gave him hostages and sovereignty. Domhnall, son of Conchobhar, son of Tighernan O'Ruaire, who was in captivity, for his father's sake, with Fedhlim O'Conchobhair and his son, was liberated by them; and the sovereignty of the Breifne was given to him in the place of his father. A great fleet came from Innsi-Gall with Mac Somhairle; and they passed round Erinn westwards to Conmaicne-Mara, where they robbed a merchant-vessel of all its goods, both wine and clothing, and copper and iron. The sheriff of Connacht, i.e. Jordan de Exeter, went on the sea, with a large fleet of Foreigners, after Mac Somhairle and the fleet that had robbed the merchant-vessel. Mac Somhairle was at this time on an island of the sea, having his vessels ashore;³ and when they saw the sheriff's fleet approaching them, Mac Somhairle put on⁴ his armour, and his dress of battle and combat; and his people then put on their armour along with him. As regards the sheriff, moreover, when he reached the island, he landed promptly, accompanied by all the Foreigners

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⁴ Put on. The text has *céir na éirí*; lit. "goes into his clothes."

hullam leir dona Galluib. Cíð tra acht, no rreaplað ocup po rriúáileð an rippuam la Mac Somairle cona mhuinnter. Ro marbad an rippuam annrin po cedóir, ocup Riarrur Accabard maille rpur, .i. ruidre po maið díá mhuinnter, ocup daoine maiðe eli maille rriú. Ro impó cablað na nGall iar rin, iar marbad an neoð tob rerp acú, ocup do iméig Mac Somairle co haíter-rech, édalach, iar mbuað georcar, díá éir péin iar rin. Coinne mór as Aoð .h. Conchobair, .i. mac Péðlim mic Cathail croider, ocup as Taðg .h. brian maille rpur, a Caol uirce, re brian .h. Néill, ocup ríð do ðenum ðoib re éele, ocup ríge do éabairt do brian .h. Neill pop Shaoirelaib Epenn; ocup tuc mac Péðlim braigde do brian .h. Neill, ocup braigdi mhuinnterí Raighilligh ocup .h. mbriuin uile, ó Chenannur go Druiin éliað, do Aoð .h. Chonchobair annrin. Maða mac Gilla-ruað h1 Raðuib, .i. an máigiruir, do ég irin mbliadain rin. Macraíð Mhág Tigernáin, dux Teallaigh Dunchada, do mharbad la Domnall mac Conchobair mic Tigernain h1 Ruairc. Ir annrin po ðenrad rir bpeirne ocup Connachta uile a ríge don Domnall rin mac Conchobair, ocup po mharbpat Teallað Dunchada a derbrathair, .i. Cathal mac Conchobair mic Thigernain h1 Ruairc, ocup tucpat rir bpeirne ocup Connacht ríge .h. mbriuin do Art mac Cathail ríabaið 1 Ruairc. In manach .h. Cuirnín, .i. rói crabað, quieuit. Brian Mhág Sháinradáin, dux Theallaigh Eachach, do mharbad la Connachtaib. Cocad mór uidre Shalloib ocup Conéobair .h. Brian, dar loirced Art Raðain ocup Cill Cholgan, ocup rráid éailte ocup arbanna imða ar zach leð. Tomár .h. brian moztuuir ep. Coinne mór eoir Shalloib ocup Shaoirelaib Epenn a négmuir Pherolim h1 Conchobair, a Mullað Laigide, ocup ríð

¹ *Agabard*. accabard, MS. Mageoghegan writes this name "Caward."

² *To Aedh O'Conchobhair*. The Four Masters state that the hostages of Muintir-Raighilligh and all the Uibriuin were given to Brian O'Neill.

But the Annals of Clonmacnoise (Mageoghegan's version) agree with the present chronicle. See note ⁶, p. 431.

³ *Street-towns*. See note ⁶, p. 258 *supra*.

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who were ready. However, the sheriff was attended and served by Mac Somhairle and his people; and the sheriff was immediately killed there, together with Piers Agabard,¹ who was a brave knight of his people, and other good men along with them. The fleet of the Foreigners subsequently turned back, after their best men had been slain; and Mac Somhairle went afterwards exultingly, enriched with spoils, with the triumph of victory, to his own country. A great meeting was held at Cael-uisce by Aedh O'Conchobhair, i.e. the son of Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, accompanied by Tadhg O'Briain, with Brian O'Neill, when they made peace with one another; and the sovereignty over the Gaeidhel of Erin was given to Brian O'Neill; and the son of Fedhlim gave hostages to Brian O'Neill; and the hostages of Muintir-Raighiligh and all the Ui-Briuin, from Cenannus to Druim-cliaibh, were then given to Aedh O'Conchobhair.² Matthew, son of Gilla-ruadh O'Radhuibh, i.e. "the Master," died in this year. Macraith Mac Tighernain, dux of Tellach-Dunchadha, was killed by Domhnall, son of Conchobhar, son of Tighernan O'Ruairc. It was then that the men of Breifne and all the Connachtmen took his sovereignty from this Domhnall, son of Conchobhar, and *the men of* Tellach-Dunchadha killed his brother, i.e. Cathal, son of Conchobhar, son of Tighernan O'Ruairc; and the men of Breifne and Connacht gave the sovereignty of Ui-Briuin to Art, son of Cathal Riabhach O'Ruairc. The monk O'Cuirnín, i.e. a most eminent devotee, quievit. Brian Mac Shamhradhain, dux of Tellach-Echach, was killed by the Connachtmen. A great war between the Foreigners and Conchobhar O'Briain, when Ard-rathain and Cill-Colgan, and many street-towns,³ and much corn, were burned on every side. Thomas O'Birn mortuus est. A great meeting took place between the Foreigners and Gaeidhel of Erin, in the absence of Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, at Mullach-Laighide, when peace was concluded

do ðenum etorra. Gillaenno .h. Capmacán, deánach Oileninn, quieuit. Aroðal .h. Conchobair, .i. mac Comarba Comáin, quieuit. Cuirp in erpuic a nOileninn, ocur cúirt Chille Séirin, do rgaioileð do Að .h. Conchobair in hoc anno. Amhlaoib mac Airt h1 Ruairc, .i. pí breipne o sliab ríar, do ég in hoc anno.

[Ct. Enáir pop Cedaoín, ocur aile uathad púirre; aia. [anno] cicli polair; ui. anno Decennouenalir cicli; recundo anno inuictionir; M.cc.lia°. Tomaltach, mac Toirpdealbair, mic Maolrechlainn h1 Conchobair, do ðoigecht ón Róim an bliadain rin, iar tabairt gáid air do erpuic ríar a cúirt an pára, ocur paillium do tabairt lair cuise sein, ocur rochair imða don egluir áirceua. Cormac .h. Luimlin, erpuic Chluana septa brénann, ocur air do egnaid na hErenn, ocur renoir naom, quieuit. Að .h. Conchobair do tabairt ionaidh Amhláin do Airt beg mac Airt h1 Ruairc. Airt mac Cathal ríabair 1 Ruairc do gabáil do Að .h. Conchobair. Að .h. Conchobair do ðul go Doire Cholaim Chille do tabairt ingene Dubgáill mic Somairle, ocur ocht ríchit óglaoð máraon ría, ocur Alín mac Somairle maille ríu. Cathal mac Conínama, taoirech Mhuinn-tíre Cínáit, do ðallað la hAð .h. Conchobair, ocur bpaighe Domnall 1 Ruairc do ðallað leir, .i. Niall mac Donnchatha ocur Brian mac Neill, irin bliadain cedna. Coinne etir Að .h. Conchobair ocur Brian .h. Neill as Daiminir pop loð Eirne, ocur ríð Domnall h1 Ruairc do ðenum re hAð .h. Conchobair, ocur ríge na breipne do tabairt do. Taidlech mac Diarmada morpuir eir. Míleð mac Goidelb mor-

¹ *Breifne from the mountain westwards*. That part, namely, of Breifne, or the county of Leitrim, to the west of the mountain called Sliabh-in-iarainn.

² *Tomaltach*. This name has been

anglicised "Thomas" by Ware. See note 2, p. 424 *ante*.

³ *The place of Amhláibh*; i.e. the kingship of Breifne, from Sliabh-in-iarainn westwards. See the last entry under the year 1258.

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between them. Gilla-Christ O'Carmacan, dean of Oilfinn, quievit. Ardghal O'Conchobhair, i.e. the son of Comarb Comain, quievit. The bishop's palace at Oilfinn, and the palace of Cill-Seisin, were demolished by Aedh O'Conchobhair in hoc anno. Amhlaibh, son of Art O'Ruairc, i.e. the king of Breifne from the mountain westwards,¹ died in hoc anno.

[1259.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday, and the second of the moon; xix. [anno] cycli solaris; vi. anno Decennovenalis cycli; secundo anno Indictionis; m.cc.lix°. Tomaltach,² son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Maelsechlainn O'Conchobhair, came from Rome in this year, after the degree of bishop had been conferred on him at the Pope's court; and he brought with him a pallium for himself, and great benefits for the church also. Cormac O'Luimlin, bishop of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, and chief sage of Erin, and a holy senior, quievit. Aedh O'Conchobhair gave the place of Amhlaibh³ to Art⁴ Beg, son of Art O'Ruairc. Art, son of Cathal Riabhach O'Ruairc, was taken prisoner by Aedh O'Conchobhair. Aedh O'Conchobhair went to Doire-Choluim-Chille to espouse the daughter of Dubhgal Mac Somhairle; and *he brought home* eight score young men with her, together with Ailin Mac Somhairle. Cathal Mac Conshnamha, chieftain of Muintir-Cinaith, was blinded by Aedh O'Conchobhair; and the hostages of Domhnall O'Ruairc, viz. :—Niall, son of Donnchadh,⁵ and Brian, son of Niall,⁶ were blinded by him in the same year. A conference *took place* between Aedh O'Conchobhair and Brian O'Neill, at Daimhinis on Loch Erne, when peace was made with Domhnall O'Ruairc by Aedh O'Conchobhair, and the sovereignty of the Breifne was given to him. Taichlech Mac Diarmada mortuus est. Milidh Mac Goisdelbh mortuus est. Gilbert

⁴ Art. The MS. has *art*, which is the genit. form of the name.

⁵ Donnchadh. Donnchadh O'Ruairc.

⁶ Niall. Niall O'Ruairc. The hos-

tages here referred to were those given to Aedh O'Conchobhair in the preceding year. See note ³, p. 428.

tuur ept. Gillebert Mac Goidelb do gábail la hAod .h.Conchobair, ocur Sliab Luğa do arsuin dó uile. Leisteir amač é iar rin, ocur gáthar a tri mic a mbraighdenur tar a čenó. Plann ruab .h. floinn taoirech Shil Mhaolpuain, ocur Donnchara .h. floinn do gábal do Aod .h.Conchobair, ocur Sil Mhaolpuain do arsuin dó uile. Siópaib .h. baigill, .i. taoirech na Tri Tíath, per beođa deiğ einiğ, do mairbađ via bpaibreib fein a bpioll in hoc anno. Tađğ .h. brian, .i. ađbar ruğ Muman, mortuur ept. In Gilla cam Mac Gillačarán, rái noána ocur léiğinn, in Cyprio quiescit.

[Ct. Enair pop đarđaoin, trear dec fuirpe; xx. anno cicli polaur; un. anno Decennouenalur cicli; in. anno inuictionur. M.cc.lx. Aod .h.Conchobair do đul irin tuaircept docum brian h1 Neill, ocur morán do mairib Connacht maille ppur. Ua Neill ocur Cenél Eogain ocur Aod .h.Conchobair do đul diblinair go Dún dá leğğlar, a coinne Shall. Maibm ađbail do čabairt do Shalloib Dúin forpa, ocur brian .h. Neill, .i. pí Goidel Epenn, do mairbađ a gcađ Opuma derğ ađ Dún dá leğğlar. Ro mairbađ ann Domnall .h. Cairpe, ocur Diarmad Mağ Lačlainn, ocur Mağnur .h. Cačán, ocur Cian .h. h1neirğe, ocur Donnpleib Mhág Cána, ocur Aod .h. Cačán, ocur Muirceptach .h. Cačán, ocur Conchobair .h. Duibđirpa, ocur Aod .h. Duibđirpa a mac, ocur Alaim .h. ġairmleghaigh, ocur Cú ulaoh .h. hAcluaia, ocur Niall .h. hAcluaia. Acht atá ní chena, po mairbađ .u. pír dhéc do mairib Muinnteri Cačán ar an láthair rin. Ro mairbađ dono do Connachtaib irin cač láthair ceđna rin Gilla Cypre, mac Concobair, mic Copmaic, mic Tomaltağ Mic Diarmada, ocur Cathal mac Tigepráin h1 Cončobair, ocur Maolpuanair Mac Donnchara, ocur Cathal mac Donnchara mic Mhuirceptairğ, ocur Aod mac

¹ Mac Gillacharain. The Four Masters write the name Mac Gillachiarain,

which is apparently the more correct form.

Mac Goisdelbh was taken prisoner by Aedh O'Conchobhair, who plundered all Sliabh-Lugha. He (*Gilbert Mac Goisdelbh*) was afterwards set at large, and his three sons were taken as hostages in his place. Flann Ruadh O'Floinn, chieftain of Sil-Maelruain, and Donnchadh O'Floinn were taken prisoners by Aedh O'Conchobhair; and Sil-Maelruain was all plundered by him. Sighradh O'Baighill, i.e. the chieftain of the Three Tuatha, a vigorous, most hospitable man, was killed by his own brethren in treachery, in hoc anno. Tadhg O'Briain, i.e. one fit to be king of Mumha, mortuus est. The Gillacám Mac Gillacharain,¹ a distinguished professor of poetry and literature, in Christo quievit.

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[1259.]

The kalends of January on Thursday, the thirteenth of the moon; xx. anno cycli solaris; vii. anno Decennovenalis cycli; iii. anno Indictionis; m.cc.lx. Aedh O'Conchobhair went into the North, to Brian O'Neill, accompanied by a great many of the nobles of Connacht. O'Neill, and the Cenel-Eoghain, and Aedh O'Conchobhair went together to Dun-da-lethghlas against the Foreigners. A terrible defeat was inflicted on them by the Foreigners of Dún, and Brian O'Neill, i.e. the king of the Gaeidhel of Erin, was killed in the battle of Druim-derg at Dun-da-lethghlas. Domhnall O'Cairre, and Diarmaid Mac Lachlainn, and Maghnus O'Cathain, and Cian O'hIneirghe, and Donn-sleibhe Mac Cana, and Aedh O'Cathain, and Muirchertach O'Cathain, and Conchobhar O'Dubhdhirma, and his son Aedh O'Dubhdhirma, and Amhlaimh O'Gairmleghaigh, and Cu-Uladh O'hAnluain, and Niall O'hAnluain were slain there. In fact, fifteen of the principal men of Muintir-Cathain were slain in that field. There were also slain on the part of the Connachtmen in the same battle field, Gilla-Christ, son of Conchobhar, son of Cormac, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, and Cathal, son of Tighernan O'Conchobhair; and Maelruanaidh Mac Donchadha; and Cathal, son of Donnchadh, son of Muirchertach; and

[1260.]

Muirceartaigh fínn, ocus Tadh mac Cathail mic Dhráin
 h1 Maoilruanaí, ocus Diarmaid mac Taidg mic
 Mhuirceartaigh mic Thomaltaigh h1 Mháilruanaí,
 ocus Conchobair Mac Gilla Eppáit, ocus Taidg mac Cein
 h1 Gharra, ocus Gilla Deapaig .h. Cuinn, ocus Capratalur
 mac an eppuic h1 Mhuirceartaigh, et alii multi nobiles
 et ignobiles. Sluaiged la Mac Uiliam búrc docum
 Pheirðlim h1 Conchobair, go táinig go Ror Chommán,
 ocus do leis cpeaé a gCpúmháinn, gur aig Clann
 Aodagáin; ocus do leis cpech eli a Tír Mhaine, gur
 aig morán do mhuintep an eppuic, oir po bátor as
 Puip Aipenaé in tan rin. Ro aigret Ror Comán, ocus
 po míllriot a harbar; gideó nír lairrat dul pech Ror
 Comán rior don dul rin, óir do bói Peirðlim .h. Conchob-
 air ocus a mac, .i. Aod na nGall, ir na Tuathair, ocus
 ba Connacht ar a eul irin díepruib; comíó hí comaple
 do ponrat díblinaib ríe do dénum pe poile, ocus Mac
 Uiliam do fílleó dia éig íappin. Sluaiged mór la
 Mac Muir a Tuadhmain docum Conchobair h1
 Dhráin, go tarla .h. Dhráin ar a geinn as Còill Deppáin,
 ocus do eirgedar Túadhmaina óaib dá gach leit irin
 còillig, ocus po maómaigheo na Gall annrin, ocus po
 marbad ann Dauid Puntpercár, .i. ríope po uarral,
 ocus do marbad an Failgech ocus peppún Aroa
 raéain, ocus Tomárr Dáróid, et alii multi. Cluaxan-
 dair pápa quieuit in Cuyto. Appahám .h. Conallán,
 eppuic Aroa Maá, quieuit. Robín Laigleir do ég
 Domnaé cápe an bliadain rin. Maágnur Mac Oipech-
 taig do marbad do Domnaill .h. Phlathim in hoc anno.
 Loclainn mac Clmláib mic Clit h1 Rúaire, ocus

¹ *Alii.* alí, MS.

² *Ignobiles.* ignobit, MS.

³ *The Bishop's people.* The bishop here referred to was apparently Thomas O'Kelly, bishop of Clonfert, who died

in the year 1263, and who was the son of Domhnall Mor (or Daniel the Great) O'Kelly, chief of Hy-Maine, whose death is recorded under the year 1224 *supra*.

⁴ *The Failgech.* This word, which

Aedh, son of Muirchertach Finn; and Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Brian O'Maelruanaidh; and Diarmaid, son of Tadhg, son of Muiredhach, son of Tomaltach O'Maelruanaidh; and Conchobhar Mac Gilla-Erraith; and Tadhg, son of Cian O'Gadhra; and Gilla-Beraigh O'Cuinn; and Carthalus, son of the Bishop O'Muiredhaigh; et alii¹ multi nobiles et ignobiles.² A hosting by Mac William Burk against Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, when he went to Ros-Comain; and he sent a predatory band into Crumhthonn, who plundered Clann-Aedhagain; and he sent another predatory band into Tir-Maine, who plundered several of the Bishop's people,³ for they were at that time at Port-Airenach. They plundered Ros-Comain, and destroyed its corn, but they dared not go northwards past Ros-Comain on this occasion, for Fedhlim O'Conchobhair and his son, i.e. Aedh na-nGall, were in the Tuatha, and the cows of Connacht were behind them in the wilderness. And the resolution both parties adopted was to make peace with one another; and Mac William afterwards returned home. A great hosting by Mac Maurice into Tuadh-Mumha, against Conchobhar O'Briain, when O'Briain met them at Coill-Berrain, and the people of Tuadh-Mumha opposed them on every side in the wood; and the Foreigners were then routed, and David Prendergast, i.e. a most noble knight, was slain there; and the Failgech,⁴ and the Parson of Ard-rathain, and Thomas Barrett, et alii¹ multi, were slain. Alexander papa quievit in Christo. Abraham O'Conalláin, bishop of Ard-Macha, quievit. Robin Laighleis⁵ died on Easter-Sunday in this year. Maghnus Mac Oirechtaigh was slain by Domhnall O'Flaithimh in hoc anno. Lochlainn, son of Amhlaibh, son of Art O'Ruairc, and his brother

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means "the destitute," seems to have been the cognomen of one of the early Welsh settlers in Connacht, from whom the sept of Clann-an-

Failghe descended. See O'Donovan's *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 325.

⁵ *Laighleis*. This name is now written "Lawless."

Tigernan a deapbathair maille ruy, do mharbad la hAodh. h. Conchobair, iar ná tinnlucad do Domnall mac Neill mic Chongalaidh h1 Ruairc. Domnall, mac Conchobair, mic Tigernáin h1 Ruairc, .i. pí bpeirne, do mharbad la Teallach n'Dúinchada per dolum, ocu Muirceptach, mac Conchobair, a deapbathair eli, do marbad lá hAodh. h. Conchobair iarinn. Airt beg mac Airt h1 Ruairc do marbad la hAodh. h. Conchobair mar an ceona. Taðs duib, mac Neill mic Congalaidh, do mharbad la Maoilreáclainn mac Amláib mic Airt. Crech mór la hAodh. h. Conchobair ar Thuat Ráda, dár marbad Conchobair mac Brianáin, dux Corc Aclainn, ocu Muirceptach. h. Maonaidh, ocu mac Brian h1 Phallamain, et alii multi. Crech mór do denum do Mac Muir ar. h. n. Domnall, ocu drem do muinnter h1 Domnall do breic forra a mbenoán bpechmuidhe, ocu dream do loicad diib anninn, ocu drem eli do mharbad. Longport Conchobair h1 Cheallaidh do loicad do drem do muinnter Aodh[a], h1 Conchobair. Cínas. h. binn, .i. príoir Chille móir, quieuit. Crech mór do denum uia Domnall ar Mac Muir, gur airgeotar Cairppu uile. Gráda erpuic do tabairt do coimharba pátraic ar Maoilreáclainn. h. Conchobair, as Dún Dealgain. Sitpec Mhágh Sheanláich do marbad an Acl Luain do Thonnaeda Mac Oipechtaið, ocu do Thomaltach Mac Oipechtaið. Eóan dé Ueróin do chocht an Epinn in hoc anno. Maoilpinnén. h. Miciðén quieuit.

[ct. Enair por fathair, ocu cethar píceð ruyre ; anno Domini m.cc.lx. primo; [xx°. 1°.] anno cicli polair ; octauo anno cicli lunair ; quarto anno indictionis. Sé cleiridh d'éc do mairib cleirich Chenél Conail rá

¹ *Conghalach*; i.e. Conghalach O'Ruairc.

² *Art*. Another member of the family of O'Ruairc.

³ *Alii*. alii, MS.

⁴ *Cill-mór*. Cill-mór-na-Sinna, or Cill-mór of the Shannon, anciently Cill-mor-Dithruibh, now Kilmore,

Tighernan along with him, were slain by Aedh O'Conchobhair, after they had been surrendered by Domhnall, son of Niall, son of Conghalach O'Ruairc. Domhnall, son of Conchobhar, son of Tighernan O'Ruairc, i.e. the king of Breifne, was killed by the Teallach-Dunchadha per dolum; and Muirchertach, son of Conchobhar, his other brother, was afterwards killed by Aedh O'Conchobhair. Art Beg, son of Art O'Ruairc, was killed by Aedh O'Conchobhair in like manner. Tadhg Dubh, son of Niall, son of Conghalach,¹ was killed by Maelsechlainn, son of Amhlaibh, son of Art.² A great depredation was committed by Aedh O'Conchobhair on *the people of Tuath-ratha*, on which occasion Conchobhar Mac Branain, dux of Corca-Achlann, and Muirchertach O'Maenaigh, and the son of Brian O'Fallamhain, et alii³ multi, were slain. A great depredation was committed by Mac Maurice on O'Domhnaill; but a party of O'Domhnaill's people overtook them at Bendan-Brechmhuighe, where some of them were burned, and some more slain. The residence of Conchobhar O'Ceallaigh was burned by a party of Aedh O'Conchobhair's people. Cinaeth O'Birn, i.e. the prior of Cill-mór,⁴ quievit. A great depredation was committed by O'Domhnaill on Mac Maurice, when he plundered all Cairpre. The degree of bishop was conferred by the comarb of Patrick on Maelsechlainn O'Conchobhair, at Dun-Dealgan. Sitric Mac Shenlaich was killed at Ath-Luain, by Donnatha Mac Oirechtaigh and Tomaltach Mac Oirechtaigh. John de Verdun came to Erin in hoc anno. Maelfinnen O'Mithighén quievit.

A.D.

[1260.]

The kalends of January on Saturday, and the twenty-fourth of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lx.primo; [xx°.i°.] anno cycli solaris; octavo anno cycli lunaris; quarto anno Indictionis. Sixteen of the most distinguished of the clerics of Cenel-Conaill, together with Conchobhar

[1261.]

Chonchobair. h. b. p. g. a. l. do mairbair la Conchobair .h. Neill ocup la Cenel nEogain, a nDoipe Cholunn Chille. Conchobair .h. Neill do mairbair po ceoóir, tpe riptair Colunn Chille, la Domnall .h. m. b. p. l. e. i. n. taoirpech Ránao. Aoó mac Maoirpechtlaunn h1 Conchobair do mairbair do Mhaolpaólaill .h. Eóin. Cocao móir ocup uile iomóla do óenum do Phínigin mac Domnall Mhég Carrthais, ocup dá bpaóirib, ap Shalloib ipin mbliadain rin. Sloigeo móir la Clainn Geraill a n'Derfhuman, dinnroigeo Mhég Carrthais, ocup do innroig Mág Carrthais iadrum, ocup tue maóim poppa; ocup do mairbair ann mac Tomár, Eoan proprium nomen, ocup a mac, ocup cóig puipre dhéc maille ppiú annrin, ocup ocht mbairín mairi maille piú, ocup gillair óga imóla, ocup reppénais óiáirínóti opin amad; ocup po mairbair an Darrach móir ann óeóir. Pínigin Mhág Carrthais do mairbair lá Shalloib iad rin, ocup pióe Derrfhuman do gábal dá óepbráthair, .i. don aóóleirpech Mhág Carrthais, dia éir. Arp mac Cathal puabais h1 Ruairc do éluó o Aoó .h. Conchobair, ocup taoirpíg na óreirpe ocup Conmaicne do óabairp pióe na óreirpe óó. Mac Pheoruir do fáruaó tempail móir Pheóin an Er óara, gur mairb cóiger do Luígnib ann, im Cathal .h. n. é. g. r. a. Cpeó la Domnall .h. n. é. g. r. a. pop Chlainn Pheoruir na épuic róein, gur mairb Seirpín Mac Pheoruir, ocup an tatclung tue ré a tempall Erra óara ipré po óóimó óenó ag á mairbair. Óruan puad .h. Óruan do lopeuo ocup do pcaoileó éairpléin h1 Chonainz, ocup

¹ *Colum-Cille*. This name is usually understood as signifying "Columba ecclesiæ." See Reeves's *Adarnan*, Int., p. lxx. But the last member of the name (*cille*, gen. of *cill* = Lat. *cella*) is written *cill* in the MS., for *chilledh*, probably through mistake.

² *Clann-Gerald*; i.e. the Geraldines.

³ *Proprium nomen*. p. nom., MS. In the Annals of Connacht the words *proprium nomen* are plainly written. The death of John Fitz-Thomas is entered in Grace's Annals at the year 1261, and also, incorrectly, under 1257.

A.D.
[1261.]

O'Ferghail, were killed by Conchobhar O'Neill and the Cenel-Eoghain, in Doire-Choluim-Chille. Conchobhar O'Neill was immediately slain through the miracles of Colum-Cille,¹ by Domhnall O'Breisléin, chief of Fánad. Aedh, son of Maelsechlainn O'Conchobhair, was killed by Maelfhabhaill O'hEidhin. A great war *was waged*, and numerous injuries were committed, by Finghin, son of Domhnall Mac Carthaigh, and his brothers, against Foreigners in this year. A great hosting by the Clann-Gerald² into Des-Mumha, to attack Mac Carthaigh; and Mac Carthaigh attacked them, and defeated them, and Fitz-Thomas (John proprium nomen),³ and his son,⁴ and fifteen knights and eight noble barons along with them, were slain there, besides several young men, and soldiers innumerable. And the Barrach Mór⁵ was also killed there. Finghin Mac Carthaigh was subsequently slain by the Foreigners, and the sovereignty of Des-Mumha was assumed after him by his brother, i.e. the Aithchleirech⁶ Mac Carthaigh. Art, son of Cathal Riabhach O'Ruairc, escaped from Aedh O'Conchobhair; and the chieftains of the Breifne and Conmaicne gave him the sovereignty of the Breifne. Mac Fheorais profaned the great church of Feichin in Es-dara, where he killed five of the Luighne, together with Cathal O'hEghra. A depredation *was committed* by Domhnall O'hEghra on Clann-Fheorais in retaliation for this, when he killed Sefin Mac Fheorais, and what he had on his head when he was killed was the bell cover⁷ which he had taken from the church of Es-dara. Brian Ruadh O'Briain burned and demolished Caislen-Ui-Chonaing,

¹ *His son*; i.e. Maurice FitzGerald.

² *The Barrach Mór*. The Barry Mór, Barrymore, or Barry the Great.

⁶ *Aithchleirech*. Aithchleirech signifies ex-cleric, or rather quondam clericus; i.e. one who had resigned his clerkship, or been suspended.

⁷ *Bell cover*. τᾱτᾱλῡς. Dr. O'Donovan translates this "bell" (*Four Mast.*, 1261); but τᾱτᾱλῡς is compounded of τᾱτ a covering, (also explained "a side," or "joint" by O'Reilly), and λῡς gen. of clog, a bell.

do marbhad a raibhe do dháinib ann. Carrlen do
 tóirunneó as Eóan dé Uepdún a Moig Duma a
 Muinntir Ghillgán in hoc anno. Longport Cloó h1
 Conchobair as Snám in peoais do lorcud dona bpeirp-
 nechab. Lorcud Chluana puilinn, .i. longport Peólim
 h1 Conchobair. Mac Cloó h1 Chonchobair do éabairt
 ar altpom dCrt.h.Ruairc. Creaé mhór lá hCloó
 .h.Conchobair ipin mhpheirne go rannic Druim leéan,
 ocur córtur maóma do éabairt ar blair dia rútarohab,
 gur marbad rocharde gan beir puacénó díb. Gilla
 Curyt mac Eóna h1 Maoiléiarán, taoirpech Mhuinteiri
 Mhaoiléiaran ocur Theallais Chonşura, morpuur
 ert. Cloó buirde .h.Heill expulpuur ert, ocur Niall
 cúlánach .h.Heill do rugad na ionad. Niall .h.Gairm-
 leghaigh, taoirpech Chenél Móán, morpuur ert.

[Ct Enáir for Domnach, ocur cúigeo uathad fuirpe;
 anno Domini M.cc.lxi; [xx°.ii°.]anno cicli polair; nono
 anno cicli lunair; u. anno indictionis. Maoirpech-
 lainn mac Tairó h1 Conchobair, erpuic Shil Muirpeh-
 ais, morpuur ert. Slóigeo aóbaíl la Gallóib Epenn
 docum Pheólim mic Cathail Croibdeirg, ocur docum a
 mic, .i. Cloó na nGall, gur éur .h.Conchobair upmhór bó
 Connacht a Tír Conaill ar teircho na nGall; ocur do
 bí pé fein an Inir Saimhéir ar cúl a bó ocur a mhuinteiri.
 Dála Gall, imorro, tánic Mac Uilliam Dupc tar tochur
 Mhónaó Coinneóha aníar, ocur pluas mór maille-
 ppiur, go hOilepinn, ocur Gúiróir na hEpenn ocur Eóan
 de Uepdún tar Cē Luain anoir go Roí Comán; ocur
 do leigedar creacá móra amac a gCenél Dobta
 mic Conşura, gur airgeodar an mēio ro an tar éir

¹ *Snamh-in-redaigh*. This name is written "Snamh-Muiredhaigh," or the "ford of Muiredhach," in the Annals of Connacht; but the Four Masters write it as in the text. Dr. O'Donovan conjectures (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1261, note 7) that it is "probably

the place now called Druim-Snamha, Anglicè Drumsna, on the Shannon, on the boundary between the counties of Leitrim and Rosecommon."

² *Bishop of Sil-Muiredhaigh*; i.e. bishop of Elphin.

³ *Cenel-Dobhtha-mic-Aenghusa*; i.e.

and killed all the people who were in it. A castle was built by John de Verdun in Magh-dumha in Muintir-Ghilgan in hoc anno. The fortress of Aedh O'Conchobhair at Snamh-in-redaigh¹ was burned by the people of the Breifne. Burning of Cluain-Suilinn, i.e. the fortress of Fedhlim O'Conchobhair. The son of Aedh O'Conchobhair was given in fosterage to Art O'Ruairc. A great depredation *was committed* by Aedh O'Conchobhair in the Breifne, until he reached Druim-lethan, when a portion of his routs were defeated, and a great number of them were slain who were not distinguished. Gilla-Christ, son of Edna O'Maelchiarain, chieftain of Muintir-Maelchiarain and Tellach-Chonghusa, mortuus est. Aedh Buidhe O'Neill expulsus est, and Niall Culanach O'Neill was made king in his place. Niall O'Gairm-leghaigh, chieftain of Cenel-Moain, mortuus est.

A.D.
[1261.]

The kalends of January on Sunday, and the fifth of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lxii; [xx°.ii°.] anno cycli solaris; nono anno cycli lunaris; v. anno Indictionis. Maelsechlainn, son of Tadhg O'Conchobhair, bishop of Sil-Muiredhaigh,² mortuus est. A prodigious hosting by the Foreigners of Erin against Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, and against his son. i.e. Aedh-na-nGall, when O'Conchobhair sent the greater number of the cows of Connacht to Tir-Conaill, away from the Foreigners, and he himself remained in Inis-Saimer, in defence of his cows and people. As regards the Foreigners, however, Mac William Bure, accompanied by a great army, came from the west across Tochar-Mona-Coinnedha, to Oilfinn, and the Justiciary of Erin and John de Verdun went westwards across Ath-Luain, to Ros-Comain; and they despatched great predatory bands into Cenel-Dobhthamic-Aenghusa,³ who on that occasion plundered all that

[1262.]

the Cenel (kindred or sept) of Dobhtha, son of Aenghus. The territory formerly inhabited by the Cenel-Dobhtha is

now better known as O'Hanly's country, a district in the east of the county of Roscommon.

h1 Conchobair a Connachta don dulað rin; ocyr do
 éoirnedar inaó cairplein a Ropp Comáin don toirc rin.
 Dála Cloðá h1 Conchobair, imorpo, po tinoil ríðein plúas
 móp, ocyr po aipepdaí Gaill iarthar Connacht uile,
 ó Mhuig Éó na Sathanach ocyr ó Dhallá aníar, ocyr
 po loirc a mbailti ocyr a naphanna orin go Sliab Luğa,
 ocyr po marbdaí daoine imda etorpa rin. Al haitle
 na gcead móp rin do denum dó, do éuir a mic ríð ocyr
 táirpíe uad an uachtar Connacht, gur loirpet ocyr
 gur aipepé ó Thuam dá gualann co hAllé luain, ocyr
 po marbdaí ina bpuaradaí do daoinib etorpa rin
 uile. Domnall .h. Mannaéáin do márbað do macaib
 Ruairí ocyr Tairg h1 Conchobair. Dála Gaill,
 imorpo, do éuirear techta uad do dnum h1 Conchobair
 ocyr a mic, do éairepín tpiða dóib. Tanic imorpo Cloð
 .h. Conchobair a coinne Shall iarpín co hAllé doirc
 Chuirc, ocyr do rónrat ríe annpín, ocyr do chúaro an
 oíche rin a teð Gaill gan bpaige gan doirc tar éir;
 ocyr do bi an aon ionað ocyr an aon leabao pe Mac
 Uilliam Dúrc an oíche rin go rubach pomenmnach;
 ocyr do iméigret Gaill ar a bárach tar éir ant ríða
 rin do denum dóib. Cpeð móp do denum do Shalluib
 na Míde ar Ghilla na naom .h. Pepsail, ar éairepé na
 hAllégaile, ocyr a oipecht fein do dul uad anucht Shall,
 ocyr aétairepé do denum dóib de, ocyr airepé do
 denum do mac Muphada éarraig h1 Pepsail ina
 éend. Uile iomda do cpeachab ocyr do gpearraig,
 dáirpéarraig ocyr daipéirib, ocyr do mairpéarraig, do denum
 do Gilla na naom .h. Pepsail ar Shalluib an bliadan
 rin, ocyr a éairepéecht ocyr a éipepéarraig fein do
 éorpnú ar égin dó, ocyr mac Muphada éarraig do
 éichar ar in tpi amað dó. Sloigeo la Mac Uilliam
 Dúrc ocyr la Galluib Épenn a nDernumain, dinnroigeo

¹ *All the men.* The Four Masters
 say all who were in pearsa, i.e.
 "fit to bear arms."

² *Deposed.* The words aétairepé
 do denum dóib de signify lit. "an ex-
 chieftain was made of him by them."

remained in Connacht after O'Conchobhair; and they marked out the site of a castle in Ros-Comain on this expedition. With regard to Aedh O'Conchobhair, he collected a large army, and plundered the Foreigners of all the West of Connacht eastwards from Magh-Eó of the Saxons, and from Balla, and burned their towns and corn fields from thence to Sliabh-Lugha, and slew many persons between those places. After he had committed these great depredations he sent off his princes and chieftains into Uachtar-Chonnacht, who burned and plundered from Tuaim-dá-ghualann to Ath-Luain; and they killed all the men¹ they found between those places. Domhnall O'Mannachain was killed by the sons of Ruaidhri and Tadhg O'Conchobhair. As to the Foreigners, however, they despatched messengers to O'Conchobhair and his son, to offer them peace. Aedh O'Conchobhair, moreover, came subsequently to Ath-dhoire-Chuirc, to meet the Foreigners; and they concluded peace; and he went that night afterwards into the house of the Foreigners, without giving pledge or hostage; and he was on that night in the same place, and in the same bed with Mac William Burk, cheerfully, contentedly. And the Foreigners departed on the morrow, after they had concluded this peace. A great depredation was committed by the Foreigners of Midhe on Gilla-na-naemh O'Ferghail, chieftain of the Anghaile; and his own tribe forsook him, and went over to the Foreigners; and he was deposed² by them, and the son of Murchadh Carrach O'Ferghail was made chieftain in opposition to him. Numerous injuries *in the shape* of depredations, aggressions, spoliations, plunderings and killings, were committed by Gilla-na-naemh O'Ferghail on the Foreigners this year; and he forcibly asserted his own chieftainship and sovereignty, and expelled the son of Murchadh Carrach O'Ferghail out of the district. A hosting by Mac William Burk and the Foreigners of Erin to Des-Mumha,

A.D.
[1262.]

Mhég Cárrthaiḡ, go rangatar an Mhangartach Loča Léin, ocur po marbad ḡpalat Róitri annrin lá Máz Carrthaiḡ; ocur a dúbrat sup bé rin an trearr barún ir pepp do bí an Eriinn. Ocur dobé rin ant áter co nanaiter do Oheyrínuman, oir po marbad mac Domnaill ḡuit Mes Carrthaiḡ irin lá cetna rin, .i. Cormac mac Domháin, ocur pob erbadach ḡaill ocur ḡáirhel an lá rin fon Mangartach. Comarba Patraic do teacht an erinn in hoc anno.

†ct. Enáir pop Luan, ocur reireð dhéc ruirpe; anno Domini M.cc.lxi. ; xxi. anno cicli polaur; x. anno cicli lunaur; iii.anno cicli Indictionir. Donn .h.ḡreirLéin do marbad la Domnaill.h.n.Domnaill a ḡcúirt an erpuic a Raic ḡhoḡ, a bpeall. Sluaiseo la Mac Uilliam dúre dinnroiseo Pheðlim h1 Conchobair, ocur dinnraiseo a mic, go rangatar Rorr Comán, ocur po ḡeicpet Siol Muirpeghaigh pompu a tuaircept Connacht, ocur ní bpuaratar ḡaill cpecha na eóal don dul rin. Donnchað.h.ḡloinn ocur Taðḡ a mac dinnroiseo ḡroinge dont ḡlúaiḡ rin, ocur do marbad ced oíḡrin eoir ḡiaic ocur raic, po Aíoin Ruirél ocur a mac, ocur po .u. macaib Chonconnacht h1 Conchobair, et alii multi; ocur an rluag do impó pó ḡéla dia tigiḡ iarrin. Tomár .h.Ceallaḡ, erpuic Chluana perta ḡrénainn, quieuit in Cyprio. Eððonn, pí ločlann, do éḡ a ninnriḡ Opc ar rliḡeo aḡ teacht an Eriinn. Óáuit .h.ḡinn, ab mainirpech na dúille, quieuit. Oiarmaio clepech, mac Cormaic Mic Ohiarmaio, morpuir erc. Antóiler Mhás Phinnbarr, duax Muinnteri ḡepaðain, obint. ḡillapatraic

¹ *The third.* The Annals of Connacht add *accuḡ ní ptoamar an diaḡ aili*, "and we know not the other two."

² *Comarb of Patrick*; i.e. the successor of St. Patrick, or archbishop of Armagh. His name was Maelpatraic O'Scannail. The Irish of this entry

is written twice in the MS., viz.:—at the end of one page and beginning of the next.

³ *Alii.* alii, MS.

⁴ *Ebhðonn.* Hakon Hakonson is meant. According to the *Saga Hakonar Hakonarsonar* the Irish had sent ambassadors to king Hakon, offering to

to attack Mac Carthaigh, until they reached the Mangartach of Loch-Lein, where Gerald Roche was slain by Mac Carthaigh; and it was said that he was the third¹ best baron in Erin. And this was the "joy with sorrow" to Des-Mumha, for the son of Domhnall Got Mac Carthaigh, i.e. Cormac, son of Domhnall, was slain on that same day; and the Foreigners and Gaeidhel suffered great losses on that day around the Mangartach. The comarb of Patrick² came to Erin in hoc anno.

A.D.
[1262.]

The kalends of January on Monday, and the sixteenth of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lxiii.; xx.iii. anno cycli solaris; x. anno cycli lunaris; vi°. anno cycli Indictionis. Donn O'Breisléin was killed by Domhnall O'Domhnaill in the bishop's court at Rath-Bhoth, in treachery. A hosting by Mac William Burk against Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, and against his son, as far as Ros-Comain; and the Sil-Muiredhaigh fled before them to the North of Connacht, and the Foreigners obtained neither preys nor spoils on this occasion. Donnchadh O'Floinn and his son Tadhg attacked a division of this army, and one hundred of them were slain, both good and bad, including Aitin Russel and his son, and the five sons of Cuconnacht O'Conchobhair, et alii³ multi; and the army afterwards returned to their homes in disgrace. Thomas O'Cellaigh, bishop of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, quievit in Christo. Ebhdhonn,⁴ king of Lochlann, died in Innsi-Ore, on the way whilst coming to Erin. David O'Finn, abbot of the monastery of the Buill, quievit. Diarmaid Clerech,⁵ son of Cormac Mac Diarmada, mortuus est. Andiles Mac Finnbharr, dux of Muintir-Geradhain, obiit. Gilla-Patraic,

[1263.]

submit themselves to him if he would come and expel the English. See *Saga Hákonar Hákonarsonar*, cap. 322; (*Fornmanna Sögur*; *Kaupmannahöfn*, 1835; vol. 10, p. 131); and *Munch's Norske Folks Historie*, Christiania, 1858, vol. i., part iv., p. 407. The

Chron. Mannie at 1263 says, "Venit Haco rex Norvegiæ ad partes Scotiæ [i.e. Hiberniæ?], et nihil expediens reversus est ad Orcades, et ibidem apud Kirkwall mortuus."

⁵ *Diarmaid Clerech*; i.e. "Diarmaid the Cleric."

mac Gilla na nGuirpén, ppióir Doirén, rái einig ocup epábarð, quieuit. Maolpaðail .h.hEiðin do mapbarð la Galloib. Maolciapán .h.Maoileoin, ab Chluana mic Nóir, quieuit. Cocao móir eoir ðomarba Patraic ocup erpuic na Miðe in hoc anno. Cairplen do ðenum do Mac Uilliam ðupe ag Að in gal irin Chopann. Meaðair .h.Ruaðán do mapbarð lá Galloib abþell, a nðopur ðempail Chille Seipenén, in hoc anno. Etaoin ingen h1 Phlannacáin moptua erc. Sampao po ðe irin mbliatoin rin.

Ict. Enair por máirt, ocup reacht piched fuirpe; anno Domini M.cc.lx.quarto; xiiii.anno cicli solair; xi. anno cicli lunair; iii.anno cicli indictionis. Cocao móir do ðenum oApt.h.Mhaoilpeðlainn por Ghalloib na Miðe, ocup ár mor do ðabairt óo porpa imón mðopnað, ocup an neoð nach ar márbait oíð po báðit iad. Muirceptach, mac Domnaill h1 Airt, do mapbarð, ocup a múinnter do lorcud, lá Donn Mhás Uíðir in hoc anno. Cocao móir do eirge eoir pi Saxon ocup pí ðpeatan, ocup iarplaða Saxon do eirge do Eoðaro ocup rá mac, ocup cað do chup etopra oíðlinaið, ocup Eoðaro pí Saxon ocup a mac do gabáil ann, ocup Ioan dé Uepdún, ocup ár oíáipmíðe maille ppiú rin do ðabairt etopra. Conður .h.Clá-máin, erpuic Luighe, do ég a mainirtir na búille, iar cur a erpuicóide ðe paoa ðaimpir peimí rin. Creð mór do ðenum do Ohealðnaið ar Shiol nAnmchara, ocup coig mic h1 Mhaodaðán do márbard ann ðeór. Coinne mór eoir Ghalloib Epenn, im giurðir na hEpenn, ocup im iarpla Ulao, ocup im Mac Sepailt,

¹ *War.* cocao. This was a dispute regarding the right of the archbishop of Armagh to make a visitation of the diocese of Meath, which Ware states was arranged in a provincial synod held at Drogheda in the year 1262. See Ware's *Bishops (Armagh)*, under

Patrick O'Scanlain, and *Meath*, under Hugh de Tachmon).

² *His people.* It would be more correct to say the territory occupied by his people.

³ *Edward.* This is apparently a mistake for Henry III.

son of Gilla-na-nGuissén, prior of Doirén, a man eminent for hospitality and piety, quievit. Maelfabhail O'hEidhin was slain by Foreigners. Maelchiarain O'Maeleoin, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, quievit. A great war¹ between the comarb of Patrick and the bishop of Midhe in hoc anno. A castle was erected by Mac William Burk at Ath-in-gail in the Corann. Meachair O'Ruadhain was killed by Foreigners, in treachery, in the door of the church of Cill-Seisenen, in hoc anno. Etain, daughter of O'Flannagain, mortua est. A very hot summer in this year.

A.D.
[1263.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday, and the twenty-seventh of the moon; anno Domini m.cc.lx.quarto; xxiii.anno cycli solaris; xi.anno cycli lunaris; vii.anno cycli Indictionis. A great war was waged by Art O'Malsechlainn against the Foreigners of Midhe; and he inflicted a great slaughter on them about the Brosnach; and such of them as were not slain were drowned. Muirchertach, son of Domhnall O'hAirt, was killed, and his people² were burned, by Donn Mac Uidhir in hoc anno. A great war arose between the king of the Saxons and the king of Britain, and the Saxon earls opposed Edward³ and his son; and a battle⁴ was fought between them, in which Edward,³ king of the Saxons, and his son were taken prisoners, and John de Verdun, and a great slaughter besides was committed between them. Aenghus O'Clumhain, bishop of Luighne,⁵ died in the monastery of the Buill, after having resigned his bishopric a long time before that. A great depredation was committed by the Dealbhna on Sil-Anmchadha, and five sons of O'Madadhain were slain there moreover. A great meeting between the Foreigners of Erinu, (including the Justiciary⁶ of Erinu, and including the Earl of Ulster, and Fitz-Gerald,

¹ A battle. The battle of Lewes is doubtless meant.

⁵ Bishop of Luighne. That is to say, bishop of Achonry.

⁶ The Justiciary. Richard de la Rochelle, justiciary of Ireland from A.D. 1261 to 1266.

ocur im mairiḃ ḡall Epenn orin amac, pe Perḡlim .h.Conchobair, ocur pe hCoḡ .h.Conchobair a mac, in Acḡ luain. Eagla mór ocur anḡáthad do ḡabáil na nḡall do ḡonnodap ant iocraide díáirniḡe po boi .h.Conchobair ocur a mac, conid hí comairle do rónrat ḡall annrin píḡ do ḡenum pe .h.Conchobair ocur pe na mac; ocur do rinneodap app a haḡle. Cocad mor do epḡe etir Mac Uilliam Dure, .i. iapla Ulaḡ, ocur Mac ḡeparit irin mbliadain rin, ḡur millo upniḡor na hEpenn etoppa, ḡur ḡab ant iapla a raḡi do ḡairlénaib a Connachta aḡ Mac ḡeparit, ocur ḡur loirc a mairépa uile, ocur ḡur aipḡ a muinntepa uile don cocad rin. Apt .h.Maoilrechlainn do loircad araiḡe do ḡairlénaib ocur do rráḡbailtiḡ a nDealbna ocur a mḡpḡḡmune, ocur a Callruḡe, ocur po díḡuir na ḡall eirḡiḡ uile, ocur po ḡaburap braiḡe ḡaorpech an típe uile iarpin; ocur loḡ luacḡa do loircid doḡ beḡr. ḡiúrḡir na hEpenn, ocur Seoan ḡogán, ocur Teapóid buitiléir, do ḡabail do Mac ḡeparit a tempall ḡoirpḡḡta. Cairrlén loḡa Mepca ocur cairrlén Apḡa paḡain do ḡabail do Mac Uilliam ina laim ppéin in hoc anno. Domnall .h.hḡḡra, pí luḡne, do mairbaḡ do ḡhalloib. Cúimniḡe O Caḡán, ri Cianachta, captur epḡ peḡ Coḡ buiḡe. Draiḡri Minúra do ḡabairḡ ḡo hApḡ Macha leirín aipḡeppe, .i. le Moelpapḡaic O Scannail, ocur an peḡ ceḡna, .i. Maoelpapḡaic, do ḡenum díḡe acimḡell Apḡo Maḡa an bliadain rin.

¶ Et. Enair por ḡapḡaoin, ochtmaḡ uathad puiḡpe; xxii. anno cicli polair; xii. anno cicli lunair; iii. anno inḡicḡionir; M.cc.lx.quinto. Tomár Mac Peḡḡail

¹ *Street-towns.* For the meaning of street-town (ḡrain-baile), see note ⁶, p. 258, *supra*.

² *The Justiciary.* See note ⁶, p. 447.

³ *A consecrated church.* The church

of Castle-Dermot in the county of Kildare.

⁴ *Aedh Buidhe.* Apparently Aedh Buidhe (yellow Hugh) O'Neill, chieftain of Cenel-Eoghain, sl. 1283. The three concluding entries for this year

and the other nobles of the Foreigners of Erin), and Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, and Aedh O'Conchobhair, his son, at Ath-Luain. Great fear and consternation seized the Foreigners when they saw the countless multitude that accompanied O'Conchobhair and his son; and the resolution the Foreigners then adopted was to conclude peace with O'Conchobhair and his son, which they did forthwith. A great war arose between Mac William Burk, i.e. the Earl of Ulster; and Fitz-Gerald, in this year, so that the major part of Erin was destroyed between them; and the Earl seized all the castles Fitz-Gerald had in Connacht, and burned all his manors, and plundered all his people, during this war. Art O'Mael-sechlainn burned all the castles and street-towns¹ in Dealbhna, and in Breghmhuine, and in Calraighe, and expelled the Foreigners out of them all, and afterwards took the hostages of the chieftains of the entire district; and Loch-Luatha was also burned by him. The Justiciary² of Erin, and John Gogan, and Tibbot Butler were taken prisoners by Fitz-Gerald in a consecrated church.³ The castle of Loch-Mesca, and the castle of Ard-rathain, were seized by Mac William Burk into his own hand in hoc anno. Domhnall O'hEghra, king of Luighne, was slain by Foreigners. Cumhuighe O'Cathain, king of Cianachta, captus est per Aedh Buidhe.⁴ Friars Minor were brought to Ard-Macha by the archbishop, i.e. Mael-patraic O'Scannail; and the same man, i.e. Maelpatraic, made a trench⁵ round Ard-Macha in this year.

The kalends of January on Thursday, the eighth of the moon; xxv. anno cycli solaris; xii. anno cycli lunaris; viii. anno Indictionis; M.cc.lx. quinto.⁶ Thomas, son of [1265.]

are not given in the Dublin copies of the Annals of Connacht.

⁵ A trench. The sinking of a trench round the church of Armagh, by Arch-

bishop O'Scannail, is recorded by the Four Masters under the year 1266.

⁶ Quinto. quincto, MS.

Mic Diarmada, erpuc Oilepinn, quieuit in Cipro. Tomár. h. Maicín, erpuc Luígne, quieuit. Cairlén Sligiḡ do rḡaoileḡ la hAḡoḡ. h. Conchobair, ocur cairlén an bheno pata ocur cairlen Ráḡ Aipḡ craibḡ do loḡcaḡ ocur do rḡaoileḡ leir ḡeóir. Mainirḡir Thopair Phatraic do loḡcaḡ ipin mbliadaḡin rin. Taḡḡ Mac Phinnḡair do ḡarbaḡ do Chonchobair Mhás Ráḡnaill, ocur do mac Domnaill h1 Pērḡail, in hoc anno. Pērḡolim mac Cathail cpoibḡdeḡ h1 Conchobair, pi Connacht, pēr copanta ocur coḡaiḡḡi a cúigiḡ fein, ocur pēr copanta a capat pop ḡach leir; pēr aipḡḡi ocur ionnarbḡa a eḡcapat ḡach inaḡ ambíóir; pēr lán denech ocur denḡnum; pēr lán doirpḡdeḡur ocur dūrpumur a nḡpinn ocur a Saxanaibḡ, do éḡ iar mbuaḡḡ nongḡa ocur naibḡḡe, ocur a aḡlucat a mainirḡir na mbpáthar pḡeciur a Roḡ Chomain tuc fein amaḡ do Thía ocur don opḡ poime rin. Aḡoḡ. h. Conchobair, .i. a mac fein, do ḡaḡail piḡe Connacht tar éir a athar, ocur a ḡpeaḡ piḡ do ḡenum ḡó ar Uibḡ Pailḡe. Loirḡḡi ocur marbḡa iomḡa do ḡenum ḡó ann; ocur ar nimpóḡ ḡo hAḡḡ Luain ḡó, Cathal mac Taḡḡ h1 Conchobair do ḡallat ḡó, ocur a héḡ dapéir a ḡallta. Muirceḡtach, mac Cathail, mic Diarmada, mic Taḡḡ h1 Mhaolpuanaḡḡ, pi Mhúḡe Luirḡ, do éc ipin bliadaḡin rin. ḡilla na naom. h. Cuinn, taoirḡech Muirḡeḡ ḡiollḡán, moḡtuur epḡ. Cathal Mhás Ráḡnaill, táirḡech Muirḡeḡ hḡolair, moḡtuur epḡ. Muirḡeḡaḡ. h. Cerpḡaill, táirḡech Callḡaḡhe, moḡtuur epḡ. Maolbḡiḡe. h. ḡrúcan, oirḡindech Oilepinn, moḡtuur epḡ. Muirḡ mac Neill h1 Conchobair do ḡḡa doḡum erpucoirde Oilepinn in hoc anno. Coinne do ḡenum do Thomaltach. h. Conchobair, táirḡepuc Conḡacht, pe Dauid Pindapḡráir ocur pe macaibḡ Muḡchaḡa, ocur moḡán do muirḡeḡ an aipḡepuic do ḡarbaḡ an lá rin ḡóibḡ

¹ *Bishop of Luighe; i.e. bishop of Achonry. See note 1, p. 418, supra.*

Ferghal Mac Diarmada, bishop of Oilfinn, quievit in Christo. Thomas O'Maicin, bishop of Luighne,¹ quievit. The castle of Sligech was demolished by Aedh O'Conchobhair; and the castle of Benn-fhada and the castle of Rath-aird-craibhe were burned and demolished by him also. The monastery of Tobar-Patraic was burned in this year. Tadhg Mac Fhinnbhair was killed by Conchobhar Mac Raghnaill, and by the son of Domhnall O'Ferghail, in hoc anno. Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht—the protector and supporter of his own province, and the protector of his friends on every side; the plunderer and extirpator of his enemies wherever they might be; a man full of bounty and prowess; a man full of distinction and honor in Erin and Saxon-land—died after the triumph of unction and penitence, and was interred in the monastery of the Friars Preachers in Ros-Comain, which he had previously granted to God and the Order. Aedh O'Conchobhair, i.e. his own son, assumed the sovereignty of Connacht after his father, and executed his royal depredation on the Ui-Failghe, where he committed many burnings and killings; and, on his return to Ath-Luain, he blinded Cathal, son of Tadhg O'Conchobhair, who died after having been blinded. Muirchertach, son of Cathal, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg O'Maelruanaidh, king of Magh-Luirg, died in this year. Gilla-na-naemh O'Cuinn, chieftain of Muintir-Gillgan, mortuus est. Cathal Mac Raghnaill, chieftain of Muintir-Eolais, mortuus est. Muiredhach O'Cerbhaill, chieftain of Calraidhe, mortuus est. Maelbrighe O'Grugan, airchinnech of Oilfinn, mortuus est. Maurice, son of Niall O'Conchobhair, was elected to the bishopric of Oilfinn in hoc anno. A conference was held by Tomaltach O'Conchobhair, archbishop of Connacht, with David Prendergast and the Mac Murchadhas; and a great number of the archbishop's people were slain by them on that day at

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a Cill meóóin. Deirbhorghall, ingen h1 'Oghuáda, .i. mathair Tomaltaigh h1 Conchobair, airdeppuic Connacht, do éis iar mbuaib náisiuige. Cocao moir eoir pí Saxon ocup Siomann Mufford. Murchad mac Suibne do gabáil le Domnall mac Maígnura, ocup a éinolucaó a láim an Iapla, ocup a éis irin ppiúin.

¶ Et. Enáir pop Áine, ocup ix. dec puipe; anno Domini m.cc.lxxi; xxii. anno cicli polair; xiii. anno cicli lunair; ix. anno cicli indictionir. Matíamain mac Ceiternaiigh h1 Chepín, pí Ciarraighhe, do íarbad la Galloib 'Ohána móir in hoc anno. Matíamain .h. Cuilén, pí na Claonílair, do íarbad dá ínnai sein daon buille do pcín, tre éo, an bliadain rin. Cairlén Tíge 'Oháchoinne do bpipeó ocup do íarpuzaó an bliadain rin, ocup Conmaicne uile d'árpuzaó. Domnall .h. hEgra, pí Luígne, occiur ep ag lopeaó Áirto na puáó pop Galloib in hoc anno. Toirpdealbacht, mac Áoáa, mic Cathail epuibdepc, do éis a mainiurir Cnuic Muabí irin mbliadain rin. Diarmad puáó, mac Conchobair, mic Cormaic Mic Diarmada, ocup 'Donneaca mac Duinn óis Mhéis Oipechtaigh, do áallao lá hÁoó .h. Conchobair. Saóó, ingen Cathail epuibdepc, moptua ep. Maoilíra .h. hÁnann, ppióir Rora Comán ocup Áca Lias, queuit in Cpiro. Duirgéir dheoil an táchair do lopeuo do Phlann puáó .h. Phloinn, ocup mopán do Galloib an baile do íarbad óó. Cairlén ocup aráanna imáa do lopeuo

¹ *Simon Mufford*. An attempt at writing the name of Simon de Montfort (the younger). This entry and the succeeding one are not in the Ann. of Connacht (Dublin copies).

² *Son of Maghnus*; i.e. of Maghnus O'Conchobhair, or Manus O'Conor.

³ *The Earl*. Walter de Burgo, earl of Ulster. This event is given by the Four Masters at the year 1267, under which date it is also entered *infra*.

⁴ *The 19th*. The MS. has xx. deé, a mistake for ix. deé, or naomao deé.

⁵ *Ciarraighe*. There were many districts in Ireland called Ciarraighe. The one here referred to was Ciarraighe Maighe, or "Ciarraighe of the plain," otherwise called Clann-Ceithernaigh, a district nearly co-extensive with the present parish of Kilkeevin, barony of Castlereagh, and county of

Cill-medhoin. Derbhorgaill, daughter of O'Dubhda, i.e. the mother of Tomaltach O'Conchobhair, archbishop of Connacht, died after the victory of penitence. A great war between the king of the Saxons and Simon Mufford.¹ Murchadh Mac Suibhne was apprehended by Domhnall, son of Maghnus,² and surrendered into the hands of the Earl;³ and he died in the prison. A.D. [1265.]

The kalends of January on Friday, and the nineteenth⁴ [1266.] of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lxvi; xxvi. anno cycli solaris; xiii. anno cycli lunaris; ix. anno cycli Indictionis. Mathghamhain, son of Ceithernach O'Cerin, king of Ciarraighe,⁵ was slain by the Foreigners of Dún-mór in hoc anno. Mathghamhain O'Cuilén, king of the Claen-ghlais, was killed by his own wife, with one thrust of a knife, through jealousy, this year. The castle of Tech-Dachoinne was broken down and laid waste in this year; and all Conmaicne⁶ was laid waste. Domhnall O'hEghra, king of Luighne, occisus est whilst burning Ard-na-riadh against the Foreigners, in hoc anno. Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, died in the monastery of Cnoc Muaidhe in this year. Diarmaid Ruadh, son of Conchobhar, son of Cormac Mac Diarmada, and Donnecatha, son of Donn Og Mac Oireghaigh, were blinded by Aedh O'Conchobhair. Sadhbh, daughter of Cathal Crobhderg, mortua est. Maelisa O'hAnainn, prior of Ros-Comáin and Ath-Liag, quievit in Christo. The borough of Bel-an-táchair was burned by Flann Ruadh O'Floinn; and many of the Foreigners of the town were slain by him. Several castles and corn-fields were also burned

Roscommon. Dr. O'Donovan errs (*Four Mast.*, p. 401) in stating that the district in question was in the county of Mayo. See O'Dubhagain's *Topogr. Poem*, ed. O'Donovan, p. 63.

⁶ *Conmaicne*. There were four districts in Connacht called Conmaicne. The Conmaicne here indicated was

probably Conmaicne-Dúna-móir, or Conmaicne of Dún-mór, now the barony of Dunmore, county Galway, adjoining the barony of Tech-Dachoinne, or Tiaquin, in the same county, in which the castle of Tech-Dachoinne was situated.

ocur do milleo a Tír Phiaepaë dó Beor. Tomárr .h. Maolëonairpe, arëidechain Tuama, quietuit in Cyprio. Aoð .h. Conchobair, pì Connacht, do ùl irin mðreirne daëpnoghao Airt mic Cathail riabaigh h1 Rúairpe, ocur píge do ãabairt do Conchobair ùirë, mac Amlaoib, mic Airt h1 Ruairpe, ocur bpaighde ãairpech na ðreirne uile do ãabáil dó. Eppucóide Luigne do ãabáil do Thomárr .h. Mhiadaacán, ocur gráda in dá eppuc rin do ãabairt an aon ló. húa Mac Goirdelb mortuurr ept. Aoð .h. Muirpeghaigh do ñarbad in hoc anno. Sloiged la hUiliam ðupe doëum h1 Maolrechlainn, ocur mopán do ðáthao víb i nAé Cpoëda, ocur a nimpáð gan nept gan bpaighde do ãabáil don dul rin. Toğa eppuc do ãocht on Roim go Cluain perta ðrénaínn, ocur a gráda eppuc do ãabairt a nAé na píğ an Domnach pìá Noðluic. Ar mór do ãabairt do ðroing do muinntep h1 Conchobair, .i. do loðlann mac Diarmada mic Mhuirceptaigh, ocur do Mac Ceitëp-naigh, ocur do mac Domnaill duib h1 Egra, ar ðpet-nacharb ocur ar Laiğnechainb iarthair Connacht, ocur aoin ceoð dëğ ar .xx. dá gcentaib do ãóðluao do .h. Conchobair doib. Cormac mac Gillaëpurr mic Diarmada do lot, ocur a hëğ don lóť rin. Gráda eppuc do ãabairt ar bpáthair ppecíúr, .i. Ua Scópa, in Aro Maäa doëum Ráta doť Thipe Conaill. Maoileóin boðar .h. Maolëonairpe mortuurr ept.

¶ Et. Enárr pop Sačarn, ocur x. pichet puipe; anno Domini m.cc.lxxii. ; axiii. anno cicli polair; ; a°. quarto

¹ *Bishopric of Luigne*; i.e. the bishopric of Achonry.

² *These two bishops*. There is here some confusion in the text, arising from the transposition of an entry, as the second bishop referred to is evidently the "bishop elect" who "came from Rome to Cluain-ferta-Brenainn," and was consecrated at

Ath-na-righ on the Sunday before Christmas, as stated six lines lower.

³ *Bishop elect*. He is called "John, an Italian, the Pope's Nuncio," by Ware. See last note.

⁴ *Britons*. The Welshmen who were settled in the western parts of the county of Mayo.

⁵ *Lagenians*; or Leinstermen. The

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and destroyed by him in Tir-Fhiachrach. Thomas O'Maelchonaire, archdeacon of Tuaim, quievit in Christo. Aedh O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, went into the Breifne to depose Art, son of Cathal Riabhach O'Ruaire; and he gave the sovereignty to Conchobhar Buidhe, son of Amhlaibh, son of Art O'Ruaire, and took the hostages of all the chieftains of the Breifne. The bishopric of Luighne¹ was assumed by Thomas O'Miadhachán, and the degrees of these two bishops² were conferred on the same day. Hugo Mac Goisdelbh mortuus est. Aedh O'Muiredhaigh was killed in hoc anno. An army was led by William Burk against O'Maelsechlainn; and a great number of them were drowned in Ath-crochdha, and the rest turned back without obtaining sway or hostages on this occasion. A bishop-elect³ came from Rome to Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, and his episcopal degree was conferred on him at Ath-na-righ the Sunday before Christmas. A great slaughter was committed by a party of O'Conchobhair's people, viz.:—by Lochlainn, son of Diarmaid, son of Muirchertach, and by Mac Ceithernaigh and the son of Domhnall Dubh O'hEghra, on the Britons⁴ and Lagenians⁵ of the West of Connacht, thirty-one of whose heads were presented to O'Conchobhair by them. Cormac, son of Gilla-Christ Mac Diarmada, was wounded, and died of the wound. The degree of bishop was conferred in Ard-Macha on a Friar Preacher, i.e. O'Scoba,⁶ *appointed bishop* of Rath-Both of Tir-Conaill. Maeleoin Bodhar⁷ O'Maelchonaire mortuus est.

The kalends of January on Saturday, and the thirtieth of the moon; anno Domini M.c.c.lxvii; xxvii. anno cycli [1267.]

Four Masters call them "Luighne," i.e. inhabitants of the district comprised in the present barony of Leyny, county of Sligo. But Leyny is not in the West of Connacht.

⁶ O'Scoba. Cairbre (or Carbery)

O'Scoba, whose death is recorded under the year 1275 *infra*.

⁷ Maeleoin Bodhar; i.e. "Maeleoin (Malone) the deaf." From this Irish word *bodhar* is seemingly deriv. Eng. *bother*, and its cognate *pother*.

anno cicli lunaris; x. anno cicli indictionis. Macilrechlann, mac Conchobair, mic Cotha, ocu Conchobair péin a athair, ocu Coth a dērbhrathair, do éz a naon raitē. Mupchad Mac Suibne do ḡabáil do 'Dhomnall mac Mágnusa h1 Conchobáir a nUmall, ocu a éinnlucad do Uáter a búre, .i. iarlá Ula, ocu a éz a ppiurrín an iarlá iarrin. Druian, mac Toirprehelbaig, mic Ruairdi h1 Conchobair, do éz a mainiur Chnuic Muaidē ipin mbliadain rin. Druim éliað do loceud uile cona tigib [ocu] templaib. Creð mhór do denum do ḡhalloib iarthair Chonnacht ar Chairpui Dhruma eliað, ocu do airgeadair Er dapa. Creð mhór el do denum do Mac Uilliam búre ar .h. Conchobair, gur airgeotar Tír Mhaine ocu Clann Uaach. Erpic Cluana pēpta, .i. Roimánach, do búl tairir docum an pápa. Donnchad, mac Ruairdi, mic Cotha h1 Conchobair, do mairbad do ḡhalloib in hoc anno. Galar mór do ḡabáil Cotha h1 Chonchobair, condechaid a éare pá Eriinn uile, ocu a éernó ar plán. Alir, ingen Mic Carrḡaínn, mopta ept. Cocad mór a Saxanaib itir pí Saxan ocu Simann Suforin.

¶ Et. Enár pop doimnach, ocu .xi. puipe; anno Domini M.cc.lxi. ; axiii. anno cicli solaris; xu. anno cicli lunaris; xi. anno indictionis. Conchobair .h. Driain, pí Tuadhmán, do mairbad la Diarmad mac Muirceartaig h1 Driain, ocu a mac, .i. Seonín; ocu a ingēn, ocu mac a ingēne, .i. mac Ruairdi h1 ḡráda, ocu Duiblocluin .h. Locluin, ocu Tomár .h. Deollán, et alii multi, do mairbad maille puiú do mnaib ocu dēpētib nach áruimter runn; ocu po

¹ *Conchobhar*. He was apparently of the family of O'Conchobhair, or O'Conor.

² *Apprehended*. This is a repetition. See the concluding entry for the year 1265.

³ *Simon Suforin*. This is an attempt at writing the name of Simon de

Montfort, which is written "Simon Mufford," under the year 1265. In Mageoghegan's version of the Annals of Clonmacnois it assumes the form "Sufforne."

⁴ *Killed*. Mageoghegan (Annals of Clonmacnois, 1268) says "in Corcomroe (county of Clare), in the campe

solaris; x^o. quarto anno cycli lunaris; x. anno cycli Indictionis. Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar,¹ son of Aedh, and his father Conchobhar himself, and his brother Aedh, died in one quarter. Murchadh Mac Suibhne was apprehended² by Domhnall, son of Maghnus O'Conchobhair, in Umhall, and was surrendered to Walter Burk, i.e. Earl of Ulster; and he died in the Earl's prison afterwards. Brian, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, died in the monastery of Cnoc-Muaidhe in this year. Druimcliabh was all burned, with its houses [and] churches. A great depredation was committed by the Foreigners of the West of Connacht on *the inhabitants of Cairpre-Dromacliabh*; and they plundered Es-dara. Another great depredation was committed by Mac William Burk on O'Conchobhair, when he plundered Tir-Maine and Clann-Uadach. The bishop of Cluain-ferta, i.e. a Roman, went across to the Pope. Donnchadh, son of Ruaidhri, son of Aedh O'Conchobhair, was killed by Foreigners in hoc anno. A great illness seized Aedh O'Conchobhair, so that the report thereof spread throughout all Erin; but he recovered safely from it. Alice, daughter of Mac Carghamhna, mortua est. A great war in Saxon-land between the king of the Saxons and Simon Sufoin.³

A.D.

[1267.]

The kalends of January on Sunday, and the eleventh of the moon; anno Domini m.cc.lxviii; xxviii. anno cycli solaris; xv. anno cycli lunaris; xi. anno Indictionis. Conchobhar O'Briain, king of Tuadh-Mumha, was killed⁴ by Diarmaid, son of Muirchertach O'Briain; and his son, i.e. Seonin,⁵ and his daughter, and his daughter's son, i.e. the son of Ruaidhri O'Grada, and Dubhlochlainn O'Lochlainn, and Thomas O'Beollain, and many more⁶ women and men, who are not enumerated here, were slain along with them; [1268.]

called the Siwdayne;" from which he is known in history as "Conor na Siudaine O'Brien."

⁵ *Seonin*; pron. *Shoneen*; the dimin. of Seon, or John.

⁶ *More*. αλ, for αλ, MS.

mapbað Diarmair péin ino po ceóóir amail po éliḡ.
 Cláitáib .h. Pergusail do mapbað la Galluib a meabail.
 Máḡnur Mháḡ Oipechtaiḡ, dua élainne Tomaltaib,
 quieuit. Raḡnait, inḡen h1 Conchobair, ben Chathail
 h1 Maraḡáin, quieuit. Muirur ruab Mac Searailt
 do báthar ap muir Epenn, lucht luinge, aḡ teacht ó
 ruḡ Saxon rinnroiseo na hEpenn. Carrḡalur ant
 impir Róḡanach do mapbað dona Seirpuroinib aḡ
 cornum na cḡrḡaiḡecht. Aob mac Conchobair h1
 Phlaibḡertaiḡ, oirpḡóel Enais dúin, moḡtuur eḡt.
 Toirpḡhelbach óḡ, mac Aobá, mic Peólim, mic Cathail
 cḡoibdeḡc, dalta .h. mḡruin, quieuit. Coinne do ḡoḡra
 do ḡhalloib Epenn a nAib Luain ap Aob .h. Conchobair.
 Ro éinóil .h. Conchobair, imoḡro, ina ḡcoinne annḡin,
 ocup tue maíom aóḡail porḡa a bḡeohab Aib Luain,
 ocup po mapbað rocharde óib ann. Domnall mac
 Taiḡḡ h1 Mhanḡacháin do mapbað, ocup teicheo da
 muinnḡir uab, .i. do Thaob .h. Phlannagán ocup do
 ḡillacur .h. ḡirn, a .uin. Kt. Enair. Pergusail .h.
 Maolmhuab, pí bḡep Ceall, do mapbað la Galluib.
 Maolpechlainn Mháḡ Coélainn do mapbað la Galluib.
 Duḡḡall Mac Ruairi, pí Innri ḡall ocup Oirp
 ḡhaoḡel, quieuit. Domnall .h. ḡráoḡa, dua énel
 Dunḡaile, moḡtuur eḡt. Loélainn mac Diarmair h1
 Conchobair do mapbað do Dairi Aulb ocup la h1ḡ
 Cnaoḡa; ocup toḡeḡarap fein ino po ceóóir. Diar-
 mair, mac in aibḡeipḡ h1 ḡhḡian, do éc. Maḡḡamain
 .h. ḡriain do ḡabáil, ocup a éirḡar la ḡrian ruab

¹ *In return.* ino, lit. "in it," MS.

² *Clann - Tomaltaigh.* The word Tomaltaigh is represented by *tom* in the MS.; but the Annals of Connacht read *Tomaltaib*.

³ *Ruadh*; i.e. "the red."

⁴ *Fedha-Atha-Luain.* The *Faes* (or woods) of Ath-Luain; the name of

O'Naghten's country, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Rosecommon.

⁵ *And his people ran away from him.* ocup teicheo da muinnḡir uab, MS. In the text this clause follows after the words *do mapbað*, "was slain." The Annals of Connacht read "ocup *ā*. da muinnḡir maibḡr,"

A.D.

[1268.]

and Diarmaid was himself immediately slain in return¹, as he deserved. Amhlaibh O'Ferghail was killed by Foreigners, in treachery. Maghnus Mac Oirechtaigh, dux of Clann-Tomaltaigh², quievit. Raghnaill, daughter of O'Conchobhair, wife of Cathal O'Madadhain, quievit. Maurice Ruadh³ Fitz-Gerald was drowned in the sea of Erin, with a ship's crew, whilst coming to Erin from the king of the Saxons. The Roman Emperor Carolus was slain by the Saracens whilst defending Christendom. Aedh, son of Conchobhar O'Flaithbheartaigh, official of Enach-dúin, mortuus est. Toirdhelbhach Og, son of Aedh, son of Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, foster-son of the Ui-Briuin, quievit. Aedh O'Conchobhair was summoned by the Foreigners of Erin to a conference at Ath-Luain. O'Conchobhair, moreover, mustered *his forces* to meet them there, and inflicted a great defeat on them in Fedha-Atha-Luain,⁴ where a great number of them were slain. Domhnall, son of Tadhg O'Mannachain, was slain, viz. by Tadhg O'Flannagain and Gilla-Christ O'Birn, on the 7th of the kalends of January; and his people ran away from him.⁵ Ferghal O'Maelmhuaidh, king of Feara-Ceall, was killed by Foreigners. Mael-sechlainn Mac Cochlain was killed by Foreigners. Dubhgall Mac Ruaidhri, king of Innsi-Gall and Airer-Gaeidhel, quievit. Domhnall O'Grada, dux of Cenel-Dunghaile, mortuus est. Lochlainn, son of Diarmaid O'Conchobhair, was killed by David Aulb, and by the Ui-Cinaetha; and they were themselves immediately slain in return.¹ Diarmaid, son of the Aithcleirech⁶ O'Briain, died. Mathghamhain O'Briain was taken prisoner, and mutilated, by Briain Ruadh O'Briain, in

for ocuy deichnebar da munntir
maile rir, i.e. "and ten of his
people along with him," which is
more likely to be correct, and with
which reading the Four Masters agree.

⁶ *Aithcleirech*. By *aithcleirech* is
meant an ex-cleric, or rather a cleric
who had been suspended, or forced to
retire from the clerical profession.

.h. mḃríain, a nṵgail a athar. Conchobair .h. Cellaiḡ, ru thí Mane, mortuair ep̃t. Conḡur .h. Dálaiḡ, .i. rói nṵána ocur tiḡe aoiṛhed, quieuit.

[Kt̃t. Enair for m̃airt, ocur aili fiched fuirpe; anno Domini M.cclxx. ; primur annur cicli solair; xii. annur cicli lúnair; xi. annur cicli inṵictionir. Imar .h. ḃir̃n, óglaoḡ ocur lán f̃ep̃ḡráḡa ṵlloḡ .h. Conchobair, do f̃ágbaíl ant f̃aoguil do lár a ḡlaimi ocur a ḡonáḡ iar cinneḡ a ḡetha a Ror Chommáin, a mainir̃oir na mḃrathar p̃reciur. Iuir̃oir nua do ṵoiḡecht a ñer̃inn o rí Saxan .i. hoiper̃o Sup̃por̃n, do ḡep̃tug̃at ocur do f̃ocpug̃at na h̃er̃enn. A ṵoiḡecht a Connachtaib iar̃rin, ocur ḡaill ̃er̃enn maille r̃ur, ocur carlén do ḡenum a Ror Chomán ṵóib; ocur ir̃peḡ pot̃era rin do ḡenum, .i. lloḡ .h. Conḡobair do ḡeith a nḡalur ocur a ñer̃láint̃i an tan rin. Taḡḡ mac Neill m̃ic Mhuir̃egh-aḡ h1 Conchobair do m̃ar̃bat do t̃r̃ep̃r̃énach do muinnt̃er a brathar f̃éin an Oil̃r̃inn, ḡo r̃ir̃ ḡona, in hoc anno; ocur r̃o m̃ar̃bat an r̃ep̃r̃énac̃ r̃ein na ̃er̃uic r̃o c̃eḡoir. ḃrían mac Domnaill ṵuib h1 ̃ḡḡra do m̃ar̃bat a Sligech la ḡalloib, in hoc anno. Benm̃iḡe, ingen Toir̃p̃rohelbaḡ m̃ic Ruaid̃ri, .i. ben Maolmuir̃e M̃hic Shúib̃ne, quieuit. Sepp̃rao mac Doim̃naill ḡlannaḡ M̃ic ḡillaḡat̃raic, rí Sléib̃e ḡlaḡma, do ̃ḡ in hoc anno. Pat̃riciur .h. Scannail, com̃ar̃ba Pat̃raic a ñl̃ro M̃haḡa, do ̃ḡ; in C̃riṵto quieuit. C̃riṵóina, inḡen h1 Neacht̃uin, ben Ḍiaḡmata

¹ *His father*; i.e. Conchobhar (na Siudaine) O'Briain. See note ⁴, page 457.

² *Robert Sufforn*, Robert D'Ufford. The name is corruptly written hoiper̃o Sup̃por̃n in the MS. See note ⁶, p. 228 *supra*.

³ *Son of Ruaidhri*; i.e. of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, the last monarch of Ireland.

⁴ *Seffraidh*. Jeffrey.

⁵ *Clannach*. A sobriquet signifying "prolific," from clann, children, offspring.

⁶ *Slíabh-Bladhma*. Slieve Bloom, a mountain on the confines of the King's and Queen's Counties. It formed the western boundary of the ancient territory of Ossory; and hence the Mac Gillapatriks (now Anglicised

revenge for his father.¹ Conchobhar O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, mortuus est. Aenghus O'Dalaigh, i.e. an eminent professor of poetry, and *keeper* of a house of hospitality, quievit. A.D.
[1268.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday, and the twenty-second of the moon; anno Domini m.cc.lxix.; primus annus cycli solaris; xvi. annus cycli lunaris; xii. annus cycli Indictionis. Imhar O'Birn, servant and confidential man to Aedh O'Conchobhair, withdrew from the world, from the midst of his children and affluence, after resolving to pass his life in Ros-Comain, in the monastery of the Friars Preachers. A new Justiciary came to Erin from the king of the Saxons, i.e. Robert Sufforn,² to settle and pacify Erin. He afterwards proceeded into Connacht, accompanied by the Foreigners of Erin; and a castle was erected in Ros-Comáin by them. And the reason it was erected was that Aedh O'Conchobhair was at that time in sickness and ill-health. Tadhg, son of Niall, son of Muiredhach O'Conchobhair, was most unfortunately slain by a soldier of his own brother's people, at Oilfinn, in hoc anno; and the soldier was himself immediately killed in retaliation for it. Brian, son of Domhnall Dubh O'hEghra, was killed in Sligech, by Foreigners, in hoc anno. Benmhíde, daughter of Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri,³ i.e. the wife of Maelmuire Mac Suibhne, quievit. Seffraidh,⁴ son of Domhnall Clannach⁵ Mac Gillapatraic, king of Sliabh-Bladhma,⁶ died in hoc anno. Patricius O'Scannail, comarb of Patrick in Ard-Macha, died;⁷ in Christo quievit. Christina, daughter of O'Neachtain, wife of Diarmaid

Fitzpatricks), lords of Ossory, were sometimes designated by the title of lords of Sliabh-Bladhma. See note ¹², page 371, *supra*.

⁷ *Died.* Ware (*Bishops*, under

Armagh) states that Archbishop O'Scannail died on the 16th of March, 1270, under which year his death is again recorded in the present chronicle.

Μιθῖς Μιc Διαρμᾶδα, .i. an ḅen doḅ ḡepp deallḅ ocup
 denum, enech ocup ionnraḅur, ciall ocup epáḅad do ḅóí
 an aon aimpriḅ pḡía, ocup ip mó cumaoín ap an opo liaḅ,
 do éḡ iar mbuaíḅ nonḡḅa ocup naíḅpḡe. Aḅḅ .h. Finn,
 rói ḡenma ocup oipḡiḅíḡ Epenn, moḡtuur epḅ. Cairlén
 Sligḡh do ḅenum do Mac Muiriḅ Μιc ḡepailḅ an
 bliadain rin. Eḅḡíliḅ Mac Cairḅén do maḡḅaḅ
 ḡhḡa Anlúain. Domnall .h. Pḡḡail, ḅeur Aḅḅ
 .h. Pḡḡail a mac, do ḡaḡḅaḅ do ḡhilla na naom
 .h. Pḡḡail ocup do ḡhalloib, in hoc anno.

¶ Et. Enap pop Ceḅáin, ocup tḡepp uathad fuirpe;
 anno Domini M.cc.lxx. Secunḅur annur cieli ḡolapir;
 xiiii. annur cieli lúnapir; xiii. annur inḅictionir.
 Sligech do loḡcuḅ lá .h. n Domnall ocup la Cénel
 Conaill, ocup mac ḅḡeallaiḡ an éairi h1 Mhaoil-
 ḅḡénainn do ḡaḡḅad don tuar rin. Coḡad móḡ ocup
 epḡaonta do eipḡe eḅir .h. Conchobair, .i. Aḅḅ mac
 Pélím, ocup úateḡ a ḅúḡe, .i. iaḡla úlaḅ; ocup nḡḡ
 pḡoḡat ḡaill ináio ḡaoidel a netḡáin; ḡur éinóil ant
 iaḡla ḡoill na hEpenn maillḅ pḡrin ḡuiriḅir, ḡo tan-
 ḡaḅar ḅíḅlínaiḅ móḡ pḡuaḡheḅ a Connachḅaiḅ, ḡo
 paḡḡaḅar Roḡḡ Chommáin an ceḅ aḡaiḅ, ocup apḡiḅé
 ḡo hOilḡinn in ḅapa aḡhaiḅ, ocup apḡiḅé ḡo poḡḅ Leice,
 ḡur ḡaḅaḅar poḡḡad ocup loḡḡoḡḅ aḡ poḡḅ Leice an
 oíḅe rin; ocup do pónḡat comairle ap a ḅáḡaḅ, ocup
 ipḡi comairle do poḡḡat, .i. ant iaḡla ocup maíḅe ḡall
 Epenn do ḅul tap Sionainn poḡḅ i nAḅ capath Conaill
 in tan rin. Dála pḡḡ Connachḅ imoḡḡo, .i. Aḅḅa mic
 Pélím h1 Conchobair, do ḅóí pḡḅéin beḡán do ḡaíḅibh

¹ *Diarmaid Midhech.* "Diarmaid the Midbian;" so called, apparently, from having been fostered in Midhe (Meath).

² *O'Finn.* The Four Masters write the name O'Finnaghtaigh (O'Finaghty); but in the Dublin copies of the so-

called Annals of Connacht it is .h. Finn (O'Finn). In Mageoghegan's version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called "Hugh O'Flynn, a good musitian."

³ *Were slain.* do maḡḅad; written in the marg., with a mark of ref. to the proper place in the text.

Midhech¹ Mac Diarmada, i.e. the handsomest, best formed, most hospitable, worthy, sensible, and pious woman of her time, and the most bountiful to the Grey Order, died after the victory of unction and penitence. Aedh O'Finn,² the most eminent professor of music and minstrelsy in Erin, mortuus est. The castle of Sligech was erected by Mac Maurice Fitz-Gerald in this year. Echmhilidh Mac Cairtén was slain by O'hAnluain. Domhnall O'Ferghail, and his son, Aedh O'Ferghail, were slain³ by Gilla-na-naemh O'Ferghail and the Foreigners, in hoc anno.

A.D.
[1269.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday, and the third of the moon; anno Domini m.cc.lxx.; secundus annus cycli solaris; xvii.* annus cycli lunaris; xiii. annus Indictionis. Sligech was burned by O'Domhnaill and the Cenel-Conaill, and the son of Breallach-an-chairn⁴ O'Maelbhrenainn was killed on this expedition. A great war and dissension arose between O'Conchobhair, i.e. Aedh, the son of Fedhlim, and Walter Burk, i.e. the Earl of Ulster; and neither the Foreigners nor the Gaoidhel could reconcile them. The Earl assembled the Foreigners of Erin, together with the Justiciary,⁵ when they all went on a great hosting into Connacht, and proceeded to Ros-Comain the first night, and from thence to Oilfinn the second night, and from thence to Port-leice; and they rested and encamped that night at Port-leice. And on the morrow they held a council, and the resolution they adopted was, viz., that the Earl and the chiefs of the Foreigners of Erin should then go eastwards across the Sionainn at Ath-caradh-Conaill.⁶ As regards the king of Connacht, however, i.e. Aedh, son of Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, he was

[1270.]

⁴ *Breallach-an-chairn*; i.e. "the blubber-lipped man of the cairn."

⁵ *Justiciary*. Jacques D'Audeley.

⁶ *Ath-caradh-Conaill*. "The ford of Conall's weir." Dr. O'Donovan

states that this was the name of a ford on the Shannon, near Carrick-on-Shannon; but the name has long been obsolete. *Four Masters*, A.D. 1270, note 1.

a muinntipe ar cinn na nGall a Maḡ Nírrí, ocur po an an ḡuirṵóir ocur begán dont plúais maille rir alla éiar dont Shionainn as iornaidhe an Iapla cona muinntir. Dála an Iapla, ar noul dó tar. Ac̃ capad̃ Conaill roir po eiruḡ uathad̃ do muinntir h1 Conchobair d̃óib̃ a coilltib̃ Conmaicne, ocur po marbad̃ begán dont plúais ḡhall annrin. Ach̃t chena, níř anrad̃ na ḡall don peim ocur don ruathar rin for a raḡadar no ḡo rangadar Maḡ Nírrí, ocur po ḡaḡrat porrad̃ ocur longpor̃t ann an oib̃che rin. Dála na nGall, imorro, irri com̃aiple tucrat ar an Iapla, ríř do d̃enum pe .h.Conchobair don chur rin, ocur a derbrathair, .i. Uilliam óg mac Ricard̃ m̃oir mic Uilliam cuncúr, do ḡabair̃t a laim m̃uinñter̃i h1 Conchobair an peḡ do biaḡ .h.Conchobair a tíg an Iapla as peḡuḡad̃; ocur do rónad̃ am̃laid̃. Ocur ar noul̃a do Uilliam óc a tech h1 Conchobair po ḡaḡadar muinnt̃er̃ h1 Conchobair é, ocur do marbad̃ Seon Duilefín ocur a mac ar an láthair rin. Oḡ éuala, imorro, ant.Iapla pell do d̃enum ar a bráthair, po ḡluair moḡtrář ar ná bárad̃ ḡo hAc̃ an éir for Sinuinn, ocur ir am̃laid̃ do boi .h.Conchobair in dá oib̃che rin ina tim̃ceall mup bíor leoman lonn, laim̃, leḡartach, a tim̃ceall a bíḡad̃ as á mbárruḡad̃, conar leis caířeñ na coḡlad̃ na com̃panad̃ d̃óib̃. Ro éruḡ Ac̃oḡ .h.Conchobair irin ló ceḡna rin. Dála ḡall, imorro, ar noul d̃óib̃ docum in ářa irin maḡoin ar a bárad̃, ir annrin ruḡ Toirp̃-ḡelbach.h.ḡríain oppa, ocur po imm̃po ant Iapla peim r̃ruir, ocur po m̃arḡ hé ḡan éur̃uḡad̃ ó neoḡ oile.

¹ *Ath-caradh-Conaill*. See note 6, p. 463.

² *Coillte-Conmaicne*. "The woods of Conmaicne." Apparently the same as the "Fedha Conmaicne" referred to under the year 1247 *supra*.

³ *William the Conqueror*. William Fitz-Adelm de Burgo, who is some-

times called "the Conqueror" by Irish writers, on the ground that he had subjugated the province of Connacht.

⁴ *Duilefin*. This name is written "Doilifin" in the Annals of Connacht, "Dolifin" by the Four Masters, and "Dolphin" in Mageoghegan's version

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[1270.]

in Magh-Nisse, before the Foreigners, with a few of the chiefs of his people; and the Justiciary, accompanied by a small number of the army, remained on the western side of the Sionainn, awaiting the Earl and his people. With regard to the Earl, after he had gone eastwards past Ath-caradh-Conaill¹ a few of O'Conchobhair's people opposed them at Coillte-Conmaiene,² where a small number of the army of Foreigners were slain. Nevertheless, the Foreigners desisted not from the career and expedition in which they were engaged until they reached Magh-Nissi, where they rested and encamped that night. As to the Foreigners, moreover, the advice they gave to the Earl was, to make peace with O'Conchobhair on this occasion, and to deliver his brother, i.e. William Og, son of Richard Mór, son of William the Conqueror,³ into the hands of O'Conchobhair's people whilst he (*O'Conchobhair*) should be in the Earl's house arranging *the peace*. And this was accordingly done. And after William Og had gone into O'Conchobhair's house, O'Conchobhair's people took him prisoner; and John Duilefin⁴ and his son were slain on the spot. When the Earl, moreover, heard that treachery had been practised against his brother, he proceeded early on the morrow to Ath-an-chip on the Sionainn. And O'Conchobhair was *during* these two nights *marching* round them, as a furious, raging, tearing lion goes about his enemies when killing them, so that he permitted them neither to eat, sleep, nor be at rest. O'Conchobhair moved on the same day.⁵ As regards the Foreigners, moreover, after going to the ford on the morrow Toirdhelbhach O'Briain overtook them, and the Earl himself turned on him, and slew him without assistance from any other person. With regard to the

of the Annals of Clonmacnois. The present form of the name is Dolphin.

⁵ *Day*. This sentence seems mis-

placed, and should probably be transferred to the beginning of the preceding sentence.

Óala Connacht, imeppo, puerat oppa paoi rin, ocur
 do cuireð a ndepeð ar r a nionað, ocur po mheabað da
 torach. Acht chena, po meirðiged a meirnech irin
 maişin rin, ocur po marbað naonbar do mairthib a
 puirpeoh ar an lathair rin, pa Ricard na Coille, ocur
 pa tsheon Duirtilér; ocur ní ferr cá líon orin amað
 po rágbad ann; ocur po rágbad ced ech cona luirechaib
 ocur cona noillátuib ann; ocur po marbad Uilliam
 óg iarrin irin mbraighdenur ambói a haitle mic h1
 Óriain do marbad lairín lapla. Iméur Aoða h1 Con-
 chobair iarrin, po leg cairlén. Acha Anghaile, ocur
 cairlen Sleibe Luza, ocur cairlen Chille Calmáin,
 ocur po loipe Ror Comán ocur Rinn dúin, ocur Uille
 Uanach; ocur po eirig cocao mór eoir Dhriain puad
 .h.mbríain ocur Gaill, ocur creacha móra do denum
 do oppa, ocur cairlen Chláir Acha dá éparadh do gabáil
 dó. Crecha do denum don lapla ocur do Galluib
 Connacht a Tír Oililla ar muinntir Aoða h1 Con-
 chobair, ocur Dauid Cáirín do marbad ar an creið
 rin. Tomár .h.Raigillig do mairbað la Galluib na
 hOippe. Mac Murchada éarraig h1 Pepsal do
 marbad do Galluib. Comarba Patraic queneit. Forpa
 ocur domma mór a nEirinn uile in hoc anno. Cathal
 mac an Liaðanaig h1 Conchobair, ab na Trinóide ar
 Loč Cé, natup eir in hoc anno. Laðaoir, .i. pí Franc,
 do éc an Éliadain rin. Eobard, mac pí Saxon, do dúl

¹ *Richard-na-Coille*; i.e. "Richard of the Wood," who is stated in the *Annals of Ulster* to have been the Earl of Ulster's brother.

² *Cill-Calmáin*. The castle of Cill-Calmáin "stood near the old church of Kilcolman, in the parish of the same name, barony of Costello, and county of Mayo." *O'Donovan*, *Four Masters*, A.D. 1270, note °.

³ *Clár-Atha-dha-charadh*. "The

plain of the ford of two weirs;" probably the old name of the town of Clare, near Ennis, county of Clare.

⁴ *The Ober*. Now Nobber, county of Meath. The form of the name in the text, na hoippe, is the gen.; nom., an opair (or an obair) = Lat. opus-eris; and by the incorporation of the n of the article with its subst. (obair) the corrupt form nobair (Nobair) is produced. See Mr. Joyce's

Connachtmen, however, they came up with them (*the Foreigners*) at this time, when their rear was dislodged, and their van was routed. In short, their courage was confounded in this place, and nine of their principal knights were slain on the spot, including Richard-na-Coille¹ and John Butler; and it is not known how many more were lost there; and one hundred horses, with their mail coverings, and with their saddles, were left there; and William Og was killed in his captivity immediately after the son of O'Briain had been slain by the Earl. As regards Aedh O'Conchobhair's subsequent proceedings, he demolished the castle of Ath-Anghaile, and the castle of Sliabh-Lugha, and the castle of Cill-Calmáin,² and burned Ros-Comáin, and Rinn-dúin, and Uille-Uanach. And a great war arose between Brian Ruadh O'Briain and the Foreigners, and great depredations were committed by him on them, and the castle of Clár-Atha-dha-charadh³ was taken by him. Depredations were committed by the Earl, and by the Foreigners of Connacht, in Tir-Oililla, on the people of Aedh O'Conchobhair; and David Cuisín was slain on this foray. Thomas O'Raighilligh was slain by the Foreigners of the Ober.⁴ The son of Murchadh Carrach O'Ferghail was slain by Foreigners. The comarb of Patrick quievit.⁵ Great famine and scarcity in all Erin in hoc anno. Cathal, son of the Liathanach O'Conchobhair, abbot of the Trinity⁶ in Loch-Cé, natus est in hoc anno. Lewis, i.e. the king of France, died this year. Edward, son of the king of the Saxons, went to the Holy

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[1270.]

very valuable paper on *Changes and Corruptions in Irish Topographical Names*; Proceed. R. I. Acad., vol. ix., p. 229, *sq.*

⁵ *Quievit.* The death of the comarb of Patrick (Archbishop O'Scannail)

has been incorrectly recorded under the year 1269 (p. 460, *supra*).

⁶ *Abbot of the Trinity.* And subsequently bishop of Elphin. See Harris's ed. of *Ware's* works, vol. i, p. 631.

irín Talam naom̃ta dia éor̃num. 1r annra mbliadain
rín, imorro, do éuaib̃ epioē ocur porceno ar ollaiñ-
nach̃t an duib̃rúliḡ h1 Mhaol̃éonaire ocur 'Dunlaing
h1 Mhaol̃éonaire, ocur po f̃uib̃er̃oar̃ Tanar̃de móir,
mac Duinnín mic Neir̃de mic Conaing̃ buir̃de h1 Mhaol-
éonaire, a caṡaoir̃ ollamnach̃ta éóigeo Chonnach̃t, ut
poeta diait:—

Ro éar̃t Tanar̃de tpeoraḡ,
Mac Duinnín, ollam eolaḡ,
Da f̃ich̃t bliad̃an blior̃i
Ar̃ lár̃ lerra l̃eir̃toile.

¶ Ct. Enair̃ por̃ ḡar̃daoín, ocur a ceṡair̃ déḡ f̃uir̃pe ;
anno Domini M.cc.lxx.primo; tertiur̃ annur̃ cicli
rolair̃; xiiii. annur̃ cicli lunair̃; xiiii. annur̃ iñdic-
tionir̃. Uáter̃ a búre, iar̃la Ulaḡ ocur tigeṡna Gall
Connach̃t, do éḡ a cair̃lén na ḡaill̃ne do ḡalur̃ aon
f̃ech̃t̃h̃aine, iar̃ mbuaib̃ naṡ̃riḡe. Tomárr̃ Mac
Muir̃ur̃ do éḡ a mbaile loḡa Merca. 1oñar̃ .h.ḡir̃n,
lán f̃er̃ḡráḡa Coḡa h1 Conchobar̃, pí Connach̃t, do
éḡ irín mbliadain rín a Ror̃ Chomáin, iar̃ mbuaib̃
naṡ̃riḡe, ocur a aḡlucaḡ iñti in quair̃to ḡallaiño
f̃hebr̃a. Coḡ mac Comar̃ba Chommain h1 Conchobar̃
do mar̃baḡ do Tomarr̃ buir̃iléṡ aḡ Muine inḡine
Cpeḡáin. Doñnall.h.floinn do mar̃baḡ do mac
Roibín laḡléir̃ irín ló ceṡna, a cinn uach̃taraḡ Spuṡ̃ra.
Maṡ̃ḡamain.h.Conchobar̃ do mar̃baḡ do ḡhallor̃ḡ
'Oḡáin móir. Nicól mac Seoan ḡer̃dun, tigeṡna
Oir̃ḡiall, do mar̃baḡ la Sepp̃raḡ .h.ḡ̃er̃ḡail ocur la
muinñter̃ na hCnḡaile ar̃chena. Conchobar̃ mac
Tigeṡnaín h1 Conchobar̃ do mar̃baḡ la Máir̃f̃ech̃lainn

¹ *Dubh-súilech*; i.e. "the black-eyed."

² *Tertius*. tertiur̃, MS.

³ *Thomas Mac Maurice*; i.e. Thomas Fitz-Maurice Fitz-Gerald.

⁴ *Comarb-Comain*. Ordinarily the

words Comarb Comain would signify "successor of (St.) Coman," but here they form a compound which represents a single proper name, as in the compounds of *cele*, *gilla*, *mael*, &c., See under the year 1244, *supra*, where

Land, to defend it. In this year it was, moreover, that an end and termination was put to the ollaveship of the Dubh-súilech¹ O'Maelchonaire, and of Dunlang O'Maelchonaire; and Tanaidhe Mór, son of Donnin, son of Nedhe, son of Conang Buidhe O'Maelchonaire, was established in the ollave's chair of the province of Connacht, A.D.
[1270.]
ut poeta dixit :—

The guiding Tanaidhe,
Son of Donnin, a learned ollamh,
Spent forty happy years
In the middle of Lis-Leirthoile.

The kalends of January on Thursday, and the fourteenth of the moon; anno Domini m.cc.lxx.primo; tertius² annus cycli solaris; xviii. annus cycli lunaris; xiiii. annus Indictionis. Walter Burk, Earl of Ulster, and lord of the Foreigners of Connacht, died in the castle of the Gaillimh, of a week's illness, after the victory of penitence. Thomas Mac Maurice³ died in Baile-Locha-Mesca. Imhar O'Birn, a prime confidant of Aedh O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, died in this year at Ros-Comain, after the victory of penitence; and he was interred therein on the fourth of the kalends of February. Aedh, son of Comarb-Comain⁴ O'Conchobhair, was slain by Thomas Butler at Muine-inghine-Crechain.⁵ Domhnall O'Floinn was killed by the son of Robin Laighleis on the same day, at the upper end of Sruthair. Mathghamhain O'Conchobhair was killed by the Foreigners of Dún-mór. Nicholas, son of John Verdun, lord of Oirghiall, was slain by Jeffrey O'Ferghail, and by the people of the Anghaile besides. Conchobhar, son of Tighernan O'Conchobhair, was slain by Malsechlainn, son of Art [1271.]

the election of Comarb-Comain as bishop of Elphin, by a section of the chapter, is recorded. In some pedigrees he is called Maelisa O'Conchobhair.

⁵ *Muine - inghine - Crechain.* This name signifies the "shrubbery of Crechan's daughter."

mac Airt h1 Ruairc, ocur lá Clann Fepmhoighe. Cairlén Tige Templa, ocur cairlen Sliag, ocur cairlen Acha Liag, do bpuiré la hAcho. h. Conchobair in hoc anno.

[Ct. Enair for Aine ocur cuiceó fichit fuirpe; anno Domini M.cc.lxx.pecundo; bliadain deiríó nairdecta hí; quartur annur cicli polair; xu. annur inuictionur. Enri buitilé, tigeirna Uímaill, ocur hoitpe Mebric do marbad la Cathal mac Conchobair puairé, ocur la macaib puig Connacht, in hoc anno. Cairlen Rorra Comán do bpuiré la hAcho. h. Conchobair. Taógs dall, mac Acha mic Cathal cpoibdeirg, .i. ant aóbar puig ir fepir do bí dá éirigir fein no gur dallad la muinter Raigillig hé, do égs in hoc anno. Iamur Dodaiaig, .i. Siuiróir na hEppenn, do mairbad la .h.m. bpoir ocur le rocharde do Connachtaib. Muirghe, mac Donnchada mic Thomaltaig h1 Mhaolpuanaig, rói einig ocur engnuma Epenn, do égs a Muirbach. An Mhíóe do loirad go Sranard la hAcho. h. Conchoair. Ach Luain do loireud ocur [an] droicé do bpuiré. Donnchad mac Gilla na naoim Mhégs Shámpaóáin do mairbad la Tomár Mhág [Sh]ampatoháin, .i. a deirbrachair féin. Ricard Duird, in barán dob uairle i nEppenn, quieuit. Loingir móir la hAcho. h. Conchobair ar loé Rié, condeirna loirce móra ocur uile imóa eli.

[Ct. Enair for Domnach, ocur reiré uathad fuirpe; anno Domini M.cc.lxx.tertio; pprimur annur Decennouenalur cicli; quinto anno cicli polair; pprimur annur inuictionur cicli. Conchobair buiré, mac Amlaib mic Airt h1 Ruairc, pu bpuirpe, do marbad la macaib Conchobair mic Tigeirnáin h1 Con-

¹ *Clann-Fermaighe*. Otherwise written "Clann-Fernmhaighe." See note ², p. 350 *supra*.

² *Decennouenalian*. 13th a., MS.

³ *James Dodalaigh*. This is an

attempt at writing the name of Jacques D'Audeley, Lord Justice of Ireland.

⁴ *O'Brain*. Now Aglicised O'Brien, and Breen, without the O'. Mageogh-

O'Ruairc, and by the Clann-Fermaighe.¹ The castle of Tech-Templa, the castle of Sligech, and the castle of Ath-liag, were broken down by Aedh O'Conchobhair in hoc anno. A.D.
[1271.]

The kalends of January on Friday, and the twenty-fifth of the moon; anno Domini m.cc.lxx. secundo. It was the last Decennovenalian² year; quartus annus cycli solaris; xv. annus Indictionis. Henry Butler, lord of Umhall, and Hoitse Mebhric were slain by Cathal, son of Conchobhar Ruadh, and by the sons of kings of Connacht, in hoc anno. The castle of Ros-Comáin was broken down by Aedh O'Conchobhair. Tadhg Dall, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, i.e. the fittest person in his own province to be a king, until he was blinded by Muinter-Raighilligh, died in hoc anno. James Dodalaigh,³ i.e. the Justiciary of Erinn, was slain by O'Brain,⁴ and by a multitude of Connachtmen. Muirghes, son of Donnchadh, son of Tomaltach O'Maelruanaigh, the most eminent for hospitality and prowess in Erinn, died in Murbhach. Midhe was burned as far as Granard by Aedh O'Conchobhair. Ath-Luain was burned, and [the] bridge broken down. Donnchadh, son of Gilla-na-naemh Mac Shamhradhain, was killed by Thomas Mac [Sh]amhradhain, i.e. his own brother. Richard Tuit, the noblest baron in Erinn, quievit. A large fleet by Aedh O'Conchobhair on Loch-Ribh; and he committed great burnings, and many other injuries. [1272.]

The kalends of January on Sunday, and the sixth of the moon; anno Domini m.cc.lxx. tertio;⁵ primus annus Decennovenalis cycli; quinto anno cycli solaris; primus annus cycli Indictionis. Conchobhar Buidhe, son of Amhlaibh, son of Art O'Ruairc, king of Breifne, was killed by the sons of Conchobhar, son of Tighernan [1273.]

egan, in his version of the Ann. of Clonmacnois, says that "James Dowdall (*recte* Jacques D'Audeley),

deputye of Ireland, was killed by O'Bryen and some Connaghtmen."

⁵ *Tertio*. *τєρcio*, MS.

chobair; ocur po m̃ar̃b̃ rom an mac pob p̃ep̃r̃ d̃í̃p̃r̃ũñ,
 1. Tígeannan mac Conchobair. Eochaid Mhás Mhač-
 ̃gamna, p̃í̃ Oir̃g̃iall, do m̃ar̃bađ la .h.nC̃ñluain ocur
 la Cenel Eogain, ocur morán eli nach aip̃m̃ó̃ter
 maille p̃p̃r̃, in hoc anno. Cpeč do đenum do Sh̃iur̃tán
 Deacetar ip̃in Chopann, ocur begán do macaib̃ p̃ĩg̃
 Connacht do b̃p̃eĩ̃ p̃op̃ra, ocur aĩm̃g̃licur comairle do
 đenum đóĩ̃b̃ ann rin tpe p̃op̃goll a ñoaoĩneđ, gur
 mar̃bađ Domnall mac Donnchara mic Mhağnur̃a,
 ocur Mağnur̃ mac Aĩr̃t, ocur Oĩrechtač mac Ađođagain,
 ocur Ađođ .h.đip̃n, et alĩ multĩ. Mor̃p̃luag̃eo la
 mac Muĩp̃ir̃ Mic Ģepailt a Tuathm̃uman, gur ̃g̃ač
 b̃raĩg̃oe ocur nept ap̃ .h.m̃đp̃rian. Cormac mac
 Diarmata mic Ruair̃p̃i mor̃tuur̃ ept. Iop̃p̃rađ
 Ģenuille do đeacht na Ģĩúđĩr̃ a ñeĩunn o p̃ĩg̃ Saaran
 in hoc anno. Doĩnnall Iop̃p̃uir̃, mac Mağnur̃a mic
 Muĩp̃cep̃taĩg̃ Muĩm̃nĩg̃, do innar̃bađ a h̃Umall ocur
 a h̃ĩppur̃ do Ģhalloib in hoc anno. Ruair̃p̃i.h.ĩlaĩ-
 b̃ep̃taĩg̃ do ionnar̃bađ a iap̃thap Connacht, do Ģhalloib
 mur̃ an ceđna.

¶ Ict. Enáir̃ p̃op̃ Luan, a p̃echtmađ d̃h̃ec̃ p̃uĩp̃e; anno
 Domini M.cc.lxx.quarto; pecundo anno Decenno-
 uenalĩr̃ cĩclĩ; uĩ. anno cĩclĩ p̃olap̃ir̃; pecundur̃ annur̃
 iñoĩctĩonĩr̃. Ađođ mac P̃elĩm mic Cathail c̃p̃oĩb̃deĩg̃,
 p̃í̃ Connacht p̃p̃ia p̃é .ix. m̃bliad̃na, do ég a quĩt̃ noĩn
 Maĩ ip̃in m̃bliad̃ain rin; d̃ia Dap̃d̃oĩn ap̃aĩ laĩe
 p̃eacht̃m̃aine, id̃ ept inuentio p̃anete c̃p̃ucĩr̃; Rĩ po
 p̃al̃maĩg̃ ocur po p̃ápp̃aĩg̃ Connachta ap̃ Ģhalloib ocur
 Ģhaoĩdelaič b̃ĩđĩr̃ na aghair̃; Rĩ do p̃at̃ mađm̃anna
 mópa mince p̃op̃ Ģhalloib ocur Ģhaoĩdelaič; ocur Rĩ
 po t̃rap̃c̃ap̃ a c̃uĩpt̃enda ocur a Ģc̃aĩpl̃éna; Rĩ po ̃g̃ač

¹ *Maghnus*; i.e. Maghnus O'Con-
 chobhair, or Manus O'Conor.

² *Art.* Another member of the
 family of O'Conor.

³ *Alii.* alĩ, MS.

⁴ *Ruaidhri.* Ruaidhri O'Concho-
 bhair.

⁵ *Domhnall Irruis*; i.e. Domhnall

O'Conchobhair; and he slew the best of these sons, viz., Tighernan, son of Conchobhar. Eochaidh Mac Mathghamhna, king of Oirghiall, and many more along with him who are not specified, were killed by O'hAnluain and the Cenel-Eoghain in hoc anno. A depredation was committed in the Corann by Jordan de Exeter, when a few of the sons of kings of Connacht overtook them; but they adopted an imprudent resolution at the suggestion of their people, so that Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, son of Maghnus,¹ and Maghnus, son of Art,² and Oirechtach Mac Aedhagain, and Aedh O'Birn, et alii³ multi, were slain. A great hosting by the son of Maurice Fitz-Gerald into Tuadh-Mumha, when he took hostages, and obtained sway over O'Briain. Cormac, son of Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri,⁴ mortuus est. Geoffroi Geneville came to Erinn, as Justiciary from the king of the Saxons, in hoc anno. Domhnall Irruis,⁵ son of Maghnus, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, was expelled by the Foreigners from Umhall, and from Irrus, in hoc anno. Ruaidhri O'Flaithbheartaigh was expelled from the west of Connacht, by the Foreigners, in like manner.

The kalends of January on Monday, the seventeenth of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lxx.quarto; secundo anno Decennovenalis cycli; vi. anno cycli solaris; secundus annus Indictionis. Aedh, son of Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, king of Connacht during the space of nine years, died on the fifth of the nones of May in this year, on a Thursday as regards the day of the week, id⁶ est Inventio⁷ Sanctæ Crucis: a king who emptied and wasted Connacht against the Foreigners and Gaeidhel who were opposed to him; a king who inflicted frequent great defeats on Foreigners and Gaeidhel, and a king who demolished their courts and castles; a king who took

of Irrus, a territory represented in name and extent by the present barony of Erris, county of Mayo.

⁶ *Id.* 17, MS.

⁷ *Inventio.* 111111110, MS.

bpaíðe. h. m. b. m. u. n. ocur Chenel Conaill; Rí ba mór
 spáin ocur coreur do rígab Erenn; pep millti ocur
 leppaíðe na hErenn uile pe peð a inme ocur a
 uairle ocur aimpire peirrin, ut poeta dicit:—

Maí mbliatna don Aod eníac

Aí cornum teallac Theinrac;

Mír bpann pe rígab an pep,

Aíacaid Shail ír Shaoídeat.

Eogan, mac Ruairrí mic Aodá mic Cathail croibdeirg,
 do ríghao na ionaó do Connachtaib; ocur grídeoh nír
 bó ríga an ríge rin do rígaio dó, óir ní ríabíe acht
 aon ríabíe a narp ílaitep éúigro Chonnacht in tan ro
 marbpat a deirbdeirg peir hé a tempull brathar
 Ropra Comain, .i. Ruairrí mac Toirprehelbac mic
 Aodá h1 Conóbaip, ut dicit poeta:—

Mac Ruairrí na rí ríabíe,

Do gríge bpeí nír buan íríabíe;

Do ríga ríabíe Oíabíe gan ar

Aí oíabíe do uair Eogan.

Aod, mac Cathail daill mic Aodá, míc Cathail croib-
 deirg, do ríghao do Chonnachtaib tapéir Eogan mic
 Ruairrí, ocur nír bó ríabíe a ríge ríabíe, uair ní ríabíe
 acht aon éaioídeirg a ríge an tan ro marbpat le Mág
 Oíreachtac, .i. Tomaltach, ocur ía .h. m. b. m. u. n. ut dicit
 poeta:—

Aod mac Cathail, croíga an rímach,

Ro éorpan coíge Chonnacht;

Caoídeirg ollá Chpeirde mar rin

Ína éle do Cruachain.

¹ *Poeta.* The stanzas here quoted are from the poem already referred to (p. 314, note ¹), by Donn Lorc O'Maelchonaire, on the kings of Connacht.

² *The tribe of Temhair.* Teallac Theinrac: teallac is the gen. of teallac, which signifies a hearth, and also a tribe or family. Teallac Theinrac, the tribe of Temhair (Tara), is a bardic name for the Irish people.

³ *One quarter;* i.e. of a year.

⁴ *Cathal Dall;* i.e. "Cathal (or Charles) the Blind."

⁵ *Tomaltach.* In the Annals of Connacht, which are but a copy of the original of the present chronicle, he is called "Tomaltach an Grainsigh Sruthra," or "Tomaltach of the grange of Sruthair" (Shrule, county of Mayo).

A.D.
[1274.]

the hostages of the Ui-Briuin and Cenel-Conaill; the most formidable and triumphant king of the kings of Erin; the destroyer and improver of all Erin during the period of his own renown, dignity and time, ut poeta¹ dixit:—

Nine years was the valiant Aedh
Defending the tribe of Temhair;²
Not weak was the man to be found
Against Foreigners and Gaeidhel.

Eoghan, son of Ruaidhri, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, was made king in his place by the Connachtmen; but this sovereignty which was conferred on him was not of long duration, for he was only one quarter³ in the supremacy of the province of Connacht when his own kinsman, i.e. Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh O'Conchobhair, killed him in the Friar's church of Ros-Comain, ut dixit poeta¹:—

The son of Ruaidhri, who was king for a quarter,
Was not a lasting fibre of a beauteous branch;
The host of Oilech, without slaughter, inflicted
The tragic death which Eoghan received.

Aedh, son of Cathal Dall,⁴ son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, was made king by the Connachtmen, after Eoghan, son of Ruaidhri; but his sovereignty was not of longer duration, for he was only one fortnight in the sovereignty when he was slain by Mac Oirechtaigh, (i.e. Tomaltach),⁵ and by O'Birn, ut dixit poeta¹:—

Aedh, son of Cathal—valiant the sway—
Defended the province of Connacht;
A fortnight was the descendant of Creidhe⁶ thus
As a husband to Cruachan.⁷

⁶ *Descendant of Creidhe.* *Ua Chneíche.* There is no mention in the O'Conor pedigrees of this Creidhe, whose descendant Aedh is here stated to have been, and the text is probably corrupt.

⁷ *Husband to Cruachan.* Cruachan (now Rathcroghan, in the county of Roscommon) was the ancient seat of the kings of Connacht, who were poetically designated its husbands or companions.

Taḡ, mac Toirprehelbaig mic Cloḡa mic Cathail
 cpoibdepg, do píghad tapéir Cloḡa mic Cathail ipin
 mbliadain ceḡna. Acht čena, níř ḡó bec in eppbud aon
 bliadna epí piḡ do píḡaib Connacht do tuitim innḡe, .i.
 Cloḡ mac Feohlim, ocup Eoghán mac Ruairḡ, ocup
 Cloḡ mac Cathail daill, ut suppa diamur. Tisepnán
 mac Cloḡa h1 Ruairc, piḡ ḡreipne, moptuur epḡ.
 Domnall, mac Maḡnupa mic Murcepaig Muimniḡ
 h1 Conchobair, róí eniḡ ocup engnuma na hEppenn uile,
 moptuur epḡ. Taḡ mac Cerpḡaill ḡuirḡe h1 ḡhaluḡ,
 ollam Cloḡa h1 Conchobair pe daḡn, do éḡ in hoc anno.
 ḡilla na naom, mac Cloḡa mic Aḡláib h1 Ppḡaill,
 aon poḡa čaoipech Eppenn uile na aimpír pein, do éḡ
 iar mbuaib naibpiḡe, iar na ḡeibḡ tpičā bliadain a
 ḡcenup čloinne Conmaic mic Ppḡuppa, aḡ cornum na
 hAḡḡaile pe ḡalloib ocup pe ḡaḡelair airčena, ocup
 Cathal mac ḡilla na naom do ḡabáil taoipḡecheḡa
 iappin, ocup a ḡeibḡ .ix. mbliadna innḡe. Cathal Mháḡ
 Pḡlannchaib, tappeač ḡapḡpaigḡe, moptuur epḡ.
 Maoilpečlainn, mac Aḡláib mic Aipḡ h1 Ruairc, pí
 ḡapḡpaigḡe ocup Čloinne Ppḡmaigḡe, do maḡbaḡ lá
 Conchobair mac Domnall mic Neill h1 Ruairc, a Čill
 Ppḡḡa, ocup a piḡad pein iappin. Domnall éc, mac
 Aḡláib mic Aipḡ h1 Ruairc, moptuur epḡ.

Ḳctt. Enáir pop máirḡ; a hochḡmaḡ pičḡo puiḡpe;
 anno Domini M.cc.lxx.quinto; iii. anno decennouenalip
 cicli; iii. anno inḡietionip; iii. anno cicli polapir.
 Ruairḡ mac Toirprehelbaig h1 Conchobair do ḡabáil
 da bráḡḡaḡ pein, .i. do Thaaḡ mac Toirprehelbaig, ocup
 Taḡ mac Cathail mic ḡiapmaḡa do apḡuin uile laip;
 ocup an Ruairḡ ceḡna do éláib ap an laimḡecheḡa rin, .i.
 Conchobair .h.hAḡinliḡe da ḡreibḡ leip, ocup ḡópaigḡeḡ

¹ *Cathal Dall.* See p. 474, note 4.

² *Cerbhall Buidhe.* "Cerbhall (or Carroll) the Yellow."

³ *Clann-Fermhaighe.* This name is also written "Clann-Fernmhaighe."

See note 3, p. 350 *supra*. It is anglicised "Glanfarne" by Roderick O'Flaherty, in a marginal note.

⁴ *By him;* i.e. by Tadhg, son of Toirdhelbach (O'Connor).

Tadhg, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, was made king after Aedh, son of Cathal, in the same year. No trifling loss was it in one year, indeed, three kings of the kings of Connacht to have fallen in it, viz., Aedh son of Fedhlim, and Eoghan son of Ruaidhri, and Aedh, son of Cathal Dall,¹ *ut supra diximus*. Tighernan, son of Aedh O'Ruairc, king of Breifne, *mortuus est*. Domhnall, son of Magnus, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech O'Conchobhair, the most eminent of all Erinn for hospitality and prowess, *mortuus est*. Tadhg, son of Cerbhall Buidhe² O'Dalaigh, chief poet of Aedh O'Conchobhair, died in hoc anno. Gilla-na-naemh, son of Aedh, son of Amhlaibh O'Ferghail, the choicest of all the chieftains of Erinn in his own time, died after the victory of penitence, after having been thirty years in the chieftainship of the descendants of Conmac, son of Fergus, defending the Anghaile against the Foreigners, and against the Gaeidhel besides: and Cathal, son of Gilla-na-naemh, assumed the chieftainship afterwards, and enjoyed it nine years. Cathal Mac Flannchaidh, chieftain of Dartraighe, *mortuus est*. Maelsechlainn, son of Amhlaibh, son of Art O'Ruairc, king of Dartraighe and Clann-Fermhaighe,³ was slain at Cill-Forga by Conchobhar, son of Domhnall, son of Niall O'Ruairc, who was himself made king afterwards. Domhnall Og, son of Amhlaibh, son of Art O'Ruairc, *mortuus est*.

A.D.
[1274.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday, the twenty-eighth of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lxx.quinto; iii. anno Decennovenalis cycli; iii. anno Indictionis; vii. anno cycli solaris. Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, was taken prisoner by his own brother, i.e. by Tadhg, son of Toirdhelbhach; and Tadhg, son of Cathal Mac Diarmada, was completely plundered by him.⁴ And the same Ruaidhri escaped from this confinement, viz., Conchobhar O'hAinlighe took him with him; and they were pursued,

[1275.]

do ðenum forpa, ocur Conchobar .h.hCinliḡe do mar-
bat annrín. Conchobar, mac Perḡail, mic Donnchata
iníc Mhuirceḡaiḡ, do marbat dá ḡraiḡrúḡ ferrín.
Arḡ, mac Cathal riabaiḡ hī Ruairc, rí ḡreirne, do
marbat la Máḡ Phinnḡair ocur la Muinnter ḡhera-
ḡán, ḡo nḡalloib maile rruí, a nḡranáḡo, ocur ár a
muinntire do chur. Cairbre.h.Scópa, erpuic Ráḡa
ḡoḡ, in Cḡrpto quieuit. .h.laoiḡiḡ, .i. erpuic Chille
hCclaiḡ, quieuit in Cḡrpto. Tomár Mháḡ Sháinraḡáin
do marbat la Cénel ḡúachain. Mac Conconnacht hī
Raiḡilliḡ do marbat la Cloinn Cathal per dolum.
Maḡm mór for ḡhalloib a nUlltoib, ḡo panic da ceo
cenn ocur dá ceo ech an áirein ḡiḡ, cum multir alir.

[Ct. Enair for Ceḡáin, ocur .ix. uathao fuirpe; anno
Domini M.cc.lxx.ḡexto; quarto anno cicli Lunair;
quarto anno indictionir; iiii. anno cicli solair.
Coḡ Muimnech, mac Peiḡlim mic Cathal cḡoibḡere,
do ḡocht ar an Mumain, ocur a ḡol a nucht hī
ḡóinḡaill; ocur .h.Domnaill do ḡinól iar, ocur
toiḡecht ḡóib ḡiḡlinaiḡ ḡo hEḡanach, ocur impóḡ
ḡlla Domnaill annrín; ocur tocht do mac Peiḡlim sein
a meḡe Chonnachtaiḡ arriḡé, ocur beḡ do ann. Clann
Toirḡrohelbaiḡ, imorpo, do ḡocht ar tíḡ iar rín, ocur
loirḡei mopa do ðenum ḡóib, ocur nir ḡaḡḡat do ḡenn
ar tíḡ achtmao rín namá. ḡiarmao mac ḡillamuir
hī Mopna, rí Ulaḡ, moḡtuur epḡ. Cḡeḡ do ðenum do

¹ *Muirchertach*. Muirchertach (or Murtough) O'Conor.

² *Cathal Riabhach*; i.e. "Cathal the Tawny."

³ *Quieuit*. Ware (*Bishops*, Harris's ed., p. 271) states on the authority of the "Annals of Lough-Kee (Loch-Cé)," that Bishop O'Scoba died at Rome; but it is clear that Ware did not quote from the original of the present volumes, as there is no mention of Rome either in this MS., or in the so-called Annals of Connacht.

⁴ *Cenel-Duachain*. More usually written Cenel-Luachain, as in the Four Masters, and under the year 1284, *infra*; but Cenel-Luachain is probably a corruption, arising from the aspiration of the letter ḡ in the form Cenel-Dhuachain (pron. Cenel-Uachain), and the attraction of the letter *l* of *Cenel* over to the second word of the name.

⁵ *Aedh Muimhnech*. "Aedh (Hugh) the Momonian," so called from his having been fostered in Munster.

and Conchobhar O'hAinlighe was then slain. Conchobhar, son of Ferghal, son of Donnchadh, son of Muirchertach,¹ was killed by his own brethren. Art, son of Cathal Riabhach² O'Ruairc, king of Breifne, was slain by Mac Finnbhair and Muintir-Geradhain, accompanied by Foreigners, at Granard; and a slaughter of his people was committed. Cairbre O'Scoba, bishop of Rath-Both, in Christo quievit.³ O'Laidhigh, i.e. bishop of Cill-Alaidh, quievit in Christo. Thomas Mac Shamhradhain was slain by the Cenel-Duachain.⁴ The son of Cuconnacht O'Raighilligh was slain by the Clann-Cathail, per dolum. A great victory was gained over the Foreigners in Uladh, so that two hundred of their heads, and two hundred horses, were counted, cum multis aliis.

A.D.
[1275.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday, and the ninth of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lxx.sexto; quarto anno ciei lunaris; quarto anno Indictionis; viii. anno cycli solaris. Aedh Muimhnech,⁵ son of Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, came out of Mumha, and went to seek O'Domhnaill's protection; and O'Domhnaill mustered his army; and they both came to Echanach, where O'Domhnaill turned back; and the son of Fedhlim went from thence amongst the Connachtmen, where he remained. The sons of Toirdhelbhach, however, came afterwards into the district, and committed great burnings; but they obtained no power in the district except this alone. Diarmaid, son of Gillamuire O'Morna,⁶ king of Uladh, mortuus est. A depredation was committed by the sons of Toirdhelbhach on the son of Fedhlim and the sons of

[1276.]

Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, states that Aedh Muimhnech was "a base sonne" of Fedhlim O'Conor, whose legitimate son Aedh, king of Connacht, was slain in the year 1274, as above recorded.

⁶ O'Morna. The Four Masters give

the name as Diarmaid O'Gillamuire (Dermot O'Gilmurry), and instead of "king of Uladh," state that he was "lord of Leth-Cathail," a district now represented, both in extent and name, by the barony of Lecale, county of Down.

ēloinn Toirphelbaiḡ ar mac Féðlim, ocyr ar macaib Mic Diarmada, ocyr Gilla Curyt .h. Máilbrenainn do marbad leo an lá rin. Creē do ðenum do mac Féðlim ar Chloinn Muirceptaig, sup mārðrat Clann Mhuirceptaig Gilla na naingeal .h. Conrói a tór-aigecht na creiçe rin, ocyr daoine imða eli do muintep mic Féðlim. Do píḡne Ruairi mac Toirphelbaiḡ creē mór eli ar Muintep Nechtain, ocyr Muintep Nechtain do éabairt mādma pair ocyr do buain na creiçe ðe; ocyr Domnall mac Neill mic Conḡalaig h1 Ruairc do mārbad, ocyr yr ppyr adeirēi Gilla an imme, ocyr daoine imða eli maille ppyr do muintep Ruairi. Gilla Curyt .h. Neachtain ocyr Uiliam .h. Neachtain do marbad la Ruairi mac Toirphelbaiḡ iarryn.

¶ Ktt. Enair for Cine, ocyr piḡtech puyrpe; anno Domini M.cc.lxxiii; quinto anno cicli lunary; ix. anno cicli solaris; quinto anno indictionis. Drián ruad .h. Drián, ri Muman, do ḡabail a meabail do mac Iarla Clair, iar ḡcyr a bḡola an aon foidēch, ocyr iar ndenum éairdeppa Curopt dóiḡ, ocyr iar ḡtabairt mōnn, ocyr élog, ocyr bačall Muman da čeli dóiḡ; ocyr a éarraiḡ do mac an Iarla ior pḡedaiḡ iarryn. Gilla Curyt .h. Dyrn, pep ḡráḡa ḡCoḡ .h. Conchobair, do marbad don Gilla ruad mac Ločlainn h1 Conchobair, i nuatḡur. Dpaon .h. Maolmoideirḡe, ab Cenannur, in Curyto quiescit. Cairlen Rorpa Comáin do legaḡ do mac Féðlim, ocyr do Thomnall .h. Domnall, ocyr do Connachtaib maille ppyr. Creē mór do ðenum do Theallac Echach ar Chénel Duacháin a nḡlinn dá

¹ *Gilla-an-imme*. A nickname signifying "the fellow of the butter."

² *Quinto*. quinto, MS.

³ *Mumha*. Munster. In the Four Masters Brian Ruadh O'Brien is correctly stated to have been king of Tuadh-Mumha, Thomond, or North-Munster.

⁴ *Into the same vessel*; i.e. to mingle it in token of indissoluble friendship. See a curious account of a covenant made by St. Cairnech between two septes of the Ui-Neill, when a quantity of blood drawn from each of the covenanting parties was put into a vessel on the outside of which the terms of

Mac Diarmada; and Gilla-Christ O'Maelbhrenainn was slain by them on that day. A depredation was committed by the son of Fedhlim on the Clann-Muirchertaigh; and the Clann-Muirchertaigh killed Gilla-na-naingel O'Conroi, whilst in pursuit of this prey, and several others of the son of Fedhlim's people. Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach, committed another great depredation on Muintir-Nechtain; but Muintir-Nechtain defeated him and took the prey from him; and Domhnall, son of Niall, son of Conghalach O'Ruairc—who was usually called Gilla-an-imme¹—was slain, and many other persons of Ruaidhri's people along with him. Gilla-Christ O'Nechtain and William O'Nechtain were afterwards slain by Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach. *

A.D.

[1276.]

The kalends of January on Friday, and the twentieth of the moon; anno Domini m.cc.lxxvii.; quinto² anno cycli lunaris; ix. anno cycli solaris; quinto² anno Indictionis. Brian Ruadh O'Briain, king of Mumha,³ was apprehended, in treachery, by the son of the Earl of Clare, after they had poured their blood into the same vessel,⁴ and after they had formed gossipred, and after they had exchanged mutual vows by the relics, bells, and croziers of Mumha; and he was afterwards drawn⁵ between steeds by the Earl's son. Gilla-Christ O'Birn, a favourite of Aedh O'Conchobhair, was most cruelly slain by the Gilla-ruadh, son of Lochlainn O'Conchobhair. Braen O'Maelmocheirghe, abbot of Cenannus, in Christo quievit. The castle of Ros-Comain was thrown down by the son of Fedhlim, and by Domhnall O'Domhnaill, and by the Connachtmen along with him. A great depredation was committed by the Tellach-Echach on the Cenel-Duachain,⁶ in

[1277.]

the covenant were written. "Yellow Book of Lecan," an Irish MS., class H. 2. 16, Trin. Coll., Dublin, col. 313.

⁵ *Drawn*. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Inisfallen represent O'Brien as having been executed by hanging.

⁶ *Cenel-Duachain*. This name seems to have been first written "Cenel-Luachain" in the text, and then altered to "Cenel-Duachain" by the original hand. See note ⁴, p. 478. The Annals of Connacht read "Cenel-Luachain."

ἔνι, τὰρ ἡάρβαταρ Conchobar Mhás Dhorphair et alii multi.

¶ **I**ctt. Enair for íáthar, ocur pprim puipe; anno Domini M.cc.lxx.octauo; x. anno cicli polair; reato anno cicli Lunair; ui. anno indictionis. Tás, mac Toirprehelbaí, mic Cloíá híc Cathail epuibdeis, do marbaí do élainn Chathail Mic Diarmada, iar ná beíð teopa bliadna a gcennur Connacht, ut poeta dicit, i. Donn loig .h. Maolconaire:—

Ua Conchobar Chluanaca,
Mac Toirprehelbaí, tri bliadna;
Cáe ra ríge do peir T ;
Seill an típe do éiomair;

ocur Cloí Muihnech mac Feidlim do gabáil ríge Connacht. Ruairí mac Toirprehelbaí, rígeáinna Connacht, do marbaí do Shilla Cuir Mhás Phlannchaí ocur do Dharrtraíí áiréna, ar boro Droma eliaí, ocur an peppun riabach mac Tígehnáin h1 Conchobar, ocur daoine imíá ele nach áirínter runn. Donnchaí ocur Feighal ocur Silla Cuir, tri mic Muirgea mic Donnchada mic Tomaltaí, do marbaí la Tás mac Domnall Ippuir. Plaitébertach .h. Doimín, rí Phep Manáí, do marbaí ipin mbliadain rin. Maíom Cuinné do éabairt do Dhonnchaí mac Driain ruairí h1 Driain, ocur do macaí elí h1 Driain, ar mac Iarla Clair, gur loirpet tempull Cuinnche a cenó a muintípe, ocur gur loirced ocur gur marbaí dáine díáirííde anníin, ocur gondechaí mac an Iarla ró Láirí ar uathaib, róríor. Tomáir .h. Cuinn, erpu Cluana mic Noir, quieuit. Tomaltach Mhás Oipechtaí, ríí éairíreí Shíol Muirgehaí, do marbaí lar ná Tíathaib in hoc anno.

¹ *Alí.* αλ, MS.

² *Ut.* it, MS.

³ *Donn Loig.* "Donn the Lame." In the so-called Annals of Connacht (under A.D. 1224) he is called "Donn-

chadh Bacach," i.e. "Donnchadh the Lame."

⁴ *Aedh Muimnech.* See note 5, p. 478.

⁵ *Domhnall Irruis;* i.e. Domhnall

Glenn-dá-dhuile, on which occasion they slew Concho-
bhar Mac Dorchaidh, et alii¹ multi. A.D. —

The kalends of January on Saturday, and the first of
the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lxx.octavo; x. anno cycli
solaris; sexto anno cycli lunaris; vi. anno Indictionis.
Tadhg, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh, son of Cathal
Crobhderg, was slain by the sons of Cathal Mac Diarmada,
after having been three years in the government of Con-
nacht, ut² poeta dixit, i.e. Donn Losg³ O'Maelchonaire:—

O'Conchobhair of Cluain-ca,

The son of Toirdhelbhach, *was king* three years;

All, during his reign, were obedient to Tadhg:

The hostages of the country he collected;

and Aedh Muimhnech,⁴ son of Fedhlim, assumed the
sovereignty of Connacht. Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach,
royal heir of Connacht, was slain by Gilla-Christ Mac
Flannchaidh, and by the Dartraighel likewise, on the borders
of Druim-cliaabh; and the Swarthy Parson, son of Tighernan
O'Conchobhair, and many other persons not enumerated
here, *were slain*. Donnchadh, and Ferghal, and Gilla-
Christ—three sons of Muirghis, son of Donnchadh, son of
Tomaltach—were slain by Tadhg, son of Domhnall Irruis.⁵
Flaithbhertach O'Doimhín, king of Feara-Manach, was
slain in this year. The defeat of Cuinnche was inflicted
by Donnchadh, son of Brian Ruadh O'Briain, and by
O'Briain's other sons, on the son of the Earl of Clare,
when they burned the church of Cuinnche over the heads
of his people; and persons innumerable were burned and
slain there, but, alas!⁶ the Earl's son escaped safely
from them. Thomas O'Cuinn, bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois,
quievit. Tomaltach Mac Oirechtaigh, king-chieftain of
Sil-Muiredhaigh, was slain by the Tuatha in hoc anno.

of Irrus, or Erris, in the county of Mayo. His surname was O'Conor.

⁶ *Alas.* πόριον. Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnois, referring to this exclama-

tion, which he must have found in his original, observes "for which escape myne author sayeth that himsele was sorry."

[Ct. Enair pop Domnach, ocur aile d'ec puipe; anno Domini M.cc.lxxx.; xi. anno cicli polapir; iii. anno cicli lunapir et indictionir. Tomaltach, mac Toirp-dhelbaig, mic Mhaoilpechlainn h1 Conchobair, ap' erpuc Tuama, rai Epenn uile ap' egra ocur ap' eolur, ap' einech ocur ap' uaple, ap' t'p'p'raigecht ocur ap' t'p'p'lucad p'ed ocur maoinne do eac a t'p'p'tinne, do egr iar mbuad nait'p'ige in hoc anno. Maileclainn mac Toirp-dhelbaig do marbad in hoc anno. Conchobair, mac Diarmada mic Mhaighnua h1 Conchobair, occirur ep. Gilla an Choimdech .h. Cephallain, erpuc Cheneoil Eogain, quieuit. Murchad .h. Nechtain do marbad do Domnall .h. Nechtain, ocur compac do p'ogra do Roibeid .h. Nechtain, .i. t'p'p'rathair Murchada, ap' Domnall iarpin; ocur Roibeid do marbad mur an cedna ipin compac pin. Domnall mac Gilla Cuir h1 Nechtain do marbad la h'Coth .h. Conchenann in hoc anno.

[Ct. Enair pop Luan, ocur t'p'p'r piched puipe; anno Domini M.cc.lxxx.; xi. anno cicli polapir; iii. anno [cicli] decennouenalir et indictionir. Imperain do eirge eoir Coth Muimnech, mac P'elim mic Cathail c'p'p'derc, pi Connacht, ocur Clann Mhuirceptai'g Muimni'g h1 Conchobair, in hoc anno; ocur Coth Muimnech do marbad leo a Coill an daingin; ocur Maileclainn mac Maighnua do gabail doib an la pin, ocur a p'p'p'lucad uathair d'la Thomnall ap' ceitri ced bo ocur ap' xx. ech; ocur Cathail, mac Conchobair puad, mic Muirceptai'g Muimni'g, mic Thoirdhelbaig m'oir h1 Conchobair, do p'ghad do Connachtair iartain. Sean .h. Laoirig, erpuc Chille

¹ Son of *Toirdhelbhach*; i.e. of *Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair*, or *Turlough O'Conor*.

² Bishop of *Cenel-Eoghain*; otherwise, bishop of *Derry*.

³ *Coill-an-daingin*; i.e. "the wood of the *daingen* (or stronghold)" *Mageoghegan* (*Annals of Clonmacnois*) understood *Coill-an-daingin*, or *Koyll-an-daingin*, as he writes it, to be a proper

A.D.
[1279.]

The kalends of January on Sunday, and the twelfth of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lxxix; xi. anno cycli solaris; vii. anno cycli lunaris et Indictionis. Tomaltach, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Maelsechlainn O'Conchobhair, archbishop of Tuaim, the most eminent man in all Erin for wisdom and knowledge, for hospitality and nobility, for munificence, and for distributing jewels and valuables to all in general, died after the triumph of penitence in hoc anno. Maelsechlainn, son of Toirdhelbhach,¹ was slain in hoc anno. Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid, son of Magnus O'Conchobhair, occisus est. Gilla-an-Choimdedh O'Cerbhalláin, bishop of Cenel-Eoghain,² quievit. Murchadh O'Nechtain was killed by Domhnall O'Nechtain; and Domhnall was challenged to fight by Robert O'Nechtain, (i.e. Murchadh's brother), and Robert was also killed in this fight. Domhnall, son of Gilla-Christ O'Nechtain, was killed by Aedh O'Chennain in hoc anno.

[1280.]

The kalends of January on Monday, and the twenty-third of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lxxx; xii. anno cycli solaris; viii. anno [cycli] Decennovenalis et Indictionis. A contention arose between Aedh Muimhnech, son of Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, king of Connacht, and the descendants of Muirchertach Muimhnech O'Conchobhair, in hoc anno; and Aedh Muimhnech was killed by them in Coill-an-daingin;³ and Maelsechlainn, son of Magnus, was taken prisoner by them on the same day, but was ransomed from them by O'Domhnaill for four hundred cows and twenty horses. And Cathal, son of Conchobhar Ruadh, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, son of Toirdhelbhach Mór O'Conchobhair, was afterwards made king by the Connachtmen. John O'Laidigh, bishop of Cill-Alaidh, in

name; but Dr. O'Donovan (Four Mast., ad. an.) translates "the wood of Dangan." The Irish word *daingen*

seems cognate with the Fr. *donjon*, and Engl. *dungeon*.

hCclacō, in Cyp̄ro quieuit. Mac̄a mac Mac̄nura h1 Conchobair, ab na Dúille, quieuit.

¶ Ktt. Enair pop cétacoin, ocur a cethair uathac̄
fuirpe; anno Domini M.cc.lxxx. primo; xiii. anno cicli
rolair; ix. anno cicli lunair et inuictionir. Tac̄s,
mac Cathail, mic Conchobair, mic Dhiarmada o
nabartar Mic Dhiarmada, piḡ Mhoiḡe Luip̄s, rói
neiniḡ ocur nengnuma ocur nuairle na hEreenn, mor-
tuur ep̄t. Cat̄ Dóir̄t dácp̄c̄ eoir Conallechaib ocur
Eoḡanchaib, dú atorp̄uir Domnall óḡ .h.Domnall, pí
an tuaircept, .i. pep dár ḡialladar P̄ir Manach ocur
Oirḡialla, ocur ur̄hór ḡaoir̄el Connacht ocur Ulaḡ
achtmac̄ beg, ocur p̄ir m̄breip̄ne bór; ocur ant aon
ḡaoir̄el rob pep̄r eimech ocur oir̄echur; peichem coit-
c̄en̄o iar̄thair Eorpa ocur r̄nac̄ao uamma na hair̄op̄iḡe,
ocur pap̄c̄a oluḡaiḡc̄e ḡach deḡ pechta; ocur ionnamail
Chonaire m̄ic Eoir̄p̄ceóil ap̄ óiḡe aḡ ḡabáil piḡe, ocur
enú m̄ullac̄ ḡhaoir̄el ap̄ ḡair̄ceō, ocur meoh cormail
Chathail c̄poib̄ceps ap̄ áḡ ocur inn̄roiḡeo; ocur a
ac̄nacal co honórach a main̄ir̄oir na m̄bráthar a
n̄Doire Cholaim c̄ille, iar. m̄breiḡc̄ buac̄a ḡach uile
maiḡerr̄ai; ocur ip̄riac̄ ro ip̄ pep̄r do mar̄bac̄ maille
p̄uir ip̄in maiḡm̄ rin, .i. Maolruanac̄.h.ḡaoiḡill,
taoir̄ech na T̄ri Tuac̄, ocur Eoḡan mac M̄haoir̄p̄ech-
lann mic Domnall m̄óir̄ h1 Dhomnall, ocur Ceallaḡ
.h.ḡaoiḡill, .i. mac ḡilla ḡhriḡc̄e, ant én taoir̄ech rob
pepp̄r oimech ocur t̄onacul, ocur ip̄ mó do r̄ḡaoil il
maoine ap̄ eiḡriḡ, do b̄i an aon aim̄ir̄ir p̄ir, ocur doḡ
pepp̄r láñ ocur uairle; ocur An̄oilep̄.h.ḡaoiḡill, ocur
Duḡḡall a mac; ocur M̄ac̄ Phlannchaib, táir̄ioḡc̄ Dap-
tr̄aiḡe; ocur Domnall Mac ḡillaphinnén, taip̄rech
Muinn̄tipe Peoḡac̄án; ocur Enna.h.ḡair̄m̄leghaigh,
ap̄o táir̄rech Cheneoil Móain; ocur Cormac mac an

¹ Parallel. ionnamail for ionn̄famaíl, MS.

Christo quievit. Matthew, son of Maghnus O'Concho-bhair, abbot of the Buill, quievit.

A.D.

[1281.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday, and the fourth of the moon; anno Domini m.cc.lxxx.primo; xiii. anno cycli solaris; ix. anno cycli lunaris et Indictionis. Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid (from whom the Mac Diarmadas are named), king of Magh-Luirg, the most eminent man in Erin for hospitality, prowess, and nobility, mortuus est. The battle of Disert-dá-chrich between the Cenel-Conaill and Cenel-Eoghain, in which fell Domhnall Og O'Domhnaill, king of the North—i.e. a man to whom submitted the Feara-Manach, and the Oirghialla, and nearly the majority of the Gaeidhel of Connacht and Uladh, and also the men of Breifne; the best Gaeidhel for hospitality and dignity; the general guardian of the west of Europe, and the knitting needle of the arch-sovereignty, and the rivetting hammer of every good law; the parallel¹ of Conaire, son of Edirscel, in purity when assuming sovereignty; the top nut of the Gaeidhel in valour; the equal of Cathal Crobhderg in battle and attack: and he was honourably interred in the monastery of the Friars in Doire-Choluim-Chille, after obtaining the palm of every goodness. And these were the best who were slain along with him in that battle, viz. Maelruanaidh O'Baighill, chieftain of the Three Tuatha; and Eoghan, son of Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall Mór O'Domhnaill; and Ceallach O'Baighill, i.e. the son of Gilla-Brighde—the chieftain who, of all his contemporaries, was the best for hospitality and generosity, and who distributed various gifts in largest measure to learned men, and who was the best for munificence and nobility; and Andiles O'Baighill, and his son Dubhgal; and Mac Flannchaidh, chieftain of Dartraighe; and Domhnall Mac Gilla-fhinnén, chieftain of Muinter Pheodacháin; and Enna O'Gairm-leghaigh, high chieftain of Cenel-Móain; and Cormac,

ἦν Λεῖγιunn h1 'Domnaill, ταῖρρεχ Πάναθ, οἱυρ Ὕλλα
 an Choimḡeḡ. h. Maolḡáin, πι Λυῖρ, οἱυρ Capmae
 mac Capmae h1 'Dhomnaill, οἱυρ Ὕλλα na nóḡ mac
 'Dál pe 'Docar, οἱυρ Mailpechláinn mac Neill h1
 'Dhaḡíll, οἱυρ Anḡileḡ mac Muirḡeḡtaḡ h1 'Dhoḡ-
 naill, οἱυρ Maḡnur Mhḡḡ Cuinn, οἱυρ Ὕλλα na naom
 .h.hḡḡḡḡáin, οἱυρ Muirḡeḡtach.h.Πλαῖḡeḡtaḡ, οἱυρ
 Muirpeḡeḡtach Mac an Ulltaḡ, οἱυρ Πλαῖḡeḡtaḡ
 Mhḡḡ 'Dhuiḡechán, οἱυρ 'Dáine imḡa ele nach áriḡḡteḡ
 runn. Caḡ elí in hoc anno ιḡπ na 'Dairḡḡḡḡḡḡ οἱυρ
 an Ciomḡḡḡḡḡ, οἱυρ po ḡeabhaḡ poḡ na 'Dairḡḡ-
 achaiḡ, οἱυρ po maḡbaḡ ann Uilliam 'Dairḡḡ οἱυρ
 'Cḡám Pleimḡḡ, οἱυρ 'Daoine imḡa elí; οἱυρ 'Dó ḡí
 'Diar 'Dó ḡhaoiḡelaiḡ annḡin 'Dó Leḡ an Chriḡḡḡḡḡḡ,
 οἱυρ 'Dó ḡinnḡeḡ ar ḡeḡḡḡḡḡ οἱυρ ar Lúḡ, οἱυρ ar
 lamach, 'Dó ḡáḡ uile annḡin, .i. Taiḡleḡ.h.'Duḡḡa οἱυρ
 Taiḡleḡ.h.'Daiḡíll in 'Diarḡ hḡin.

[Ct. Enaiḡ poḡ 'Dapḡáin, οἱυρ cuḡḡeḡ 'Dḡḡ puiḡe; anno Domini M.cc.lxxxii; xiiii. anno cici polaiḡ; x. anno cici lunaiḡ et inḡicḡionḡ. Muirḡeḡtach
 Mac Muḡchaḡa, πḡ Laiḡen, οἱυρ 'Aḡt Mac Muḡchaḡa,
 a 'Dḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ πḡḡ, 'Dó maḡbaḡ la ḡalloib in hoc
 anno. Taiḡleḡ mac Mhaolḡuaḡaiḡ h1 'Dhuḡḡa, πḡ
 .h.bḡhiacḡaḡ Muaiḡḡ, .i. an pḡḡ pob pḡḡḡ oineḡ οἱυρ
 engnum, οἱυρ bá mó cenḡaiḡe οἱυρ coimḡinn pe
 ḡalloib οἱυρ pe 'Danaiḡḡ im a ḡuthaiḡ, aḡ á 'Díḡen,
 'Dó maḡbaḡ la h'ḡḡam Ciomḡḡḡ ar Traḡḡ nḡḡḡḡ.
 Laiḡaiḡḡḡḡḡ, inḡen Chathaiḡ cḡoibḡeḡḡ h1 Concho-
 baiḡ, ben 'Domnaill óḡ h1 'Domnaill, .i. an ḡen 'Dob
 uaiḡe οἱυρ 'Dob pḡile οἱυρ 'Dob pḡḡḡ cḡuth 'Dó ḡí an
 Epḡnn na haimḡḡḡ pḡin, quieuit in Cḡḡḡḡ. Maḡḡ
 .h.Raiḡíllḡ, 'Dua Muinnḡeḡ Maolḡḡḡḡ, 'Dó ḡḡ in hoc

¹ *The Ferleighinn*; i.e. "the Lector."

² *Mac-an-Ultaigh*. "Son of the Ultonian." The name is now usually written "M'Nulty."

³ *Danars*. This name, originally applied to the Danish invaders, was subsequently used to signify robbers, ruffians, or desperadoes. See Dr.

son of the Ferleighinn¹ O'Domhnaill, chieftain of Fánad; and Gilla-in-Choimdedh O'Maeldúin, king of Lurg; and Cormac, son of Cormac O'Domhnaill; and Gilla-na-nóg Mac Dáil-re-dochair; and Maelsechlainn, son of Niall O'Baighill; and Andiles, son of Muirchertach O'Domhnaill; and Maghnus Mac Cuinn; and Gilla-na-naemh O'hEochagáin; and Muirchertach O'Flaithbhertaigh; and Muirchertach Mac-an-Ultaigh;² and Flaithbhertach Mac Buidhechán; and several other persons who are not enumerated here. Another battle in hoc anno between the Barretts and the Cusack; and the Barretts were defeated, and William Barrett, and Adam Fleming, and many other persons, were slain; and two of the Gaeidhel were present on the Cusack's side, who excelled all there in vigour, agility, and dexterity, viz.:—Taichlech O'Dubhda and Taichlech O'Baighill were these two.

A.D.
[1281.]

The kalends of January on Thursday, and the fifteenth of the moon; anno Domini m.cc.lxxxii.; xiii. anno cycli solaris; x. anno cycli lunaris et Indictionis. Muirchertach Mac Murchadha, king of Laighen, and Art Mac Murchadha, his brother, were slain by Foreigners in hoc anno. Taichlech, son of Maelruanaidh O'Dubhda, king of Ui-Fiachrach-Muaidhe, i.e. the best man for hospitality and prowess, and who had most conflicts and contentions with Foreigners and Danars³ regarding his country, whilst protecting it, was killed by Adam Cusack on Traigh-Eothaile. Lassairfhiona, daughter of Cathal Crobhderg O'Conchobhair, wife of Domhnall Og O'Domhnaill,⁴ i.e. the most noble, and hospitable, and beautiful woman that was in Erinn in her own time, quievit in Christo. Matthew O'Raighilligh, dux of Muintir-Maelmordha, died in hoc

[1282.]

Todd's ed. of the "*War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*," Int., p. cxc., note 4, and p. 152, note 1.

⁴ *Domhnall Og O'Domhnaill*. The Four Masters state that Lassairfhionna

(lit. "wine-flame") was the wife of Domhnall Mor O'Domhnaill, who died in the year 1241, and the mother of his son, Domhnall Og, or young Daniel.

anno. Gilla Iorpa Mac Tigernán, dux Theallan³
 Dhunchada, quiescit. Cathal mac Gilla na naom hI
 Pepsail, tairpech na hOngaille ppi pe .ix. mbliadna,
 do éis for Iuir Cuan for aBuinn Cluain lip Beic mic
 Conola, .i. pí Teſſa; ocup ip appin po tuiceoth ant
 iomaipe pado, uair adubairt an per páirone pe
 Cathal supab ap an iomaipe b'pado do g'ébað ré
 bárr; sup ab uime rin no hpechnað Cathal ant
 iomaipe pado gan a éağall do gnérr. Seppraio mac
 Gilla na naom do gabáil tairiğechta iappin. Snechta
 po mhor o Nodlaic co peil b'píğoe ipin mbliadain rin.

[Ctt. Enaip for Coine, ocup reipreo x^oc puipe;
 anno Domini M.cc.lxxx.tertio; xii. anno cicli polapir;
 xi. anno cicli lunapir et indictionir. Coð Duíðe
 .h.Neill, pí Chénel Eogain, ocup piğðamína Epenn uile
 áirchena, ocup bapp einiğ ocup gaircio gaoiriel, ocup
 aon poğa an tuaircept ap éiðnaeal réo ocup eallaiğ
 ocup echraio, ocup per buð mo g'raín ocup corcup do
 Cénel Eogain na aimpir pein, do m'apbað .la b'pian
 Mhás Mhaéğamna, pi Oipğiall, ocup la hOipğiallaib
 airçena, ocup la Gilla Iorpa puað mac Domnaill hI
 Raiğillig, in hoc anno. Taðe mac Domnaill Iorpuir
 hI Conchobair do lot la Luiğnið, ocup a gabáil, ocup
 a éiðlucad do Chathal .h.Conchobair, ocup a éis dia
 lot in hoc anno. Alé cliaé ocup Ceall Churp do lopead
 in hoc anno.

[Ctt. Enaip for íađapn, ocup pechtmad uathad
 puipe; anno Domini M.cc.lxxx.quarto; xii. anno
 cicli polapir; xi. anno cicli lunapir et indictionir.
 Simann Dexetap do mapbað la b'pian.h.b'p'loinn

¹ *Cluain-lis of Bec Mac Conla*; i.e. "the meadow-fort of Bec, son of Conla," king of Tebhtha, or Tefia, whose death is recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters under A.D. 766. The place has not yet been identified.

² *Understood.* po tuiceoth. This

is an obscure way of saying that the prophecy which follows was manifested or fulfilled. The expression commonly used by the Irish writers in similar cases is po p'p'ad, "was verified."

³ *Festival of Brigid*; i.e. the first of February.

anno. Gilla-Isa Mac Tighernáin, dux of Teallach-Dun-chadha, quievit. Cathal, son of Gilla-na-naemh O'Ferghail, chieftain of the Anghaile during nine years, died on Inis-Cuan on the river of Cluain-lis of Bec Mac Connla,¹ i.e. king of Tethbha; and it is from this that the "long ridge" was understood;² for the prophet told Cathal that he would die on the "long ridge," wherefore it was that Cathal used always to avoid visiting the "long ridge." Jeffrey, son of Gilla-na-naemh, assumed the chieftaincy afterwards. Very great snow from Christmas to the festival of Brighid³ in this year.

The kalends of January on Friday, and the twenty-sixth of the moon; anno Domini m.cc.lxxx.tertio;⁴ xv. anno cycli solaris; xi. anno cycli lunaris et Indictionis. Aedh Buidhe O'Neill, king of Cenel-Eoghain, and also royal heir of all Erin; head⁵ of the hospitality and valour of the Gaeidhel, and the most distinguished⁶ of the North for bestowing jewels, and cattle, and horses; and the most formidable and victorious man of the Cenel-Eoghain in his own time, was slain by Brian Mac Mathghamhna, king of Oirghiall, and by the Oirghialla likewise, and by Gilla-Isa Ruadh, son of Domhnall O'Raighilligh, in hoc anno. Tadhg, son of Domhnall Irruis⁷ O'Conchobhair, was wounded by the Luighne, and taken prisoner, delivered to Cathal O'Conchobhair, when he died of his wound, in hoc anno. Athcliath and Christ's Church were burned in hoc anno.

The kalends of January on Saturday, and the seventh of the moon; anno Domini m.cc.lxxx.quarto; xvi. anno cycli solaris; xii. anno cycli lunaris et Indictionis. Simon de Exeter was slain⁸ by Brian O'Floinn and the two sons

¹ *Tertio.* τερτιο, MS.

² *Head.* ἑαρη (lit. "summit"), MS. The Four Mast. have pecce "ridge pole."

³ *Most distinguished.* αον πογα, lit. "one choice," MS.

⁴ *Domhnall Irruis;* i.e. Domhnall,

of Irrus, or Erris, a district in the county of Mayo. See note ⁵, p. 472, *supra*.

⁵ *Slain.* In Mageoghegan's version of the Annals of Clonmacnois the place where Simon de Exeter was slain is called Fert-Gedye.

ocur lá dá mac h1 Phlannagáin, .i. Diarmaid ocur Maoilrechlainn. Cocad mór ocur epronta do eirǵe a Connachtaiḃ treimio riḃé, ocur epréa móra do ḃenum do Shalloib im Choirpríaiḃ, ocur aiproc iomlán do ḃabairt dona Galloib hírin do mhuinntep na Trínóitte, ocur do mánchab na búille. Dún mor do lorcud la Fiachra.h.bPhloinn. Muirur .h.Concobair, eppuc Oilein, in Cyprio quieuit. Donnchad .h.ḃriain, pi Tuadmuman, do mabard la Toirphobach .h.mḃriain. Gilla Iorpa Mháḡ Thigepnáin, apd taoirprech Cénel mḃrenuinn, quieuit. Cnllaíḃ .h.Tomaltaiḡ, toḡa confirmaiḡe eppucoide Oileinn, in Cyprio quieuit. Gilla Ipa mac an Liathanaiḡ h1 Conchobair, ab Oilén na Trínóide ap Loč Cé, dorod ppremonrpa, do toḡa docom eppucóide Oileinn iar rin. Duḡgail mac Maḡnura h1 ḃhaiḡill, taoirprech Cloiche Chinnḡaolad, do mabard la muinntep h1 Maoilḡaoite. Mac na hoiḃce Mháḡ Ṯhorechad, taoirprech Chénel Luacháin, do éḡ in hoc anno.

Kkt. Enáir for Luan, ocur a hochtmaḡ déḡ puipe ; anno Domini M.cc.lxxx.quinto ; xii. anno cicli polair ; xii. anno cicli lunair et indictionis. Simón .h.Ruairc, eppuc na ḃreirne, in Cyprio quieuit. Maḡm mor do ḃabairt do Mhaḡnur .h.Conchobair for Adám Ciomróḡ ocur for Shalloib iarthair Connacht, aḡ Leic Erra dara, dú inar mabard iliomad daoineḃ, ocur inar gabad Coilín Ciomróḡ, .i. a ḃerbratair, a mbratḡdenur tapéir a mhuinntepi do mabard, do éinn na rliged do leigen ḃo féin. Maḡm do ḃabairt do Pílip Mac ḡoirḃelḃ for muinntep Mhaḡnura h1 Conchobair, for Sliab ḡhaí, dú inar mabard morán do ḡlarrláitḃ

¹ *Cenel-Brenainn*. In the Annals of Clonmacnois, Gilla-Isa (Gelasius) Mac Tighernáin is said to have been chieftain of Tellach-Dunchadha ; and the present entry seems a repetition of one under the year 1282, recording

the "quievit" of a Gilla-Isa Mac Tighernáin.

² *Cenel-Luachain*. Written "Cenel-Duachain" under the year 1275. See note ⁴, p. 478 *supra*.

of O'Flannagain, i.e. Diarmaid and Maelsechlainn. A great war and dissension arose in Connacht through this, and great depredations were committed round Corrsliabh by the Foreigners; but full restitution was given by these Foreigners to the community of the Trinity, and to the monks of the Buill. Dún-mór was burned by Fiachra O'Floinn. Maurice O'Conchobhair, bishop of Oilfinn, in Christo quievit. Donnchadh O'Briain, king of Tuadh-Mumha, was slain by Toirdhelbhach O'Briain. Gilla-Isa Mac Tighearnáin, high chieftain of Cenel-Brennainn,¹ quievit. Amhlaibh O'Tomaltaigh, the confirmed elect of the bishopric of Oilfinn, in Christo quievit. Gilla-Isa, son of the Liathanach O'Conchobhair, abbot of Trinity Island on Loch-Cé, of the Premonstre order, was afterwards elected to the bishopric of Oilfinn. Dubhghall, son of Maghnus O'Baighill, chieftain of Cloch-Chinnfhaeladh, was slain by O'Maelghaithe's people. Mac-na-hoidhche Mac Dorchaidh, chieftain of Cenel-Luachain,² died in hoc anno.

A.D.
[1284.]

The kalends of January on Monday, and the eighteenth of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lxxx.quinto; xvii. anno cycli solaris; xiii. anno cycli lunaris et Indictionis. Simon O'Ruaire, bishop of the Breifne,³ in Christo quievit. A great defeat was inflicted by Maghnus O'Conchobhair on Adam Cusack and the Foreigners of the West of Connacht, at Lec-Essa-dara, where a great many persons were slain, and where Colin Cusack, i.e. his (*Adam's*) brother, was taken into captivity⁴ after his people had been slain, in consideration of being allowed himself to depart. A defeat was inflicted by Philip Mac Goisdelbh upon Maghnus O'Conchobhair's people, on Sliabh-Gamh, where a great many recruits and inferior persons were

[1285.]

³ *Breifne*. The bishopric of the Breifne is now represented by the diocese of Kilmore.

⁴ *Into captivity*. Apparently as a

pledge to secure the payment of the sum stipulated to be given by Adam Cusack to Maghnus O'Conor, for permitting him to depart unmolested.

ocur d'íogáoinib. Ailip inžen Cormaic morptua ep̃.
Ruairi .h. Gáora, p̃i sleib̃e luḡa, do m̃arbad̃ la Mac
Pheoruir for a loč̃ fein. Enp̃i Mac Gillaínnéin
morptuar ep̃.

†Ct. Enair for m̃airt, ocur ix. maō p̃icheo p̃uirpe;
anno Domini m.cc.lxxxvi.; xiiii. cicli polair; xviii.
cicli lunair et indictionir. Mor p̃luag̃eo la hlapla
Ulaō a Connachtair, sup̃ m̃ill morán do m̃ainir-
p̃rechair ocur do ceallair Connacht, ocur g̃iōeth do
ḡaḡ nert ḡaḡa conair p̃ainic, ocur do ḡaḡ b̃raig̃eo
Connacht uile; ocur p̃ug p̃luag̃ Connacht lair iarrin,
ocur do ḡaḡ b̃raig̃eo Conaill ocur Eogain, ocur do
aḡp̃iḡ Domnall mac ḡriain h1 Neill, ocur tuc p̃iḡe do
Niall c̃úlánach. h. Neill in dulaō p̃in. Earrach an
ḡóḡiḡe in hoc anno. Muirp̃ maol Mac ḡepuit
morptuar ep̃ in hoc anno. Domnall .h. h̃Alinl̃iḡe, dux
Chéneoil Doffa, quieuit un. †Ct. Appair.

†Ct. Enair for Cedain, ocur deaḡmaō uathao
p̃uirpe; anno Domini m.cc.lxxxvii.; xix. anno cicli
polair; xv. anno cicli lunair et indictionir. Diar-
maō Midhech, mac Diarmada, mic Muirḡerra, mic
Cathail mic Diarmada, p̃i Muintipe Mhaolpuanaḡ,
.i. ant aon duine po ba p̃ine ocur pob uairle d̃ia c̃ineoh,
do éḡ in hoc anno. Floirint. h. ḡibeallán, airḡi-
deochair Oilep̃inn, p̃eallrom p̃erra ocur eoluir, ocur
intlecha, ocur c̃leirp̃echa, quieuit in Cyp̃to. Gilla
na neaḡ .h. Mannaḡáin, p̃i na T̃p̃i Tuac̃, morptuar ep̃
un. iour Septemb̃p̃ir. Maolp̃echlainn mac Tomaltairḡ
Mhég Oipechtaḡ do m̃arbad̃ la Toirp̃rohelbach mac
Eogain h1 Conchobair, a noḡairt a athair do c̃p̃eigen

¹ *His own lake.* Now Loch Gara (anciently called Loch-Techet), in the barony of Coolavin, county of Sligo.

² *The spring;* i.e. the Spring season.

³ *Mael;* i.e. "the bald."

⁴ *Aprilis.* ap̃t., MS.

⁵ *Diarmaid Midhech.* "Diarmid (or Dermot) the Meathian;" so called, apparently, from having been fostered in Meath.

⁶ *Quieuit.* The death of this ecclesiastic is entered in the Annals

slain. Alice, daughter of Cormac, mortua est. Ruaidhri O'Gadhra, king of Sliabh-Lugha, was killed by Mac Feorais on his own lake.¹ Henry Mac Gillafhinnén mortuus est. A.D.
[1285.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday, and the twenty-ninth of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lxxxvi.; xviii. cycli solaris; xiiii. cycli lunaris et Indictionis. A great hosting by the Earl of Ulster into Connacht, when he destroyed many of the monasteries and churches of Connacht; and he obtained sway, nevertheless, in every place through which he passed, and received the hostages of all Connacht; and he afterwards took with him the army of Connacht, and obtained the hostages of Cenel-Conaill and Cenel-Eoghain; and he deposed Domhnall, son of Brian O'Neill, and gave the sovereignty to Niall Culanach O'Neill, on this occasion. The spring² of the cow-mortality in hoc anno. Maurice Mael³ Fitzgerald mortuus est in hoc anno. Domhnall O'hAinlighe, dux of Cenel-Doffa, quievit viii. kalendas Aprilis.⁴ [1286.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday, and the tenth of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lxxxvii.; xix. anno cycli solaris; xv. anno cycli lunaris et Indictionis. Diarmaid Midhech,⁵ son of Diarmaid, son of Muirghes, son of Cathal Mac Diarmada, king of Muintir-Maelruanaidh, i.e. the oldest and noblest man of his kindred, died in hoc anno. Florence O'Gibellan, archdeacon of Oilfinn, a philosopher in wisdom, learning, intellect, and clerkship, quievit⁶ in Christo. Gilla-na-nech⁷ O'Mannachain, king of the Three-Tuatha, mortuus est vii. idus Septembris.⁸ Maelsechlainn, son of Tomaltach Mac Oirechtaigh, was killed by Toirdhelbhach, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, in revenge for the abandonment of his father [1287.]

of Ulster (Dublin copy) under the year 1283.

⁷ *Gilla-na-nech*; i.e. "the servant

of the horses." "*Gilla-na-nog*" ("servant of the young"). *Four M.*

⁸ *Septembris*. *reptimí*, MS.

do Thomaltach do macaib Toirphelbach. Ruaidhri Sindhach quieuit.

¶ Ctt. Enair pop Darthoin, agur aonmā x^{er} puipe; anno Domini M.cc.lxxxiiii.; xx. anno cicli polair; xxi. anno cicli Lunair. Cathal, mac Tairc, mic Cathail Mic Diarmada, do gabáil riḡe Mhoirḡe Luirḡ in hoc anno. Maḡnur .h.Conchobair, maraon re bḡuair leir do Chonnachtair, ocur .h.mḡruin ocur Conmacne do tairḡecht leir do gabáil riḡe Connacht dó péin, acur do airḡuḡad a ḡerḡrathar, .i. Cathal mac Conchobair ruair, ocur teacht dóib ḡo hCt Sliurion, áit a rairḡe Cathal cona iḡḡraide, ocur eumare do tabairt doib leth ar leḡ diaroile, ocur Cathal do gabáil annir, ocur mairḡm do tabairt ar a mḡinnter; ocur do hairḡuḡed é fein, ocur do hairḡedh urḡhōr Connacht don ḡur rin; ocur riḡe do gabáil do Mhairḡnur fein ar éirḡin in tan rin ar bélair a rinnrer brathar, iar ná ḡeirḡ reacht mbliarḡna co leirḡ i riḡe amail irḡerḡ ant uḡḡar:—

Mac Conchobair riḡḡa ruair,
ḡa rí Connacht ḡer ir tuair,
leir ḡliarḡin ir a reacht rin
Riḡe Cathail a Cpuachain.

Donnachad ruairḡ, mac Maḡnura mic Muirḡerḡairḡ Muimniḡ, quieuit. Teḡ do gabáil irin ḡemruirḡ cerna rin pop Mhairḡnur .h.Conchobair do Thoirphelbach mac Eogain h1 Conḡobair, irin Ror mōr, ocur do Mhairḡprechtainn .h.Phlannarḡáin maille rruir; ocur do comairle Phiarḡra h1 Phloinn do rōnarḡ an

¹ *The sons of Toirdhelbhach.* Probably a mistake for "the sons of Tomaltach." As the sentence stands in the text, Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair is represented as taking vengeance on the son of Tomaltach Mac

Oirechtaigh for an offence committed by Toirdhelbhach's own sons against his own father, through the instrumentality of Tomaltach.

² *Ruaidhri Sinnach*; i.e. "Ruaidhri the Fox" (O'Catharnaigh). See note ¹,

by Tomaltach to the sons of Toirdhelbhach.¹ Ruaidhri A.D.
Sinnach² quievit.

The kalends of January on Thursday, and the twenty- [1288.]
first of the moon; anno Domini m.cc.lxxxviii.; xx. anno
cycli solaris; xvi. anno cycli lunaris. Cathal, son of
Tadhg, son of Cathal Mac Diarmada, assumed the sove-
reignty of Magh-Luirg in³ hoc anno. Maghnus O'Con-
chobhair, accompanied by those of the Connachtmen,
Ui-Briuin, and Conmaicne, whom he got to join him,
came to take the sovereignty of Connacht for himself,
and to depose his brother, i.e. Cathal, son of Conchobhar
Ruadh; and they proceeded to Ath-Slision, where Cathal
was with his army; and they gave battle to one another on
both sides, when Cathal was taken prisoner, and his
people were routed; and he himself was deposed; and the
greater part of Connacht was plundered on this occasion.
And Maghnus then forcibly assumed the sovereignty
himself, in the face of his elder brother, who had been
seven years and a-half in the sovereignty, as the author⁴
said:—

The son of the royal Conchobhar Ruadh
Was king of Connacht, north and south;
Half a year and seven lasted
The sovereignty of Cathal in Cruachan.⁵

Donnchadh Riabhach, son of Maghnus, son of Muircher-
tach Muimhnech, quievit. A house was captured in the
Ros-mór, in this same winter, against Maghnus O'Con-
chobhair, by Toirdhelbhach, son of Eoghan O'Concho-
bhair, and by Maelsechlainn O'Flannagain along with
him; and by the advice of Fiachra O'Floinn this attack

p. 404 *supra*. In the so-called Annals
of Connacht it is added that Ruaidhri
died on the 6th of the ides of March.

³ *In.* an, MS.

⁴ *The author.* Donn Losg O'Mael-
chonaire, from whose poem called
Duan na Righraidhe, or the "Poem

of the Kings," some stanzas have been
previously quoted. See note ³, p. 482.

⁵ *Cruachan.* Rath-Cruachan, or
Ratheroghan, in the County of Ros-
common, anciently the chief residence
of the kings of Connacht.

innroiged rin. Acht chena, ro loiteð Mağnur fein annrin, ocur po marbat Rağnall Mhág Rağnall, tóirrech Mhuinnteri hEoluir, daon urchop íoiğoi, ocur po loitteð Niall ĠealĠuĠe. Ġ.Conchobair ann. Ro marbat, imorro, daoine iomĠa elí ann; ocur po benath eich ocur édaíl iomĠa ĠiĠ. Sluaiged la Mağnur Ġ.Conchobair déir a leiğir o na loĠtaib rin arriol Muirpeghaiğ, Ġurpor ĠaĠ a mbraigĠe go huilĠe. Sluaiged laran Ġapla ruat, .i. RirĠepĠ, mac Uatéir, mic RicairĠ, mic Uilliam congáir in ĠaĠaltair, docom Chonnacht, go tánic go Ror Chomáin dinnroiged Mağnura mic Conchobair ruatĠ, ru Connacht an tan rin, ocur dinnroiged Mic Ġerailt ocur ĠuinnĠire an ruğ; ocur do Ġinoilriot uile ar a Ġinn, ocur do Ġpen-
 dağret ant Ġapla ró Ġeacht pecha rin; conĠ Ġi comairle do ruğne ant Ġapla annrin imthecht arpin Ġir amaĠ, ocur a Ġlúağ do rğaoileĠ Ġarpin. SĠearpán, airĠepuc Tuama Ġá Ġualann, ocur ĠuirĠoir na hErenn, quieuit. Uilliam Mac Pheoruir do Ġoğa doĠom air-
 Ġepucóide Thuama Ġarpin.

ĠctĠ. Enair pop Ġatárin, ocur aile uathat ruirpe; anno Domini M.cc.lxxxix.; xxi. anno eicli polair; xxi. anno eicli lunair; pecundur annur inuicĠionir. Tağğ Ġ.Plannagán, tairrech Ġlainni Cathail, quieuit. MaĠa Ġ.Sgingin, ollam Chenel Conaill, morĠuur epĠ. Eppuc Conmaicne, .i. an Ġaill eppuc, MĠir a annm, quieuit. Simón Ġ.Pinnacht, airĠideochain Oilepinn, in ĠurĠto quieuit. Sluaiged la Mağnur Ġ.Conchobair ocur la RicairĠ DuirĠ, ocur lá ĠalloiĠ na MĠe maille rrip, docum Ġi Mhaolpechlainn, ocur doĠum pep MĠe airĠena, co tucatĠ maĠm porrai ant rin inar marbat

¹ *Occupation*; i.e. the Anglo-Norman occupation of Ireland. See *ante*, p. 464, note 2.

² *Ollamh*; i.e. chief professor. The Four Mast. call O'Sgingin "arĠ ĠenéarĠ," "chief antiquary."

³ *Bishop of Conmaicne*; i.e. of Ardagh, which diocese comprises Conmaicne-Maighe-Rein (the southern part of the county of Leitrim, called Mac Raghnaill's country), and the Anghaile, Annaly, or O'Farrell's

was made. However, Magnus himself was wounded there, and Raghnaill Mac Raghnaill, chieftain of Muintir-Eolais, was killed by the discharge of an arrow; and Niall Gealbhuide O'Conchobhair was wounded there. Many other persons also were slain there, and several horses and spoils were taken from them. A hosting by Magnus O'Conchobhair, after having been cured of these wounds, to Sil-Muiredhaigh, all whose hostages he took. A hosting to Connacht by the Red Earl, i.e. Richard, son of Walter, son of Richard, son of William the Conqueror of the Occupation¹; and he went to Ros-Comáin, to attack Magnus, son of Conchobhar Ruadh, at that time king of Connacht, and to attack Fitz-Gerald and the king's people. And they all assembled before him, and challenged the Earl to pass beyond that place, so that the resolution which the Earl then adopted was, to go out of the territory, and subsequently disperse his army. Stephen, archbishop of Tuaim-dá-ghualann, and Justiciary of Erin, quievit. William Mac Feorais was afterwards elected to the archbishopric of Tuaim.

A.D.
[1288.]

The kalends of January on Saturday, and the second of the moon; anno Domini m.cc.lxxxix.; xxi. anno cycli solaris; xvii. anno cycli lunaris; secundus annus Indictionis. Tadhg O'Flannagain, chieftain of Clann-Cathail, quievit. Matthew O'Sgingin, ollamh² of Cenel-Conaill, mortuus est. The bishop of Conmaicne,³ i.e. the foreign bishop, whose name was Miles, quievit. Simon O'Finnachta, archdeacon⁴ of Elphin, in Christo quievit. A hosting by Magnus O'Conchobhair, and by Richard Tuit, with whom were the Foreigners of Midhe, to O'Maelsechlainn and all the Fears-Midhe; and a great defeat was then inflicted on them, in which Richard

[1289.]

country, in the present county of Longford. The "Gall Espuc," or "foreign bishop," named Miles, is called "Milo of Dunstable" by Ware. *Bishops*, Harris's ed., p. 251.

⁴ *Archdeacon*. The Four Masters say that Simon O'Finnachta was ἀρχιδιάκον, or "Erenagh," of Elphin.

Ricard Druic, .i. in bapún ir uairle do bói ino Epinn an tan rin, ocur a braitrecha maille rpar; ocur po marbad and Siacur mac ino erpuic h1 Chellaig; ocur po marbad [daine imda aile] ann teor. Fiachra .h. Floinn, dux Shil Mhaolruain, in per rob fepir iocht ocur ripinne, ocur comairce, enech ocur engnum do éaoirrechaib Connacht uile, do dul do d'enum cleamnura re Galluib, guppur marb mac Ricardó rinn mic Uilliam búrc, ocur Mac Pheoruir, a meabail hé. Sluaigeo móp la Mac Muirir ocur la Mac Pheoruir do cum an éalraig moir h1 Choncobair ocur na mac riú laigneach arphenai, ocur tucad maíom móp poppa inar marbad Maoilir Daxétar ocur Gall imda ele, maille rpi eic imda do éin dió and teor.

Ictt. Enar por domnach, ocur tpeir dhéc rpiri; anno Domini M.cc.xc.; xxi. anno cicli solair; xxi. anno cicli lunair; tertius annus indictionis. Cairrpi .h. Maoilreclann, ri Mióe, do marbad do Mhás Coelán ocur do Thelbna a meabail. Congalaí Mag Eoagán, dux Cheneoil bPhiacha mic Neill .ix. gallaig, morpuir ep. Uilliam Mac Pheoruir do gabail ar-erpuicoide Tuama. Int erpuic .h. Setachain, .i. erpuic Cille Mic Duac, quieuit. Sluaigeo la Domnall mac Driain h1 Neill a Cénél nEogain, gup cuir Niall O Neill ar eigin arde, ocur gup gabáin an riú alloir a neir. Aod .h. Domnall do aipighad dia derbra-thair buóein, .i. do Thoirpdeibach .h. Dhomnall, ocur an riú do gabail do fein tre cumachtaib éiní a mathar, .i. Clanne Domnall, ocur galloclaeí nimda eli.

¹ *Siacus*. This is the Irish form of the name "Jacques."

² *The Bishop O'Ceallaigh*. Apparently Thomas O'Ceallaigh, or O'Kelly, bishop of Clonfert. See note ², p. 434 *supra*.

³ *Persons*. The words within brackets are supplied from the so-called Annals of Connacht. In the

Annals of Clonmacnois it is stated that "Meyler Persey, with many others, was slain."

⁴ *Tertius*. tertius, MS.

⁵ *The race of Fiacha*. The territory of Cenel-Fiacha, Anglicised Kenal-iaghe and Kinelea, originally comprised the district extending from Parsonstown, in the King's county,

Tuit, i.e. the noblest baron at that time in Erin, was slain, and his brothers along with him; and Siacus,¹ son of the Bishop O'Ceallaigh,² was slain there, and [several other persons]³ were also slain there. Fiachra O'Floinn, dux of Sil-Maelruain, the most clement, truthful, protecting, hospitable, and valorous man of all the chieftains of Connacht, went to contract a marriage alliance with the Foreigners, when the son of Richard Finn, son of William Burk, and Mac Feorais, slew him in treachery. A great hosting by Mac Maurice and Mac Feorais, against the Calbhach Mór O'Conchobhair and the other Lagenian princes; and a great defeat was inflicted on them, in which Meyler de Exeter and many more Foreigners were slain; and numerous horses were moreover taken from them.

A.D.
[1289.]

The kalends of January on Sunday, and the thirteenth of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.xc.; xxii. anno cycli solaris; xviii. anno cycli lunaris; tertius⁴ annus Indictionis. Cairbre O'Maelsechlainn, king of Midhe, was slain by Mac Cochlainn and the Delbhna, in treachery. Conghalach Mac Eochagain, dux of the race of Fiacha,⁵ son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, mortuus est. William Mac Feorais assumed the archbishopric of Tuaim. The Bishop O'Setachain,⁶ i.e. bishop of Cill-Mic-Duach, quievit. A hosting by Domhnall, son of Brian O'Neill, to Cenel-Eoghain, out of which he forcibly expelled Niall O'Neill; and he assumed the sovereignty himself by means of his power. Aedh O'Domhnaill was deposed by his own brother, i.e. Toirdhelbhach O'Domhnaill, who assumed the sovereignty himself through the power of his mother's kindred, i.e. the Clann-Domhnaill, and several other Gall-oglaechs.⁷

[1290.]

to the hill of Usney, in Westmeath; but in later times was reduced to the limits of the district forming the present barony of Moycashel, county of Westmeath. The territorial and family name of Cenel-Fiacha was derived from Fiacha, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland

in the early part of the fifth century. See O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dubhagain's Topographical Poem*; Appendix, p.viii.

⁶ *Bishop O'Setachain*. Ware states that his Christian name was David.

⁷ *Gall-oglaechs*; lit. "foreign young heroes," and usually Anglicised "gallowglasses."

[Ct. Enair for Luan, ocur a cethar xx^{te} puipe; anno Domini Mo. cc. xc. primo; bliadan deirid noieoda hi; xco. tertiio anno cicli polair; quartur annur indictionir. Toirptheibach mac Eogain h1 Conchobair, in per ir mó ocur do buid aine ocur tob pepp enech ocur engnum, ocur tob pepp daibur miz, do marbad le Niall ngelbuidhe .h. Conchobair. Sluaigheo mór la hIarla Ulaib a Tip Eogain, dar aipiz pé Domnall mac Briain h1 Neill, ocur dar mizhao lair Niall Culánach. h. Neill; ocur mur do fáguib int Iarla in tip ro marbad Niall Culánach. h. Neill le Domnall. h. Neill. Tiz int Iarla do muidir ocur ro mizhao lair mac Aoibá buidhe, .i. Niall. Ro hinnarbad Domnall .h. Neill ar an tip amaib, tre cumachtuib in Iarla. Sluaigheo eli Iaran Iarla ceona rin a Tip Chonaill, docum Thoiptheibais h1 Ohomnall, sup aipiz in tip uile idir eill ocur tuuib, conár fargabret bpeio for altoir, ina leabur aipirinn, ina coileib aipirinn, a celluib Chéneoil Conaill; ocur tue in creib rin a Connachtuib. Ocur tanic co hOlrinn iarrin ocur tucadar Connachta pel bpaighe do in tan rin, ocur do imuib iarrin. Concobair .h. Duibda, m. h. bphiaipach, do bádaib ar Sinuinn as teacht maille pe Connachtuib i conne in Iarla ceona rin. Comhocbail eogair do denum do Chathal. h. Conchobair ocur do Niall gelbuidhe. h. Conchobair, ocur dá zach lucht dár éiriz leo do Galluib ocur do Ghaoideluib, do aipizhao Mhaighnuirai h1 Conchobair, m Connacht; ocur impeirain do eabairt doib dá eili as Capaib Chúlhaioile, ocur Cathal do lot annrin; ocur Murchad mac Taidé mic Ainriarra h1 Conchobair do marbaib ann la Niall ngealbuidhe. h. Concobair, ocur doeine eli, ocur

¹ *Annus.* anour, MS.

² *Deceptive hostages.* pel bpaighe. The chronicler apparently meant to imply that the Connachtmen, al-

though giving hostages to the earl of Ulster, did not intend to submit tamely to his rule.

³ *Caraidh-Culmhaile*; i.e. the weir

A.D.

[1291.]

The kalends of January on Monday, and the twenty-fourth of the moon; anno Domini M^o. cc^o. xc^o. primo. It was the last Decennovenalian year; xx^o. tertio anno cycli solaris; quartus annus¹ Indictionis. Toirdhelbhach, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, the greatest, handsomest, most hospitable and valorous man, and the best fitted to be a king, was slain by Niall Gelbhuidhe O'Conchobhair. A great hosting by the Earl of Ulster to Tir-Eoghain, when he deposed Domhnall, son of Brian O'Neill, and when Niall Culanach O'Neill was made king by him; and just as the Earl left the district, Niall Culanach O'Neill was slain by Domhnall O'Neill. The Earl came again, and the son of Aedh Buidhe, i.e. Niall, was made king by him. Domhnall O'Neill was expelled out of the country through the power of the Earl. Another hosting by the same Earl to Tir-Conaill, against Toirdhelbhach O'Domhnaill, when he plundered the entire country, both church and territory, so that they neither left a cloth upon an altar, nor a mass-book, nor a mass-chalice, in the churches of Cenel-Conaill: and he carried this spoil into Connacht. And he went subsequently to Oilfinn; and the Connachtmen then gave him deceptive hostages,² after which he departed. Conchobhar O'Dubhda, king of Ui-Fiachrach, was drowned in the Sinuinn, whilst coming with the Connachtmen to meet the same Earl. A war was conjointly raised by Cathal O'Conchobhair, and by Niall Gelbhuidhe O'Conchobhair, and all the Foreigners and Gaeidhel who adhered to them, to depose Maghnus O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht; and they gave battle to each other at Caraidh-Culmhaile;³ and Cathal was wounded there; and Murchadh, son of Tadhg, son of Andrias O'Conchobhair, was slain there by Niall Gelbhuidhe O'Conchobhair; and other persons *were*

of Culmhaile, or Collooney, in the county of Sligo. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which have

the event under the year 1287, the place is called "Caraidh-Culaind, alias [Caraidh]-Culmhaile."

eich imða do ðein do ðuinntep Maḡnupa ann; ocur maðm do ðabairt pær pær, ocur a ðul ar a torað a eiriomuil ró laim; ocur cpeða mópa do ðenum do muinntep Chathail ocur do Niall ḡelḡuibde a Cairbri, oir ní pæðe Cathal pær ar an rioðal rin tapéir a luit. Acht ðena po airciet Cairppi uile ó Chnuc Laoiḡén co hErr dapa. Dála Maḡnupa h1 Conchobair, imorro, iar tocht do Siol Muirpeghaḡ ocur dá aor ḡraða pærpin, ocur ḡall Rorpa Comain cuige dær éir in maðma rin, dá purtach, tanic poime iar na ḡarach a coinne na ḡpeð rin, ocur puc pe oppa aḡ Spait in féráin ocur rón Conach, ocur po benað a cpecha ðib. Ocur po imḡiḡ Niall pær ar eigin aran maðm rin; ocur po marbað ann Tomar Mac ḡoirðelb; ocur po ḡabao a derbbrathair .i. Dairio Mac ḡoirðelb, ocur po marbað irin laimdechur rin é iarpin; ocur po marbað morán dont rluáig ioir ḡhalloib ocur ḡharðelaid. Ocur tocht do Niall ar rið don tír iarpin, ocur a perronn pær uile do ðabairt dó. Cúmler ocur iomcarpoiet do erḡe eoir Mhaḡnur ocur Niall, oir po hinnirpeð do Maḡnur ḡur feall Niall pær, ocur róbairt in tpe do rásḡáil do Niall iarpin. Airḡe mora do ðenum ar Niall do Maḡnur, ocur timur Neill do ḡoirnem co mór do na hairḡuib hirin. Aoð .h. Pallamain, tárpech Chlainni Uadach, do éḡ irin mbliadain rin. Dairmaid .h. Flonn, tárpech Sil Mhairpuain, morpuur ept. Aoð .h. Domnall do ḡabáil a riḡe pær do riðir, ocur Toirpðelbach .h. Domnall do innarbað. Lucar Mac ḡilla puaid, airðidechain Olerinn, quieuit. Eopáit Mháḡ Crait, ab Loça Cé, morpuur ept.

¶ Kct. Enair por mairt, ocur uð uathao puipe; anno

¹ *Cnoc-Laighén*. The Annals of Connacht say, o énucc laighén inniar "from the west, from Cnoc-Laighén," thus indicating that Cnoc-Laighén was in the western part of Cairbre. It is the hill now called Knocklane,

in the west of the barony of Carbury, county of Sligo.

² *Ros-Comain*. The second word of this name (Comain) is an interlineation by a later hand in the MS.

³ *Captivity*. The MS. has *lam*,

A.D.

[1291.]

slain; and several horses were there taken from the people of Magnus; and he was himself defeated, but escaped safely by means of his bravery. And great depredations were committed in Cairbre by Cathal's people, and by Niall Gelbhuidhe; for Cathal himself was not on this expedition, in consequence of his wound. They plundered all Cairpre, however, from Cnoc-Laighén¹ to Es-dara. As regards Magnus O'Conchobhair, moreover, when the Sil-Muiredhaigh, and his own favourites, and the Foreigners of Ros-Comain,² had come to his assistance after this defeat, he proceeded on the morrow to meet those depredators, and came up with them at Srath-in-fherain, and about the Aenach; and their preys were taken from them. And Niall himself escaped by force from this defeat; and Thomas Mac Goisdelbh was slain there, and his brother, i.e. David Mac Goisdelbh, was taken prisoner, and was afterwards slain in that captivity.³ And a great many of the host, both Foreigners and Gaeidhel, were slain. And Niall subsequently came on terms of peace to the district, and all his own land was given to him. Enmity and mutual complaints occurred between Magnus and Niall, for it was reported to Magnus that Niall had acted treacherously by him; and Niall afterwards tried to leave the district. Great depredations were committed on Niall by Magnus, and Niall's pride was very much humbled by these depredations. Aedh O'Fallamhain, chieftain of Clann-Uadach, died in this year. Diarmaid O'Floinn, chieftain of Sil-Maelruain, mortuus est. Aedh O'Domhnaill assumed his own sovereignty again, and Toirdhelbhach O'Domhnaill was expelled. Lucas Mac Gilla-ruaidh, archdeacon of Oilfinn, quievit. Edrúth Mac Craith, abbot of Loch-Cé, mortuus est.

The kalends of January on Tuesday, and the fifth of [1292.]

abl. of *lam*, "hand;" but the Annals | *lamroechu*, which is a deriv. from
of Connacht more correctly read | *lam*, and signifies "captivity."

Domini M°. cc°. xc°. ii. ; xxi. anno cicli polapir; u. anno inoictionir; pprimur annur cicli lunapir. Sluaiged láran lapla docum Mağnur h1 Choncobair, co tanic co Rop Chomán, ocur do mēiğ gan geill gan eirpe do ғabáil. Ro len Mağnur .h. Conchobair co Miliuc hé, dar rapugad Connacht, ocur do cuair ina éech, ocur ruair gach ní ra raibhe on lapla don chur rin. Sluaiged ele lapran lapla cedna rin docum Luighe, gur airg urmor in tpe uile, ocur gíðeoh čena, ní čanic Domnall .h. hEagra ina éeach, ocur ní čuc geill ina eirpe don dul rin dó. Niall gealbuicche .h. Conchobair, mac Muirpeghair mic Aođa dail mīc Toirprehelbair mōir, .i. ri Connacht, do mārbad do Thađ mac Ainriaprai mic briañ Luighe h1 Conchobair, ocur do Tuathal mac Muirceptair. Mág Cočlán, .i. rí Delbna, do mārbađ na duthair fein do hSheppin Mac Pheoruir, tpe fopgall in lapla, in hoc anno. Donnchar mac Eogain h1 Conchobair do éc in hoc anno. Sonairle .h. Garmlagher do mārbad dUa Neill. Anóiler .h. Dočartair, táirrech Arda Míđair, quieuit.

¶ Cct. Enair pop đarđaoir, ocur reirređ dhéc fuirpe; anno Domini M°. cc°. xxi. ; xxi°. anno cicli polapir; pecundur annur cicli lunapir; ui. annur inoictionir. Mağnur, mac Conchobair ruair, mic Mhuirceptair Muimniğ, mic Thoirprehelbair mōir, .i. ri Connacht ppi pé u. mbliadon co leir, amail fopgler in rileđ :—

Ua Conchobair in chnir gíl,
Mac mic Muirceptair Muimniğ,
Cuir bliadna co leir pe luair
Đá rí Mağnur na mairclúair,

do éğ in hoc anno iar na beir raibhe i ngalar; .i. pep ra

¹ *Lunaris.* Lunapru, MS.

² *In violation of Connacht;* i.e. in despite of the wishes of all the people of Connacht.

³ *Into his house.* The expression

“went into his house,” is equivalent to saying “submitted to him.”

⁴ *Son of Muirchertach;* i.e. of Muirchertach (or Murtough) O’Conor.

⁵ *Secundus annus.* ređour anōir, MS.

the moon; anno Domini M^o.cc^o.xc^o.ii.; xxiii. anno cycli solaris; v. anno Indictionis; primus annus cycli lunar.¹ A hosting by the Earl against Maghnus O'Conchobhair, when he went to Ros-Comain; and he departed without taking pledges or hostages. Maghnus O'Conchobhair followed him to Milic, in violation of Connacht,² and went into his house,³ and obtained all that he desired from the Earl on this occasion. Another hosting by the same Earl to Luighne, when he plundered the greater part of the district; but, nevertheless, Domhnall O'hEghra went not into his house,³ and gave him neither pledges nor hostages on this occasion. Niall Gelbhuidhe O'Conchobhair, son of Muiredhach, son of Aedh Dall, son of Toirdhelbhach Mór (i.e. king of Connacht), was slain by Tadhg, son of Andrias, son of Brian Luighnech O'Conchobhair, and by Tuathal, son of Muirchertach.⁴ Mac Cochlain, i.e. the king of Delbhna, was killed in his own country by Sifin Mac Feorais, at the instigation of the Earl, in hoc anno. Donnchadh, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, died in hoc anno. Somhairle O'Gairmleghaigh was slain by O'Neill. Andiles O'Dochartaigh, chieftain of Ard-Midhair, quievit.

A.D.
[1292.]

The kalends of January on Thursday, and the sixteenth of the moon; anno Domini M^o. cc^o. xciii.; xxv^o. anno cycli solaris; secundus annus⁵ cycli lunaris; vi. annus Indictionis. Maghnus, son of Conchobhar Ruadh, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, son of Toirdhelbhach Mór, i.e. king of Connacht during five years and a half, as the poet⁶ explains—

[1293.]

O'Conchobhair of the fair skin,
The grandson of Muirchertach Muimhnech :
Five years and a half, to be mentioned,
Was Maghnus of the cavalry hosts a king—

died in hoc anno, after being ill during a quarter; viz. the

⁶ *The poet.* Donn Losg O'Maelchonaire, in a poem enumerating the kings of Connacht, called *Duan na Righraidhe*, or the "Poem of the Kings,"

copies of which are preserved in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy. See note ⁴, p. 497 *supra*.

mó grian ocur corcur a cathaib ocur a compacaib; ri rob fepp engnum ocur enech ino Eriunn. Aod mac Eogain h1 Conchobair do righad don giuroir ocur do muinnter ri Saxon iarriu; ocur in dechmao lá daréir a righa a gabail do Mac Seairt a meail, ocur caoca da muinnter do marbad; ocur cheada móra do denum fair iarriu. Cathal ruad .h. Conchobair do gabail righ Connacht iarriu, ocur a marbad a cinn raite do Ruaidri mac Donnchada riadaig h1 Conchobair, a meail; ocur Oed mac Eogain do lecuo immao, ocur righ Connacht do gabail do tre ner in Giuroir. Murchad .h. Mailrechlainn, ri Miðe, do ec iri mbliadu in. Pergus .h. Raigillig, tairrech Muintire Mhaighóir da rri pé da bliadain deo, do marbad ar lap a longpuir fein do Thellaiġ Dhúnchada, in hoc anno. Tairri Ropraic ocur Colum Cille ocur Briġe do foillrigad do Nicol Mhás Mhaolirra, do comarba Ropraic, do beic a gabail Ropraic, ocur a tocbail do; ocur deir a tocbala do ferda ocur mirdiile mora do denum doir, ocur eirium do denum repine cumdaigte co honoraġ doir iarriu. Mor, ingen Phelim h1 Conchobair, morua er. Flóirint .h. Cephallán, erpu Chenel Eogain, quieuit in Curo. Muirceptach .h. Flannagan, duac élanne Cathal mic Mhuirpeghaig, morua er. Dhá daoirrech Thellaiġ Dhúnchada do ég in hoc anno. Tuacal mac Muirceptaig h1 Conchobair occiur er. Cathal Mac Diairada, ri Muinntire Maolruanao,

¹ Hoc. oc, MS.

² Bishop of Cenel-Eoghain; i.e. bishop of Derry.

³ *Descendants of Cathal*. This Cathal was the son of Muiredach Muillethan, king of Connacht, whose death is recorded in the Chron. Scotorum under the year 698 = 701. The tribe name

of the sept was Clann-Cathail, whose territory comprised the parishes of Kilmacumshy, Kilcorkey, and Shankill, and the greater part of the parishes of Creeve and Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. See O'Donovan's ed. Four Mast., A.D. 1289, note ^s.

⁴ *Two chieftains*. The chieftains of

most formidable and victorious man in battles and conflicts; the most puissant and bountiful king in Erin. Aedh, son of Eoghain O'Conchobhair, was afterwards made king by the Justiciary and the king of the Saxons' people; but on the tenth day after his election he was taken prisoner by Fitz-Gerald, in treachery, and fifty of his people were slain; and great depredations were committed on him after that. Cathal Ruadh O'Conchobhair subsequently assumed the sovereignty of Connacht, but was slain before the end of a quarter by Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh Riabhach O'Conchobhair, in treachery; and Aedh, son of Eoghan, was released, and assumed the sovereignty of Connacht through the power of the Justiciary. Murchadh O'Maelsechlainn, king of Midhe, died in this year. Ferghal O'Raighilligh, chieftain of Muintir-Maelmórdha during the space of twelve years, was killed in the middle of his own residence by the Tellach-Dunchadha, in hoc¹ anno. It was revealed to Nicholas Mac Maelisa, comarb of Patrick, that the relics of Patrick, and Colum-Cille, and Brigid were in Sabhall-Patraic; and they were disinterred by him; and great virtues and miracles were performed by them after they had been disinterred by him; and he subsequently made an honourably covered shrine for them. Mor, daughter of Felim O'Conchobhair, mortua est. Florence O'Cerbhal-láin, bishop of Cenel-Eoghain,² quievit in Christo. Muirchertach O'Flannagain, dux of the descendants of Cathal³ son of Muiredhach, mortuus est. Two chieftains⁴ of Tellach-Dunchadha died in hoc¹ anno. Tuathal, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, occisus est. Cathal Mac Diarmada, king of Muintir-Maelruanaidh, was treacher-

A.D.
[1293.]

Tellach-Dunchadha ("household of Dunchadh," now Tullyhunco, county of Cavan) were of the family of Mac Tighearnáin, or Mac Kernan. The

Christian names of the two above referred to are given in the so-called "Annals of Connac" as Duarcán and Sitrec.

do gabáil la hAod mac Eogain h1 Conchobair, a b'ill, tpe'porgall Conchobair mic Taichliḡ, ocur Mailpeclainn h1 Phlannagáin, ocur tShil Muirpeghaḡ árchena. Ocur do aipget Maḡ Luirḡ uile ior éill ocur tuatḡ; ocur tanc milleo Connacht uile ar na holcaib rin. Cathal Mac Diarmada, ru Muirḡ Luirḡ, do 'dúl ar eigin ar a éuibriḡib, ocur cpeač mór do 'denum dó iarrin ar cloinn Cathail h1 Plannacáin.

¶ Eit. Enair pop Oeine, ocur ippechtmao pichet puipe; anno Domini M^o.cc^o.xx^o.quarto; xxii. anno cicli polair; iii. annur cicli lunair; iii. anno indictionis. Muirceptach mac Maḡnura h1 Conchobair, int adbur ruḡ doḡ pepp do Connachtaiḡ, do m'arbaḡ le Taḡ mac Ainriarra h1 Conchobair, ocur la Domnall mac Taiḡc, ocur becán dá muinnter maille ruḡ do marbaḡ ann. Aod mac Eogain h1 Conchobair do 'denum cpeč pop Chlainn Muirceptaiḡ. Domnall .h. hEgra, ru Luirḡne, dhéc in hoc anno. Moelpeclainn .h. Plannagáin, tairrech Clainne Cathail, do marbaḡ do Chathal mac Taiḡc mic Diarmada, ar rráit Sligis, i'ru mbliadain rin. Donnchad Mac Conraíḡa, tairpeč Muinntire Cínaiḡ, morpuur ept. Carrac in čairn Maḡ Thirḡernán, tairpeč Tellaiḡ Dhúnchada, morpuur ept. Cathal mac Taiḡc Mic Diarmada, ru Muirḡ Luirḡ, in pep rob pepp enech ocur engnum, morpuur ept. Derḡail, inḡen Taiḡc mic Cathail Mic Diarmada, morpuur ept. Cairplen Sligis do leḡaḡ la hAod .h. Conchobair. Maolpuanair mac ḡillacuir do gabáil ruḡe Muirḡ Luirḡ. Int iapla do gabáil [do] Mac ḡepailt, ocur buatḡpeḡ Epenn uile do čoiḡecht tpuo rin. Cpeč mór m'eaḡla do 'denum do Mac ḡepailt ocur do

¹ *Son of Taichlech*; son of Taichlech Mac Diarmada, who died A.D. 1297.

² *Quarto*. **¶**into, MS.

³ *Carrach - in - chairn*; lit. "the rough faced man of the cairn." The Four Mast. call him Duarcán, without mentioning the sobriquet.

ously taken prisoner by Aedh, son of Eoghan O'Conchobair, at the instigation of Conchobhar, son of Taichlech,¹ and of Maelsechlainn O'Flannagain, and the Sil-Muiredhaigh likewise. And they plundered all Magh-Luirg, both church and territory; and the destruction of all Connacht proceeded from these injuries. Cathal Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, escaped by force from his bonds, and committed a great depredation afterwards on the sons of Cathal O'Flannagain.

A.D.
[1293.]

The kalends of January on Friday, which was the twenty-seventh of the moon; anno Domini m^o.cc^o.xc^o.quarto;² xxvi. anno cycli solaris; iii. annus cycli lunaris; vii. anno Indictionis. Muirchertach, son of Magnus O'Conchobhair, the best qualified of the Connachtmen to be a king, was killed by Tadhg, son of Andrias O'Conchobhair, and by Domhnall, the son of Tadhg; and a few of his people were slain there along with him. Aedh, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, committed depredations on the Clann-Muirchertaigh. Domhnall O'hEghra, king of Luighne, died in hoc anno. Maelsechlainn O'Flannagain, chieftain of Clann-Cathail, was slain by Cathal, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, on the street of Sligeach, in this year. Donnchadh Mac Consnamha, chieftain of Muinter-Cinaith, mortuus est. Carrach-in-chairn³ Mac Tighernáin, chieftain of Tellach-Dunchadha, mortuus est. Cathal, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, the best man for bounty and prowess, mortuus est. Derbhail, daughter of Tadhg, son of Cathal Mac Diarmada, mortua est. The castle of Sligeach was thrown down by Aedh O'Conchobhair. Maelruanaidh, son of Gilla-Christ,⁴ assumed the sovereignty of Magh-Luirg. The Earl⁵ was taken prisoner [by] Fitz-Gerald, in consequence of which all Erin was thrown into a state of disturbance. A great, treacherous depredation was committed by Fitz-

[1294.]

⁴ *Gilla-Christ*; i.e. Gilla-Christ Mac Diarmada.

⁵ *The Earl*. Richard Burk, or De Burgo, called the Red Earl.

Mac Pheoruir pop Connachtaib, ocuṛ Aoḁ mac Eogain h1 Chonchobair do íamhailt daṛpighad, ocuṛ an tír uile do mhilleḁ daib; ocuṛ nṛ ḡaḁpat neṛt buḁ mó iná rin don tūl rin. Diaṛmaid mac an Liaṫánaig h1 Conchobair occuṛuṛ eṛt, eṛt repultuṛ eṛt i nOílén na Trinnoroḁe pop loḁ Cé. Daoṛo Mac ḡilla Eṛpáitḁ do mṁarbat do macaib Domnail tuiḁ h1 Eḡpa.

¶Ctt. Enair pop íaṫoṛn, ocuṛ ochtmaḁ uathad fúirpe; anno Domini M.cc. xc. quinto; xxiii. anno cicli rolaṛuṛ; quartaṛ annuṛ cicli lunaṛuṛ; uiu. anno inuiccionuṛ. Inṫ íapla ceṛna do leguḁ arṛ do Mac ḡeṛailṫ tṛe neṛt ruḡ Saxan, ocuṛ ar bṛaiḡtoib maṛti a čineḁ reṛn oṛḡaṡail arṛ do Mac ḡeṛailṫ. ḁrian, mac Aoḁa buiḁe mic Ṭhomnail óig mic Oeḁa meith, ru Chénel Eogain, do maṛbat la Domnail mac ḁrian h1 Neill, ocuṛ ár móṛ do ḡalloib ocuṛ do ḡhoerelaiḁ maṛlle ruṛ. Domnail .h.Cellaig, ru .h.Maine, do éḡ i naibío manaiḡ leith a mainiṛtiṛ Cnuic Muaiḁe, in hoc anno. Conn Mac ḁranán, tairreḁ Corṛeaḁlann, do maṛbat le macuib .h.Cellaig, ocuṛ ré pop lupḡ a each iar na nḡaṛo. Tomaltach Mac ḁranán do ḡabáil tairḡeḁht ina inaḁ iarṛin, ocuṛ a maṛbat la macuib Chonallaḁ a níc i naṫreḁ do maṛbat la Tomaltach roimeṛiḁe. Caṛlen Muḡe Duma ocuṛ caṛlen in ḁaile núaiḁ,

¹ *The same Earl.* Richard Burk, the "Red Earl," whose capture by Fitz-Gerald is recorded under the preceding year.

² *Brian.* Brian O'Neill.

³ *Aedh Meth;* i.e. "Aedh the Fat."

⁴ *Was slain.* The Four Mast. say "died."

⁵ *The sons of Cu-alladh.* The Four Masters state that Tomaltach Mac Branan was slain by "Muintir-Conallan," "who were located," Dr. O'Donovan observes (Four Mast., A.D. 1295, note 9,) "in the plain of

Connaught, to the west of the territory of Corc-achlann." If such a family existed they are not mentioned in any of the Irish chronicles or genealogical books, as far as the editor is aware; but in any case the entry in the text, which represents the sons of Cu-alladh (lit. "wild dog") slaying his murderer, is apparently more correct than the statement of the Four Mast., which would give the Muintir-Conallán (a tribe, or sept) only *one* father.

⁶ *Baile-núadh;* i.e. New-town. Dr. O'Donovan (Four Mast., note ad an.)

Gerald and Mac Feorais on the Connachtmen. They attempted to depose Aedh, son of Eoghan O'Concho-bhair, and the entire country was destroyed by them ; but they obtained no greater sway than this on the occasion. Diarmaid, son of the Liathanach O'Conchobhair, occisus est, et sepultus est in Trinity Island on Loch-Cé. David Mac Gilla-Erraith was slain by the sons of Domhnall Dubh O'hEghra. A.D.
[1294.]

The kalends of January on Saturday, and the eighth of the moon ; anno Domini m.cc.xc.quinto ; xxvii. anno cycli solaris ; quartus annus cycli lunaris ; viii. anno Indictionis. The same Earl¹ was set at liberty by Fitz-Gerald, through the power of the king of the Saxons, good hostages of his own family having been obtained from him by Fitz-Gerald. Brian,² son of Aedh Buidhe, son of Domhnall Og, son of Aedh Meth,³ king of Cené-Eoghain, was slain by Domhnall, the son of Brian O'Neill ; and a great slaughter of the Foreigners and Gaeidhel along with him. Domhnall O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, died in the habit of a gray monk, in the monastery of Cnoc-Muaidhe, in hoc anno. Conn Mac Branán, chieftain of Corc-Achlann, was slain⁴ by the sons of O'Cellaigh, whilst seeking for his horses after they had been stolen. Tomaltach Mac Branán afterwards assumed the chieftainship in his place, and was slain by the sons of Cu-alladh,⁵ in revenge of their father who had been previously killed by Tomaltach. The castle of Magh-dumha, and the castle of Baile-núadh,⁶ and [1295.]

says, "according to Grace's Annals . . . this castle is in the county of Wicklow, and that called Newcastle M'Kynegan." But no such inference can be drawn from Grace's brief statement, "Laginenses Hiberni Lageniam vastarunt, Novum castrum (not Novam villam) cum aliis cremarunt." It is apparent from the context that the castle of Baile-núadh, or New-

town, was in the county of Longford, in which the castle of Magh-dumha (Moydoo) is situated, and which contained O'Fergail's territory of Anghaile. There are two townlands named Newtown in the parish of Moydoo, in that county ; and it appears from an Inquisition taken at Granard in 1604, that there was then a castle of *Newton* in the barony of Granard.

ocur cairrlen Muige bpreparthe do legað la seppraib
.h.bpepgail in hoc anno. Cocao mór iuir pí Franc
ocur pí Saxan. Cogao mop a Tír Conaill in hoc anno.
bpaigthe bpaian mhég sháinraðain ocup Silla 1ppa
mhég Dhorchara do gabail do Silla 1ppa .h.Raigillig
in hoc anno.

Ktt. Enair pop Domnach, ocup noemad thec purpe;
anno Domini M.cc.xcvi.; xxiiii. anno cieli solair;
quinto anno cieli lunair; ix. anno indictionis. Aoð
mac Eogain h1 Conchobair do aipighad dia oipecht
rein, ocup Clann Muirceptais do tabairt don tír na
inað, ocup cenour an tíre, ocup a bpaigthe, do tabairt
do Conchobair puad mac Cathail puad h1 Conchobair;
ocup an tír uile do milleo iuir éill ocup tuait tpepan
aipighad rin do ðenum ðoið. Cuið Cairpui uile do
lorcuo ocup do milleo do Chlann Muirceptais, ocup
uil ró templaib in tíre ðoið. Do ðiguil Dia ocup Colum
Cille ocup Muire, ipa tempaill do rápaigheo annrin, na
gnimaréa rin forpa iarpin. Daia Aoða h1 Conchobair,
imorro, do éinuilríðe pluag mór do Shalloið ocup do
Shoirdeluið pa Uilliam búne ocup pa Teroio a bprece,
do tangadar co mainirtir na búille, ocup co rabadar
ceépa hoðce innre, ocup po millret imat arðanna ocup
immenna ar feð in tíre co léir. Ocur tancotar tairig
an tíre ina teé annrin, ocup pucpat leo íad co teé in
Iarla do ðenum riða rui hAoð .h.Conchobair; ocup gé
po geallpat ni po comallret an ríð, oir do aontuigret
dopuðir ar techt dá tigib re Clann Muirceptais. Daia
Oeða h1 Conchobair iarpin, tanic ipa Tuathaib, ocup
tuc .h.ppepgail ocup Mág Raгнаill maille re himerpech-
aib na Connaienech lair; ocup do éuir techta docum
Mic Dhiarmada ocup doéum h1 Phlannagán, ocup

¹ *Anno.* annur, MS.

² *Theobald.* Teroio; also familiarly written "Tibbot."

³ *They.* Aedh O'Conchobhair and

his allies, William and Tibbot (or Theobald) Burk.

⁴ *For.* oi for oir, MS.; and also Annals of Connacht.

the castle of Magh-Brecraidhe, were razed by Jeffrey O'Ferghail in hoc anno. A great war between the king of France and the king of the Saxons. A great war in Tir-Conaill in hoc anno. The hostages of Brian Mac Shamhradhain, and of Gilla-Isa Mac Dorchaidh, were taken by Gilla-Isa O'Raighilligh in hoc anno. A.D.
[1295.]

The kalends of January on Sunday, and the nineteenth of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.xvi.; xxviii. anno cycli solaris; quinto anno¹ cycli lunaris; ix. anno Indictionis. Aedh, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, was deposed by his own sept, and the Clann-Muirchertaigh were brought into the district in his place, and the sovereignty of the district, and its hostages, were given to Conchobhar Ruadh, son of Cathal Ruadh O'Conchobhair; and the entire district was destroyed, both church and territory, through this deposition having been effected by them. The territory of Cairpre was all burned and destroyed by Clann-Muirchertaigh; and they attacked the churches of the district; but God, and Colum-Cille, and Mary, whose churches were then profaned, avenged these deeds on them afterwards. As regards Aedh O'Conchobhair, however, he assembled a great army of Foreigners and Gaeidhel, including William Burk and Theobald² Burk, who proceeded to the monastery of the Buill, in which they remained four nights; and they destroyed much corn and property throughout the entire district. And the chieftains of the district went then into his house; and they³ took them with them to the Earl's house, to make peace with Aedh O'Conchobhair. And though they promised, they did not observe this peace; for⁴ on going home they again sided with the Clann-Muirchertaigh. As to Aedh O'Conchobhair, he went after this into the Tuatha, and brought with him O'Ferghail and Mac Oirechtaigh, together with the forces of the Conmaicne; and he dispatched messengers to Mac Diarmada and O'Flannagain, who returned into the [1296.]

innatód dóiḃ rin ir tír daréir na techtairechted rin
da rochtuin; ocup ro len Conchobar ruadh íad map
ruair as impud uaidhe fein íad, ocup cpech do b́ein
oíḃ iarpin. Impud a toraígecht a cpeidhe, ocup breit̃
ruirpe dóiḃ as cenn éit̃ti Tipe Tuathail, ocup Con-
chobar ruadh do marbaḃ annpin, ocup loḃlainn mac
Conchobair do ḡabáil ann, ocup Maḡnur mac Tomal-
taíḡ do ḡabáil ann b́ór, ocup began da ndaoimíḃ do
marbad ann maille rpiú. Aod .h. Conchobair ocup
Mac Diarmada, ocup na hoirechta airḃena, do ḃenum
cpeidhe móipe oíḡla ar Chloinn Muirceptaíḡ irin ló
ceona rin. loḃlainn mac Conchobair do ḃallaḃ dóiḃ,
ocup a éc i nuthar a ḃallta. ḡilla lrra mac an
liathanaiḡ, erpuic Olerinn, in Cyp̃to quieuit i Ror
Comáin, ax. oíḃhe ríā mbelltaine, ocup a aḃlucad a
manirtir na dáille. Derḃorḡuill, inḡen hī Phloinn
Erra, morua ep̃t, et repul̃ta ep̃t in monasterio
canonicorum Pontir Patricii. Mórpluag̃eo le rí
Saxan co maithib ḡhall Epenn maille rpiup, .i. Rirdero
a dápe lapla ulaḃ, ocup Mac ḡerailt, ocup loán rído-
mur; ocup a ndul uile co hḃlbuin, ḡup ḡaḃrat nept
mór inñti don dul rin. Aḃht chena ro m̃ill̃pet tuaḃa
ocup termuinn, oirechta ocup eḡlura co himḃa inñte,
ocup co háiríḃhe manir̃oir b̃rathar rréciur do rḡrior
dóiḃ, conar ŕáḡuib̃ret̃ cloḃ ar ḃloich ḃi; ocup ro
m̃arbrat rir ḡraiḃ ocup mna imḃa inñte b́ór.

¹ *Their prey.* a cpeidhe; i.e. the prey taken from Mac Dermot and O'Flanagan by Conchobhar Ruadh.

² *Céite-Tire-Tuathail.* "The green hill of Tir-Tuathail." The district of Tir-Tuathail comprised the parish of Kilronan, in the northern part of the county of Roscommon. The name of the *Céite* (pron. *Kéite*) is probably still preserved in that of Keadew, a townland in this parish.

³ *From the effects thereof.* The

MS. has i nuthar a ḃallta, which is lit. "in the illness of his blinding."

⁴ *Mac-an-Liathanaigh.* "Son of the Liathanach." "The Liathanach" was a member of the family of O'Conchobhair, or O'Conor, as appears from an entry under 1295, *supra*.

⁵ *Es.* Es-Ui-Fhloinn, "the cataract of O'Flynn," now Assylin, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. For some notice of this place, which was also called Es-mic-nEirc, see Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 281.

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[1296.]

district after these messages had reached them. And Conchobhar Ruadh followed them when he found them abandoning himself, and subsequently took a prey from them. They turned back in pursuit of their prey,¹ which they overtook at the head of Céite-Tire-Tuathail,² where Conchobhar Ruadh was slain, and Lochlainn, son of Conchobhar, was taken prisoner; and Magnus, son of Tomaltach, was also taken prisoner there, and a few of their men were slain there besides. Aedh O'Conchobhair and Mac Diarmada, and the other tribes, committed a great retaliatory depredation on the Clann-Muirchertaigh on the same day. Lochlainn, son of Conchobhar, was blinded by them; and he died from the effects thereof.³ Gilla-Isa Mac-an-Liathanaigh,⁴ bishop of Oilfinn, in Christo quievit in Ros-Comain, twenty nights before May-day, and was interred in the monastery of the Buill. Derbhorgaill, daughter of O'Floinn of Es,⁵ mortua est, et sepulta est in monasterio canonicorum Fontis Patricii.⁶ A great hosting by the king of the Saxons, accompanied by the chiefs of the Foreigners of Erin, viz.:—Richard Burk, Earl of Ulster, and Fitz-Gerald,⁷ and John Fitz-Thomas; and they all went to Alba, and obtained great sway in it on that occasion. However, they destroyed numerous territories and termons,⁸ oirechts⁹ and churches, in it; and, in particular, razed a monastery of Friars Preachers,¹⁰ so that they left not one stone of it on another; and they also killed many ecclesiastics and women there.

⁶ *Fontis Patricii.* Tober-Patrick, or Ballintober, in the barony of Carra, and county of Mayo.

⁷ *Fitz-Gerald.* The Four Mast. call him Gerald Fitz-Gerald.

⁸ *Termons.* Termon lands, or lands within the liberties of a monastery.

⁹ *Oirechts.* By *oirecht* is meant the

district or patrimony of an airech, oirech, or chieftain of a certain grade; as also the people thereof.

¹⁰ *Monastery of Friars Preachers.* St. Andrew's, probably. See Rishanger's Chronicle, ad an. (Riley's ed., London, 1865, p. 188).

℣ctt. Enaip pop mairt, ocur dečmato pichet fuppre; anno Domini M°.xx°.xc°.per timo; primur annur folapir cicli; ui. anno cicli lunapir; x. anno in dictionir. Conchobap, mac Tairchlich, mic Diarmada, mic Conchobair, mic Dhiarmada, mic Tairčs, .i. pí Mhuighe Luirčs ocur Airtičs, ocur rinnrep brathap ocur tigepra hplechta Mhaolruanait, ocur rep rob repir cor ocur comairce, gal ocur čairced, tpoit ocur tachup, innroiged ocur anmuit, dín ocur deč termonn, firinne ocur flaitemnur na aimpir fein, do éc in bliadain rin ar mbreit čuadā ó đomun ocur ó đemun; ocur a adlucad a maniptir na dūille a leabai a řen ocur a rinnrep poime. Enpi Mhás Oirrechtair, erpuč Conđair ocur manad Liač do po doirpiti, quieuit. Mačnur .h.hčlinliče, tairpeč Chenél Dorpa, do mairbat do mac a brathap, .i. mac đerbbrathap a athap, ocur do Muinnter Eolup, rep dolum, ač Enach čuif. Uilliam .h.Duđthair, erpuč Chluana, do mairbat đercap ar tuitim dā eč. Mórpluagad le hčdođard, .i. pi Saxan, irin đpranc, co muirp ocur go moirpmienmuin, ocur čičedh tánic airde čan tren čan treiri don đula rin. Moelrechlainn mac đriain, .i. ab na dūille, do čabail erpučoit đepinn, ocur Marian .h. Donnađair do čoža pemirde, ocur a đula do Róim i nimčornum na herpučoit, ocur a éč ar an turup rin. Cu Ulad .h.hčnluaiu ocur a đerbbrathair, ocur Cončur Mač Mhaččamna, ocur morán eli do mairčib a muintire maille ppiú, do mairbat do đhalloib Dhiúna Delgan ač impuđ đóib on lapla irin mbliadain cedna rin.

℣ctt. Enaip pop četáin ocur aonmad đhéc fuppre;

¹ *Slicht-Maelruanaidh*; i.e. the off-spring of Maelruanaidh, ancestor of the Mac Dermots of Roscommon, whose tribe name was Sil-Maelruanaidh.

² *Condere*. Connor, in the county of Antrim. This is a mistake, as Henry Mac Oirechtaigh, or Mageraghty, was bishop of Derry. See O'Donovan's ed. Four Mast., A.D. 1297, note 7.

A.D

[1297.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday, and the thirtieth of the moon; anno Domini m°.xx°.xc°.septimo; primus annus solaris cycli; vi. anno cycli lunaris; x. anno Indictionis. Conchobhar, son of Taichlech, son of Diarmaid, son of Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg, i.e. the king of Magh-Luirg and Airtech, the eldest of his brothers, and lord of Slicht-Maelruanaidh,¹ the best man of his own time for covenant and guarantee, valour and prowess, battle and conflict, attack and restraint, protection and good asylum, veracity and government, died in this year, after triumphing over the world and the devil, and was interred in the monastery of the Buill, in the grave of his ancestors and elders. Henry Mac Oirechtaigh, bishop of Condere,² and a gray monk of the order of the Desert,³ quievit. Maghnus O'hAinlighe, chieftain of Cenel-Doffa, was slain by his kinsman's son, i.e. the son of his father's brother, and by Muintir-Eolais, per dolum, at Enach-dubh. William O'Dubhthaigh, bishop of Cluain,⁴ was killed by a concussion, after falling off his horse. A great expedition *was led* into France by Edward, i.e. the king of the Saxons, with cheerfulness and great spirits; but he came out of it, nevertheless, without *obtaining* sway or power on that occasion. Maelsechlainn Mac Briain, i.e. the abbot of the Buill, assumed the bishopric of Oilfinn; and Marian O'Donnabhair was elected previously, and went to Rome to contest the bishopric, and died on that journey. Cu-Uladh O'hAnluain, and his brother, and Aenghus Mac Mathghamhna, and a great many more of the nobles of their people along with them, were killed by the Foreigners of Dun-Delgan, whilst they were returning from the Earl in the same year.

The kalends of January on Wednesday, and the [1298.]

³ *Order of the Desert*; i.e. the Cistercian order.

⁴ *Cluain*; i.e. Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, or Clonfert, in the county of Galway.

anno Domini M.cc.xc.octauo; secundo anno cycli polari; septimo anno cycli lunari; xi. anno indictionis. Tomar Fimuir, barun mor uaral do clainn Sepailt, ppuir ipaiti int oispi cam, morpuir ept in hoc anno. Tomár .h. hOipechtaiḡ, ab Erra Ruaid, quieuit in Cypso. Saðb ingen Oeða buiðe h1 Neill, ben Taiðḡ mic Ainþriarra h1 Conchobair, [do ecc] i topach errais in hoc anno. Brian bregach Maḡ Shampaðan, taipeð Tellaiḡ Echað, per pob pepp enech ocur engnum do b1 na amuir pein, do m̃arbað la hOeð m̃ðreipnech .h. Conchobair, ocur la Clainn Muircheptaiḡ, na tḡ pein a Cúil O nḡuairpe in tper lá do p̃ampað. Donnchad mac Domnaill h1 Egra, aðbur pi Luḡne, ocur an mac piḡ dob pepp enech ocur oirbert na ðuchaid pein, do m̃arbað a meðuil dia brathair p̃ein, .i. do Brian c̃appach .h. Eagra. Domnaill ruad Mhḡ Cappthaiḡ, pi Derrmuman, quieuit. Ferḡal .h. Ferghail, erpuce t̃ipe Conaill, quieuit in Cypso. Earpuce oirde Cluana do ḡaḡail dabad Cille Décan, .i. Uilliam .h. Finnén, ipin mbliadain pin.

[Ct. Enár por ðarðoein, ocur aili piched puipe; anno Domini M.cc.xci.; tertio anno cycli polari; iiii. anno cycli lunari; xii. annus indictionis. Claxandair Mac Domnaill, in per pob pepp eneð ocur uairle itir Epinn ocur Albain, do m̃arbað le hClaxandair Mac n'Duðḡaill, maille pe hár diáirñiðe dia muinnter maille ppuir. Muir .h. hOcan, erpuce Chille Dalua, quieuit. Seoan Clamara, int oen puirpe ip beoða ocur ip lairpe, ocur dob pepp enech ipin Miðe, do marbað le Sepprað .h. bFerḡal i

¹ *Clann-Geraill*; i.e. the descendants of Gerald, or family of Fitz-Gerald.

² *Died.* do ecc. Omitted in the MS., and supplied from the Annals of Connacht.

³ *Tir-Conaill.* The Four Mast., who have the death of Ferghal O'Ferghail under the year 1299, call him bishop of Raphoe, which diocese comprises the territory of Tir-Conaill, or county of Donegal.

eleventh of the moon ; anno Domini M.cc.xc.octavo ; A.D.
[1298.]
 secundo anno cycli solaris ; septimo anno cycli lunaris ;
 xi. anno Indictionis. Thomas Fitz-Maurice, a great, noble
 baron of the Clann-Gerailt,¹ who was called the Crooked
 Heir, mortuus est in hoc anno. Thomas O'hOirechtaigh,
 abbot of Es-Ruaidh, quievit in Christo. Sadhbh, daugh-
 ter of Aedh Buidhe O'Neill, wife of Tadhg, son of Andrias
 O'Conchobhair, [died]² in the beginning of spring in hoc
 anno. Brian Bregach Mac Shamhradhain, chieftain of
 Tellach-Echach, the most bountiful and puissant man
 that was in his own time, was slain by Aedh Breifnech
 O'Conchobhair and the Clann-Muirchertaigh, in his own
 house at Cuil-O'Guair, on the third day of summer.
 Donnchadh, son of Domhnall O'hEghra, one fit to be
 king of Luighne, and the most bountiful and renowned
 prince in his own country, was slain in treachery by
 his own brother, i.e. Brian Carrach O'hEghra. Domh-
 nall Ruadh Mac Carthaigh, king of Des-Mumha, quievit.
 Ferghal O'Ferghail, bishop of Tir-Conaill,³ quievit in
 Christo. The bishopric of Cluain⁴ was assumed by the
 abbot of Cill-Bécain, i.e., William O'Finnén, in this
 year.

The kalends of January on Thursday, and the twenty- [1299.]
 second of the moon ; anno Domini M.cc.xcix. ; tertio anno
 cycli solaris ; viii. anno cycli lunaris ; xii. annus Indic-
 tionis. Alexander Mac Domhnaill, the best man for hos-
 pitality and nobility both in Erin and Alba, was slain
 by Alexander Mac Dubhghaill, together with a countless
 slaughter of his people along with him. Maurice O'hO-
 gain, bishop of Cill-Dalua, quievit. John Alamara,⁵ the
 most active, powerful, and bountiful knight in Midhe,
 was slain by Jeffrey O'Ferghail, in pursuit of a prey. A

⁴ *Cluain*; i.e. Cluain-mic-Nois, or Clonmacnois.

⁵ *Alamara*. Mageoghegan, in his

version of the Annals of Clonmacnois, writes this name "Delamare," which is the correct form,

tóraiǵecht cpeiche. Caṡ aḏbail do ṡabairt do pi
Tairtri ocup do pi bʳepménia, maille pe na bʳuaparaḏar
do ṡhocbáil eli maille ppiú, do hʳoḏbʳóán, .i. pi na
ḏaibilóne, ocup do na Seirpupróiniḅ aipčena, a mi
mʳeḏóin in pʳóǵmair, .i. im feil Muire móp do pʳionnraḏ;
ocup a bʳuppeḏ ar na Seirpupróiniḅ, ocup ár oíairmʳiḏe
do ṡabairt forpa, ocup in talam noeim do ṡabáil dona
piǵuiḅ ceḏna.

Ictt. Enáir for Coine, ocup tpepp uathao puipe;
A.D. M.ccc.; quarto anno cicli polair; ix. anno
cicli Lunair; xiii. anno indictionis. Tépóio ḏuitilép,
barún mop uappal, moptuur ep. Ioan pʳenḏapcarp
do mʳarbaḏ do mac Piacra h1 pʳloinn in hoc anno.
Cairlen Aṡa eliaṡ in Choruinn do ṡinnpceḏal leipin
lapla puāḏ ipin mbliḏain pin. Seonín óc Mac
Muipir do mʳarbaḏ, ocup doeine imḏa eli malle ppiu,
la Conchobar mac Piacra h1 pʳloinn. Pēḏlimiḏ Māg
Cairpṡhaiǵ, aḏbar pí Dēpmuman, moptuur ep. Con-
galaṡ. h. loṡlainn, erpuic Corcumruaiḏ, in Ciprto
quieuit. Eochao mac Domnaill h1 Aipr, tairpē ḑlainni
Cellaiǵ, do mʳarbaḏ do ṡhalluib in hoc anno. ṡairm
ḑoitḑeno do ṡoiǵecht ón Róim innaimpʳi ḏunapaciur
pápa .iiii. ar pēḏ na Ciprtaḏechta uile, ocup for gaṡ
cepmāḏ bliḏain ticeḏ an ṡairm pin, ocup bliḏain paṡa
aḏberṡi ppiá; ocup no ṡiceḏ pʳlúáǵ oíairmʳiḏe a huile
ṡípiḅ na Ciprtaḏechta pon nṡairm pin oíá noilitpi co
Roim; ocup loǵhao na nuile pēcṡha oʳaǵal doib innṡe
tʳéran paṡ pin. Oḏam ḑóónóún, tigeṡna Cēpa, moptuur
ep. Uilliam Mháǵ Pʳlannchaḏa, tairpēḏ Oapṡraiǵe,
do mʳarbaḏ la h1uáǵarǵ. h. Ruairc in hoc anno.

¹ *Armenia*. The MS. has *Pep-*
menia, as if the chronicler under-
stood that by Armenia was meant
“men of Menia.” The battle in ques-
tion was the great battle of Damascus,
fought in the year 1300. See Rish-
anger's Chron. (Riley's ed.), pp. 443
and 466.

² *Festival of Mary*. The festival of
the Annunciation, or 15th of August.

³ *Ath-cliaith-in-Chorainn*; “the
hurdle-ford of the Corann,” now Balli-
mote, in the barony of Corran, county
of Sligo.

⁴ *Bishop of Corcumruaidh*. The
Annals of Connacht say more cor-

great battle was given by the king of the Tartars and the king of Armenia,¹ together with all whom they got to join them, to Soldan, i.e., the king of Babylon, and to the other Saracens, in the middle month of harvest, i.e., about the great festival of Mary² exactly; and the battle was gained over the Saracens, and a great slaughter was inflicted on them; and the Holy Land was occupied by the said kings. A.D
[1299.]

The kalends of January on Friday, and the third of the moon, A.D. M.ccc.; quarto anno cycli solaris; ix. anno cycli lunaris; xiii. anno Indictionis. Tibbot Butler, a great, noble baron, mortuus est. John Prendergast was slain by the son of Fiachra O'Floinn in hoc anno. The castle of Ath-clíath-in-Chorainn³ was commenced by the Red Earl in this year. Seoinin Og Mac Maurice was slain, and many other persons along with him, by Conchobhar, sen of Fiachra O'Floinn. Fedhlimidh Mac Carthaigh, who was qualified to be king of Des-Mumha, mortuus est. Conghalach O'Lochlainn, bishop of Corcumruaidh,⁴ in Christo quievit. Eochaidh, son of Domhnall O'hAirt, chieftain of Clann-Cellaigh, was slain by Foreigners in hoc anno. A general invitation came from Rome in the time of Pope Boniface VIII., throughout all Christendom; and in each hundredth year this invitation was wont to be issued, and it was usually called a "year of grace;" and a countless multitude from all the countries in Christendom were wont to go in pilgrimage to Rome at this invitation; and they would obtain forgiveness of all sins there through this grace. Adam Staunton, lord of Cera, mortuus est. William Mac Flannchadha, chieftain of Dartraighe, was slain by Ualgharg O'Ruairc in hoc anno. [1300.]

rectly, *επισκοπος Φινναβhair* *Coremoó-ruaidh*, "bishop of Finnabhair of Core-Modhruaidh," i.e. bishop of Cill-Finnabhrach, or Kilfenora, which

diocese is co-extensive with the district or barony of Corca-Modhruaidh, Coreumruaidh, or Corcomroe, in the county of Clare.

[Ct. Enair pop domnach, ocur a cethar dég fuirne ;
 anno Domini M^o.ccc. primo ; quinto anno cicli ro-
 laur ; x^o. anno cicli lunaur ; xiiii. anno indictionis.
 Finnghuala, ingen Phéolm .h. Conchobair .i. banab
 Chille Craobnat, in Cusro quieuit. Cormac mac
 Cormaic h1 Mhaolfechlainn do marbat la mac Airt
 h1 Mhaifechlainn, .i. mac a deirbathar athar fein.
 Silla Iorpa Mac Phirbirrig, ollam .h. bPhiacrach
 Muaid, rói pēcūra ocur rḡelaidēchta, ocur pīlīd-
 echta, ocur compóidechta, ocur eladna imda eli,
 dhéc in hoc anno. Creach mór do dénum doeth mac
 Cathail h1 Chonchobair ocur do Chloinn Mhuirceper-
 tais airéna, ar Thaóe mac Ainriarra a Moig
 Céirne. Maéa Mháḡ Craí, racart mór Arda
 Capna, rói ndéirce ocur ndoennachta, quieuit in
 Cusro. Cathal .h. Máileóuin dīb Phiacraí Muaid,
 .i. airt pechtairc pī Connacht, do éc in hoc anno.
 Muirceperach Mac Confnama, adbar tairrig Muin-
 tirc Cinaité, do marbat la Clainn Muirceperais in
 hoc anno. Sluagto la pí Saxon i nClbain, ocur
 Mac Sepailt, ocur Mac Pheoruir, ocur maíi Gall
 Connacht ocur Epenn uile inésmuir Iapla Ulaí, ó
 éoicidír pīa Luḡnuraí co Samain, ocur gan lop ner-
 to ḡabáil doib inni.

[Ct. Enair pop Luan ; ocur cuicid pichet fuirpū ;
 anno Domini .M.ccc. recundo ; sexto anno cicli ro-
 laur ; xi. anno cicli lunaur ; xii. anno indictionis.
 Domnall puad Mháḡ Caprthais, pí Dermuman,
 .i. an ḡoirdel po buo rine ocur pob uairle, ocur
 pobuo perr enech ocur engnum, ocur po buo mó
 ḡrám ocur corcup i cathaib ocur a comlonnais do
 ḡhoirdelaib Epenn uile, do éc iap mbuair naitirige ipin
 mbliadain rin. Milir, erpuic Luimniḡ, mac mic Iapla

¹ *Domini.* D^o, MS.

² *Ollamh.* pron. "Ollave;" i.e. a
 very learned person.

³ *Andrias.* This Andrias, or Andrew,
 was the son of Brian Luighnech
 O'Conchobhair (slain in 1181), who

The kalends of January on Sunday, and the fourteenth of the moon; anno Domini¹ M^o.ccc. primo; quinto anno cycli solaris; x^o. anno cycli lunaris; xiii. anno Indictionis. Finnghuala, daughter of Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, i.e., the abbess of Cill-Craebhnat, in Christo quievit. Cormac, son of Cormac O'Maelsechlainn, was slain by the son of Art O'Maelsechlainn, i.e., the son of his own father's brother. Gilla-Isa Mac Firisigh ollamh² of Ui-Fiachrach-Muaidhe, a most eminent professor of history, story-telling, poetry and computation, and of many other sciences, died in hoc anno. A great depredation was committed by Aedh, the son of Cathal O'Conchobhair, and by the Clann-Muirchertaigh also, on Tadhg, son of Andrias,³ in Magh-Ceidne. Matthew Mac Craith, great priest of Ard-Carna, a most charitable and humane man, quievit in Christo. Cathal O'Maelduin, of the Ui-Fiachrach-Muaidhe, i.e., the chief steward of the king of Connacht, died in hoc anno. Muirchertach Mac Conshnamha, one fit to be chieftain of Muintir-Cinaith, was killed by the Clann-Muirchertaigh in hoc anno. A hosting to Alba by the king of the Saxons, accompanied by Fitz-Gerald, and Mac Feorais, and the chiefs of the Foreigners of Connacht, excepting the Earl of Ulster, *which lasted* from a fortnight before Lammas until All-hallowtide; but they obtained not complete sway in it.

A.D.
[1301.]

The kalends of January on Monday, and the twenty-fifth of the moon; anno Domini M^o.ccc. secundo; sexto anno cycli solaris; xi. anno cycli lunaris; xv. anno Indictionis. Domhnall Ruadh Mac Carthaigh, king of Des-Mumha, i.e. the oldest and noblest, the most bountiful and valiant, and the most formidable and triumphant Gaeidhel, in battles and conflicts, of all the Gaeidhel of Erin, died after the victory of penitence in this year. Miles, bishop of Luimnech, who was the grandson

[1302.]

was the son of Turlough the Great | ancestor of the family of O'Conor
O'Conor, monarch of Ireland, and the | Sligo.

Laigen eiríðein, in Cuirto quieuit. Erpuc Corcailge .i. mac Donnchada, ocur hé na manach liaé, quieuit in Cuirto. Ruaidrí mac Donnall h1 Egra, aóbur ní luighe, dhéag in hoc anno. Creacá móra do énum do Oeth mac Cathail h1 Conchobair ap Thaóe mac Anonriarra h1 Conchobair, ocur ap Shitric mac an éairniú Mhéag Phlannchaí, a Maí Ceirne, in bliadain ceona rin. Dóóíé mór ocur ár ap éetruib uile irin mbliadain rin. Maiúirir Siamna .h. braccán, airdeppuc Cairil, quieuit. Donn Mháag Uíóir, ní fer Manach, rói na hÉpenn uile i ndéic, i ndoentacht ocur i nengnum, quieuit. Uilliam .h. Finnén, ab Chille Déacán, ocur erpuc Cluana mic Noir iarain, in Cuirto quieuit. Cathal mac Donnall Mhéag Raí-naill, daíma éoirríú Muintire hÉoluir, do marbaó le Fergal Mháag Ráínuill, .i. mac deirbrathar a athar fein.

[Ct. Enair pop máirt ocur feirreó uathao fuirpe ; anno Domini M.ccc.tertio ; septimo anno cicli ro-lair ; an. anno cicli lunair ; primus annus indic-tionis. Nicól Mháag Mhaoilírra, airdeppuc Árdá Maá, int oen éleirrech ir diaóa ocur ir deigheaná do bí i nÉpinn na aimir fein, in Cuirto quieuit. Moeil-rechlaíann mac Driann, erpuc Olepinn, do éag in hoc anno. Donnchad .h. Plannagán, ab na Dáille, do gabáil erpucoide Olepinn iarain. Diarmad .h. Plannagán, tairreó Thúairh Ráé, ocur a dá mac máille ruy, do marbaó do muintir Dhonnall mic Anonriarra h1 Conchobair, ocur daoine maíe eli dá muintir fein

¹ *The Earl of Laignen*; or Earl of Leinster; apparently Earl William Marshall, although the five sons of William Marshall died without legitimate issue.

² *Mac Donnchadha*. In Ware's catalogue of the bishops of Cork he is

called "Robert Mac Donogh, a Cister-tian monk of great learning." See Harris's *Ware*, vol. i., p. 559.

³ *Hoc*. 6c, MS.

⁴ *Aedh*. A marginal note in the copy of the *Annals of Connacht* pre-

of the Earl of Laighen,¹ in Christo quievit. The bishop of Corcach, i.e. Mac Donnchadha², (and he was a gray monk), quievit in Christo. Ruaidhri, son of Domhnall O'hEghra, one fit to be king of Luighne, died in hoc³ anno. Great depredations were committed by Aedh,⁴ son of Cathal O'Conchobhair, on Tadhg, son of Andrias O'Conchobhair, and on Sitrec, son of the Cairnech Mac Flannchchaidh, in Magh-Ceidne, in the same year. A great destruction of cows, and mortality amongst all cattle, in this year. Master Stephen O'Bragan, archbishop of Caisel, quievit. Donn Mac Uidhir, king of Feara-Manach, the most eminent man in all Erin for charity, and humanity, and prowess, quievit. William O'Finnén, abbot of Cill-Bécan, and afterwards bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, in Christo quievit. Cathal, son of Domhnall Mac Raghnaill, heir to the chieftaincy of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by Fergal Mac Raghnaill, i.e. the son of his own father's brother.

A.D.
[1302.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday, and the sixth of the moon; anno Domini M.ccc. tertio; septimo anno cycli solaris; xii. anno cycli lunaris; primus annus Indictionis. Nicholas Mac Maelisa, archbishop of Ard-Macha, the most godly and generous cleric⁵ that was in Erin in his own time, in Christo quievit. Maelsechlainn Mac Briain, bishop of Oilfinn, died in hoc anno. Donnchadh O'Flannagain, abbot of the Buill, assumed the bishopric of Oilfinn afterwards. Diarmaid O'Flannagain, chieftain of Tuath-Ratha, and his two⁶ sons, and many superior men of his own people along with them, were slain by the people of Domhnall, son of Andrias O'Conchobhair, after they had

[1303.]

served in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, reads "dom ðoiḡ ʔé Cceoh ðneʔnech," "I think he is Aedh Breifnech," i.e. Aedh the Breifnian, son of Cathal Ruadh O'Conchobhair,

⁵ *The most godly and generous cleric.* The expression in the text, "ιπτ οεν ὀλεῖνεχ ʔ ʔιαῶα 7 ʔ ʔειḡεναῖḡ," lit. signifies "the one cleric that was most godly and generous."

⁶ *Two*, ἄῶα for ῶά, MS.

mallo ppyr, ar techt do bhenum creide i Cairpuy doib. Toirprouelbach mac Domnall óig h1 Odomnall, da ngoiréi Toirprouelbaé Chnuic in mhadma, .i. pí Tipe Conaill pe dá bliadain dhéa innse ocuy na hecmuy; per coctach cornamach, ocuy Cúcuillainn clainni Dalais ar gairced, do marbad la hAod mac Domnall óig .i. a verbrathair fein, iar cogad fada, ocuy iar milleo moráin imón tír ar gach toeb, ocuy ár aóbaíl eli mallo ppyr do Chenel Eogain ocuy do mairéib Ghall in tuaircept, ocuy do Chonnallchaib féin áirchena, ocuy Muirceptach Mháig Phlannchaib, tairpech Daptraighe. Ro marbad ann Donn .h. Caáán, pí bper gCrabhe ocuy Ciannachtaí, ocuy Donnchar Mac Menmain, ocuy Aod Mac Menmain, dá mac mhe in pír leisinn h1 Odomnall, ocuy Niall mac Neill h1 Dhaisill, dea aóbar tairig na Trí Túath, Mac Uígorra ocuy a mac ocuy a verbráthair, ocuy Aodám Sardaíl, ocuy Soill ocuy Saoirel imda órin amach; ocuy Aod .h. Domnall do gabail a flaitir fein iarrao mór éorcuu rin, gur bó cuan ar ciunachao, ocuy tuile ar trághao ocuy aró góeth ar nimtecht a tigeintuuy iar otreimí. Sloiged mór le puig Saxan i nClbain, ocuy catraá imda do gabáil doib inné; ocuy ant larla puao .i. Ricard a búre, ocuy Gall ocuy Soirel imda do dúl a hepinn coblaé mór, ocuy nepo do gabáil a nClbain doib don-tulaao rin. Tepóid a búre .i. verbrathair don larla, do éa a Cairpuy Perpura oide Nodlac iar teacht ónt íluaised

¹ *Cnoc-in-mhadhma*; i.e. "the hill of the defeat," seemingly the name of some hill in Tir-Conaill.

² *The Cuchullainn*. Cuchullainn, the Cuthullin of Mac Pherson, was one of the principal heroes of the ancient Irish, whose valour, prowess, and accomplishments, have been much celebrated by Irish writers from the

earliest times. For some interesting notices of his career, see Mrs. Ferguson's *Story of the Irish before the Conquest*, p. 83, *et seq.*

³ *Clann-Dalaigh*. Descendants of Dalach, who died A.D. 868, and from whom his descendants, the O'Donnells of Tir-Conaill, have derived the tribe name of Clann-Dalaigh.

gone to commit a depredation in Cairpre. Toirdhelbhach, son of Domhnall Og O'Domhnaill, who was usually called "Toirdhelbhach of Cnoc-in-mhadhma,"¹ i.e. the king of Tir-Conaill during twelve years, both in it and out of it—a warlike, active man, and the Cuchullainn² of the Clann-Dalaigh³ in valour—was slain by Aedh, the son of Domhnall Og, i.e. his own brother, after a long war, and after much destruction had been committed on all sides throughout the country, and a prodigious slaughter along with him of the Cenel-Eoghain, and the chiefs of the Foreigners of the North, and of the Cenel-Conaill themselves likewise, and Muirchertach Mac Fhlannchaidh, chieftain of Dartraighe. Donn O'Cathain, king of Feara-Craibhe and Cianachta, was slain there, and Donnchadh Mac Menmain and Aedh Mac Menmain—the two grandsons of the Ferleighinn⁴ O'Domhnaill; and Niall, son of Niall O'Baighill, the good material of a chieftain of the Three-Tuatha; Mac Ughossa⁵ and his son, and his brother, and Adam Sandal, and numerous Foreigners and Gaeidhel besides. And Aedh O'Domhnaill resumed his own sovereignty after this great triumph, so that after a while his government was like a sea growing calm, a tide ebbing, and a high wind subsiding.⁶ A great hosting by the King of the Saxons to Alba, when they took several cities; and the Red Earl, i.e. Richard Burk, and a great many Foreigners and Gaeidhel, went from Erinn with a large fleet, and obtained sway in Alba on this occasion. Tibbot Burk, i.e. the Earl's brother, died at Carraig-Fergusua on Christmas night, after returning from this

A.D.
[1303.]

⁴ *The Ferleighinn*; lit. "the Lector."

⁵ *Mac Ughossa*. In the Annals of Connacht (Dublin copies) the name of this individual is written *Mac n. Shoyra*, "son of O'Gossa;" but Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnois, Anglicises it "O'Heossey," a name now represented

by Hosey, or Hussey, and sometimes corruptly written Oswell.

⁶ *Subsiding*. These similes, which are not found in the so-called Annals of Connacht, are used to signify the general lull that succeeded the resumption of the sovereignty of Tir-Conaill by Aedh O'Domhnaill.

pin. Domnall óg Mac Carrthaiḡ, pí Dermuman, morpuur ep̄t. Maḡnur Mhás Sampadán, dua Tellaiḡ Echaē, occipur ep̄t. Niall Mac Gillaḡinnen morpuur ep̄t. Muirur, mac Uilliam gallḡa Mhég Eoḡagan, hī quap̄t noin luin quieuit.

[Ct̄t. Enaip̄ pop̄ Cetooin, ocup̄ rechtmaḡ dhéc̄ puipe ; anno Domini M.ccc.quarto ; octauur annur̄ cicli polapur ; xiii. annur̄ cicli lunapur ; secundo indictionis. Maḡa mac Gilla Ippa hī Raiḡilliḡ, pī ḡp̄irp̄ne, do m̄arbaḡ do Tellāē ḡhúnchata ap̄ Achad̄ na corpa, ocup̄ a gallḡglaiḡ do m̄arbaḡ maille p̄pur̄ ann. Maḡ Sampadán ocup̄ Mág ḡhorḡaiḡ do ḡuin ann ḡór̄ pap̄á. In ḡonḡoep̄ .i. ben Rir̄p̄ep̄ a ḡúpc̄ .i. Iap̄la Ulaḡ, morpuu ep̄t. Uátter̄ a ḡúpc̄, oiḡp̄ inn Iap̄la cet̄na pin, dhéc̄ ip̄in mbliatain pin. Conchobar, mac Oeḡa hī Conchobar, do m̄arbaḡ la Toir̄bert̄ .h. b̄ph̄laiḡber̄taiḡ, ap̄ noḡenum tuir̄p̄il ocup̄ meḡla ḡórum ap̄ ḡhonnchad̄ .h. ph̄laiḡber̄taiḡ ; ocup̄ in Toir̄bert̄ h̄ip̄in do ḡuit̄im ap̄ an lathair̄ cet̄na pin. Uilliam óc, mac Uilliam ḡallḡa Mhég Eoḡagan, quieuit hī p̄p̄it̄ io Octim̄bir̄ in hoc anno.

[Ct̄t. Enaip̄ pop̄ Oeine, ocup̄ ochtmaḡ p̄ichet̄ puipe ; A.D. M.ccc.quinto. ; ix. anno cicli polapur ; xiiii. anno cicli lunapur ; tertio anno indictionis. Muir̄p̄ep̄tach̄ .h. Conchobar̄ Phailḡe, ocup̄ Moelmóḡḡa a b̄rathair̄ eli, .i. an Calbach̄ .h. Conchobar, ocup̄ nonbar̄ ap̄ p̄ichit̄ dia muint̄ir̄ maille p̄p̄á, do m̄arbaḡ do ḡip̄ p̄iapur̄ Mac Pheop̄ur̄ a meḡail̄ ḡḡánna, a cair̄len Mic Pheop̄ur̄. Maḡḡm la h̄lloḡ mac Cathail hī Conchobar, ocup̄ la Clainn Muir̄ḡep̄taiḡ air̄chena, ap̄ Muinnt̄ep̄ Raiḡilliḡ, co toḡchair̄ ann̄ p̄ilip̄ .h. Raiḡilliḡ, ocup̄ oiḡp̄ Chlainne Suib̄ne, ocup̄ Mhás

¹ *William Gallḡa* ; i.e. "William the Foreign (or the Anglicised) ;" so called from his relations with the English.

² *Octavus*. octaḡó, MS.

³ *Toirbert*. This name is written

hoir̄bert̄, i.e. "Hubert," by the Four Masters.

⁴ *His other brother Maelmordha*. The Four Mast. are more correct in making the Calvach "the other bro-

hosting. Domhnall Og Mac Carthaigh, King of Desmond, mortuus est. Maghnus Mac Shamhradhain, dux of Tellach-Echach, occisus est. Niall Mac Gillaafhinnen mortuus est. Maurice, son of William Gallda¹ Mac Eochagain, quievit on the fourth of the nones of June. A.D.
[1303.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday, and the seventeenth of the moon; anno Domini m.ccc. quarto; octavus² annus cycli solaris; xiii. annus cycli lunaris; secundo Indictionis. Matthew, son of Gilla-Isa O'Raighilligh, king of Breifne, was slain by the Tellach-Dunchadha on Achadh-na-corra, and his gallowglasses were slain there along with him. Mac Shamhradhain and Mac Dorchaidh were wounded there, moreover, along with them. The Countess, i.e. the wife of Richard Burk, i.e. the Earl of Ulster, mortua est. Walter Burk, the same Earl's heir, died in this year. Conchobhar, son of Aedh O'Conchobhair, was killed by Toirbert³ O'Flaithbhertaigh, after he had committed wrong and treachery against Donnchadh O'Flaithbhertaigh; and this Toirbert fell on the very same spot. William Og, son of William Gallda¹ Mac Eochagain, quievit the day before the ides of October in hoc anno. [1304.]

The kalends of January on Friday, and the twenty-eighth of the moon; A.D. m.ccc. quinto; ix. anno cycli solaris; xiiii. anno cycli lunaris; tertio anno Indictionis. Muirchertach O'Conchobhair Failghe, and his other brother Maelmordha,⁴ i.e. the Calbhach O'Conchobhair, and twenty-nine of their people along with them, were slain by Sir Piers Mac Feorais, in abominable treachery, in Mac Feorais's castle.⁵ A defeat was inflicted by Aedh, son of Cathal O'Conchobhair, and by the Clann-Muirchertaigh also, on Muintir-Raighilligh, in which Philip O'Raighilligh, and the heir of Clann-Suibhne, [1305.]

ther," and a different person from Maelmordha.

⁵ *Mac Feorais's castle.* Mageoghegan calls it "Castle-Feorais." The

ruins of this castle, now known as Castle-Carbury, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Kildare, are still in existence.

dhuirpce .i. ceo do gallóglaodaib an tíre, maille pe
ceo ar xlaic do dhoinib eli maille ppiú. Donncharo
.h. flaitberpcaig, erpuic Cille hClaid .i. int aoin erpuic
ir genmnaide ocup ir epaibóige do bí in aon aimprip
ppur, quieunt. Toirpohelbač mac brian puat h1
brian moptuur ep. Mača óc .h. Raigillig do
marbad la Tellač nDúnchara. Aođ og .h. Pepgail do
eg ipin mbliadain ceona pin. Cairplen nua Inopi
hEogain do denum láran lapla puat in bliadain pin.

[Ct. Enair pop sathapn ocup .ix. picheo puipe; C. O.
M.ccc.pesto; .x. annur cicli polapup; .xii. annur cicli luna-
pup; quarto anno inoietionir. Toirpohelbach .h. brian,
pi Tuadnhuman, int oen tuine pob oipegda ocup po but
mo ág ocup engnum a comaimprip pur fein, moptuur ep.
Donncharo .h. brian, a mac fein, do puat na ionač.
Pepgal Mhás Rađnaill, tairrech Muintipe hEoluir, do
marbad do Mhačgañain Mhás Rađnaill .i. a dep-
brathair fein, ocup la oioing da oipecht fein, pep
dolum. Cogao mór itir Aođ mac Eogain h1 Concho-
bair, pi Connacht, ocup maite tpił Muirpghaig maille
ppur, ocup Aođ mac Cathail h1 Conchobair co moran
do macaib piğ ocup tairpeč Connacht, imarpoen pe
toeiprechaid ocup pe hoiprechtaib pep mDreipne árpčena,
imón Sinuinn ppi pe tpi mír no a cethair, condepnatar
tpeim do macuib piğ Oeđa mic Cathail popbuir ip na
Tuathaib marpoen pe rocharoir imđa, sup gábrat cpecha
móra ocup airgne ráipnide; ocup pucpat toir mór
porpa. Plann mac Fiachra h1 Phloinn dañna čairpiğ
tpił Mhoelpuain, ocup brian mac Donnchara puabaig

¹ *Brian Ruadh* ("Brian the Red"). The Four Masters incorrectly say "son of Niall Ruadh O'Briain."

² *The New Castle*; i.e. Greencastle, in the parish of Moville, barony of Inishowen (Inis-Eoghain), and county of Donegal.

³ *Twenty-ninth*. ix. picheo; which should be ix., or ninth, in order to agree with the criteria for the preceding and following years, which give the age of the Moon on the 1st of January in each, respectively, as twenty-eight and twenty.

and Mac Buirche, i.e. the head of the gallowglasses of the country, together with one hundred and forty other persons, were slain. Donnchadh O'Flaithbhertaigh, bishop of Cill-Alaidh, i.e. the most chaste and devout bishop of his time, quievit. Toirdhelbhach, son of Brian Ruadh¹ O'Briain, mortuus est. Matthew Og O'Raighilligh was killed by the Tellach-Dunchadha. Aedh Og O'Ferghail died in this same year. The New Castle² of Inis-Eoghain was erected by the Red Earl in this year.

A.D.
[1305.]

The kalends of January on Saturday, and the twenty-ninth³ of the moon ; anno Domini M.ccc.sexto ; x. annus cycli solaris ; xv. annus cycli lunaris ; quarto anno Indictionis. Toirdhelbhach O'Briain,⁴ king of Tuadh-Mumha, the most illustrious, valiant, and puissant man of his own time, mortuus est. Donnchadh O'Briain, his own son, was made king in his place. Ferghal Mac Raghnaill, chieftain of Muintir-Eolais, was killed by Mathghamhain Mac Raghnaill, i.e. his own brother, and by a party of his own tribe, per dolum. A great war between Aedh, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, (with whom were the chiefs of the Sil-Muiredhaigh), and Aedh, son of Cathal O'Conchobhair, with whom were many sons of kings and chieftains of Connacht, together with the chieftains and tribes of the men of Breifne also ; *and it was waged* on both sides of the Sinuinn during the space of three or four months, when a number of the sons of kings attached to Aedh son of Cathal encamped with large forces in the Tuatha, and captured great preys, and countless spoils ; but a great number of pursuers overtook them. Flann, son of Fiachra O'Floinn, heir to the chieftaincy of Sil-Maelruain, and Brian, son of Donnchadh Riabhach O'Conchobhair,

[1306.]

¹ *Toirdhelbhach O'Briain*. This is apparently a repetition of the entry under the preceding year, recording

the death of "Toirdhelbhach, son of Brian Ruadh O'Briain." The Four Mast. also repeat the entry.

h1 Choncobair, mároen re doeinib imḁa elí, do mharbad
 ar lupḡ na cpeicḡ don tóir, ocur moran ḁfarḁóḡ dona
 cpeachair, ocur blaḁ elí do ḁreicḡ ar tóir. Iḡriat tra
 ba fepḡ do ḁí ar na cpeachair rin .i. Ruairḁ mac
 Cathail h1 Conchobair, ocur Donnchad, mac Conchobair
 in ḁopain, mic Pḡrgail, mic Thonnchada, mic Muir-
 ḁertaiḡ Mic Thairmarad, aḁbar riḡ Mhuirḡe Luirḡ ocur
 Muirḡe Mhuirḡe Mhuirḡe Mhuirḡe Mhuirḡe Mhuirḡe
 rin co longpḡrt h1 Conchobair, ocur loirḡeir palḡir
 ri Connacht maroen re tiḡib in longpḡir. ḁerir
 Oḡdḡ.h.Conchobair fap in Lá rin, ocur benur na
 cpecha ḁe, ocur dḡcentar hé fein iartain. Maiḡirḡir
 Tomáir.h.Náan, oirḡhḡechain Raḁa ḁoḡ, ocur toḡa
 erpḡic na hecailḡi cḡona hé ḁóir, in Cuirḡo quieuit.
 Roibḡro ḁuirḡir, mór mḡoer Cairḡḡe, do ḡabáil [riḡe]
 nḡlban ar eirḡin inḡḡhaid rí Saḡan. Domnall Tuir-
 trechḡ.h.Neill do marbad a tuirḡol la lucht tiḡe h1
 Neill in hoc anno. Sir Uilliam Pḡrḡarḡáir, riḡirḡe
 ba mó norḡ ocur uirḡḡerḡur na aḡirḡir fein in ḁrinn,
 morḡuir erḡ. Cpeḡ mḡor do ḁenum do Chlainn Muir-
 ḁertaiḡ a cḡic Cairḡḡi, dḡ ar marbad Thairḡ.h.
 Coeḡáin, brughaid cḡadḡ conáirḡ, ocur Donnchad mḡaḡ
 ḁuirḡechain, ocur doeine imḁa elí maille rḡiú. ḁrian
 Carrachḡ.h. hḡḡra do mḡarbad la Corḡmacḡ.h.bḡhlan-
 naeán. Nicólḡ.h.Donnchada, .i. racarḡ do ḁí na ḡiḡ

¹ *Whilst protecting.* The text has ar lupḡ na cpeicḡ, which literally means "in the track of the prey," i.e. following after it and acting as a rere guard.

² *Conchobhar - in - chopain;* i.e. "Conchobhar (or Conor) of the cup."

³ *Palace.* A marginal note in the Dublin copies of the Annals of Connacht observes that palḡir Chlainn

Fraich, "the palace of Cluain-Fraich" is intended. Cluain-Fraich, or Cloonfree, as the name is now written, is a townland situated a little to the west of Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon, containing an immense square fort within which the "palace" probably stood.

⁴ *Domhnall Tuirtrech;* i.e. Domhnall the Tuirtrian, so called from having been fostered in the district of

A.D.
[1306.]

together with many other persons, were killed whilst protecting¹ this prey by the pursuers, and a great part of the preys was detained, and another part of them was carried off. The most distinguished in committing these depredations were, viz., Ruaidhri, son of Cathal O'Conchobhair, and Donnchadh, son of Conchobhar-in-chopain,² son of Ferghal, son of Donnchadh, son of Muirchertach Mac Diarmada, one qualified to be king of Magh-Luirg and Muintir-Maelruanaidh as regards prosperity, bounty, and prowess until this day. And he (*Donnchadh Mac Diarmada*) went before this to O'Conchobhair's fortress, and burned the palace³ of the king of Connacht, together with the houses of the fortress. Aedh O'Conchobhair overtakes him on the same day, and takes the preys from him; and he is himself afterwards beheaded. Master Thomas O'Naan, archdeacon of Rath-Bhoth, and also bishop-elect of the same church, in Christo quievit. Robert Bruce, great steward of Carraig, assumed [the sovereignty] of Alba by force, in opposition to the king of the Saxons. Domhnall Tuirtrech⁴ O'Neill was slain, by accident,⁵ by the household of O'Neill in hoc anno. Sir William Prendergast, the most famous and illustrious knight in his own time in Erin, mortuus est. A great depredation was committed by the Clann-Muirchertaigh in the territory of Cairbre, when David O'Caemhain, a rich, affluent farmer, and Donnchadh Mac Buidhechain, and many more persons along with them, were slain. Brian Carrach O'hEghra was killed by Cormac O'Flannagain. Nicholas O'Donnchadha, (i.e. who was a priest and

Hy-Tuirtre, in the south of the present county of Antrim, for an account of the exact situation and extent of which, see Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, pp. 82, 292-297.

⁵ By accident. α τυριολ. τυριελ, abl., τυριολ, is glossed *casus* in a

passage quoted from an ancient Irish MS. by Zeuss (*Gram. Celt.*, vol. i., p. 12). Instead of "α τυριολ," the Four Mast. say "ιν ιομπαριενη," i.e. through mistake, or unintentionally. But τυριελ also means "injury," "injustice."

inoprac i n'Druim éliað, do marbað don Sheppan duð dona ðairédach, gan éúir gan éinaið acht maruað martra do imberc fair; quieuit in Cyprio; ocur gað oen ðeður paidir do rað anma atáio ré pñit lá do loghao a ðecta aise gach mince uair ðeður hi.

[Ctt. Enair pop ðomnach, ocur pñeho puipe; anno Domini M.ccc.iii; xi. anno cicli polair; xii. anno cicli lunair; quinto anno inuictionis. Donnchad Muimnech.h.Cellaið, pi.h.Maine, róí éoitceno drep- uib Epenn uile im biað ocur im édoach, im ór ocur im airgeo, ocur im eallað, do éz ar mbreicé buaða ó ðoman ocur ó ðemun; ocur Taðg .h. Cellaið .i. a macpíde, do éz iarpin. Luipint .h. lachtnán, ab Eppa Ruair, ocur ab na búille athair eli, ocur ab Chnuic Muaidhe iarpin, ocur eppuc Cille Mic Duac poðeoig, in Cyprio quieuit. Conchobar mac Fiachra hl Phloinn, uine óz ba pepp cogao ocur poðuil pop Shalloib ocur Shoeideluib na aimpir fein dá paið i Connachtuib uile, do héc; ocur a aðlucad co'huaral onopach a maniptir na búille mapoen pi a brathair. Eaðruim .h. Maine do loycad le dpong do macaib pið .h. Maine fein. Goill Ropra Comáin uile do ñarbað le Donnchad Muimnech.h.Cellaið ré na éz rel beg, i nllé epcrach Cúan do íunopad, dú atopchair Pílip Muinntep ocur Sean Muinntep ocur Mágiu Druí, mápoen le .lxx. ioir ñarbað ocur gabáil; áit inar gabad pippam Ropra Commáin, ocur Diaimair Gall mac Diaimara, ocur Copmac Mac Ceiternaið; ocur po léigeð a poðraide app éórr, ocur po léigeð íao fein íar tuioll, ocur do pónpac pít ar pon an baile do loycad la hEmann

¹ *Gerran-dubh*. A sobriquet signifying the "Black Horse."

² *Domini*. 10^o, MS.

³ *Quinto*. quinto, MS.

⁴ *Donnchadh Muimhnech*; i.e. Donnchadh (or Donough) the Memonian.

⁵ *Made peace*. "Gave satisfaction" would be a more correct expression. The entire entry is rather loosely worded; but it may be inferred from it that Ath-eascrach-Cuan (Ahas-cragh, in the east of the barony of

pure virgin in Druim-cliaibh), was killed, without cause or offence, by the Gerran-dubh¹ of the Barretts, who subjected him to a martyr's death; quievit in Christo; and every one who recites a pater for the good of his soul has six score days' remission of his sins as often as he recites it. A.D.
[1306.]

The kalends of January on Sunday, and the twentieth of the moon; anno Domini² M.ccc.vii.; xi. anno cycli solaris; xvi. anno cycli lunaris; quinto³ anno Indictionis. Donnchadh Muimhnech⁴ O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, the most generous of all the men of Erin respecting food and clothing, gold and silver, and cattle, died after obtaining victory over the world and the devil; and Tadhg O'Cellaigh, i.e. his son, died afterwards. Laurence O'Lachtain, abbot of Es-Ruaidh, and for a time abbot of the Buill, and afterwards abbot of Cnoc-Muaidhe, and ultimately bishop of Cill-Mic-Duach, in Christo quievit. Conchobhar, son of Fiachra O'Floinn, the best young man in all Connacht in his own time for making war and depredations on Foreigners and Gaeidhel, died; and he was nobly *and* honourably interred in the monastery of the Buill, along with his brother. Echdruim-Ui-Maine was burned by a number of the princes of Ui-Maine themselves. The Foreigners of Ros-Comain were all slain by Donnchadh Muimhnech O'Cellaigh, a short time before his death, in Ath-escrach-Cuan, to wit, where Philip Munter, and John Munter, and Matthew Drew fell along with seventy others who were either slain or taken prisoners; where the sheriff of Ros-Comain, and Diarmaid Gall Mac Diarmada, and Cormac Mac Ceithernaigh were taken prisoners; but their forces were still allowed to depart; and they themselves were let go after a while; and they afterwards made peace⁵ for the burning of the town by [1307]

Kilconnell, and county of Galway), had been burned by Edmond Butler, who became viceroy of Ireland in 1312, and that O'Kelly had slain

some of the English of Roscommon, in retaliation for the proceeding, and detained the sheriff of Roscommon and others until they made satisfaction,

Duirléir iarrin. Thuabard mór, ni Saxon ocur Dretan ocur Alban, ocur duice na Sarcuine, ocur tigeir na hEreenn, quieuit in Cyprio, irin cóigeo bliadan déc ar fiched a flaitiura, ocur irint peirreo bliadan percat a aoirri. Coróin ni Saxon ocur Dreattan, ocur Ereenn ocur Alban, do éabairt dothuabart óg mac Éobairt iarrin. Donncharo .h. flannagan, ab na Duille rri ne u. mbliadan, ocur eppuc Olerinn rri ne tri mbliadan co leith, peichem coitcenn craibdech criðech iarthair Eorpa uile; per nar ép rá na deoraid, ocur nar imdeirg nech riam rá biað no ra mhoenib; cento comairce ocur caðura in cuicid co coitcenn; per lán do goeir ocur do gliur, ocur do éorinum gacha caingne ró tabrad laim; per deirceð deiðcriðeð, per rocriað roðarðtanach; per builb binn briarbach ré mílla macachta macánta, quieuit in Cyprio iar mbuaid ongta ocur atriðe, ocur he a treablaic ne heoth .u. mór; in x^o. [Ctē lulū quieuit. Domnall, [mac Tarðg], mic Driain, mic Ainriarra, mic Driain Luignið, mic Thoiprdeibaið mór h1 Conchobair, tanarðe Connacht uile, ocur in damna ríð do bu mo toice ocur trom éonad, ocur do bu mo enech ocur engnum, ocur ro bu mo flaitemnur ocur peron do bí a Connacht, oir doð é rat a perainn o Choipriliab na Seðra co Coel urq, do mairðað ar imruacato le hCoð mðpeirpnech, mac Cathail ruaid h1 Conchobair; ocur iré purgon, .i. Diarmaid mac Simóin na tráðga; ocur ro gab Día aige uair do bí beo in aghaid rin no co tarraid racart ocur corp Cyprio ocur ongato é ar na barach; ocur dobat iarrin; ocur rucato annrin docum Choiprileib a éorp, ocur ní rucato irin aimir deiðenað le duine marb

¹ *Childlike*. macachta, MS., apparently for macðachta, a deriv. from mac, son, or child.

² *In x^o*: in xpo, MS.

³ *Royal heir*. damhna ríð; usually written ruðainna, i.e. "materies regis."

Edmond Butler. Edward the Great, king of the Saxons, and of Britain, and of Alba, and duke of Gascony, and lord of Erinn, quievit in Christo in the thirty-fifth year of his reign, and in the sixty-sixth year of his age. The crown of the king of the Saxons, and of Britain, and Erinn, and Alba, was afterwards given to young Edward, the son of Edward. Donnchadh O'Flannagain, abbot of the Buill during the space of five years, and Bishop of Oilfinn during the space of three years and a half—the devout, cordial, general protector of all the west of Europe; a man who never refused guest or stranger, and who never offended any one regarding food or property; head of guarantee and respect of the province in general; a man full of wisdom and skill, and who defended every affair which he took in hand; a charitable, good-hearted man; a quiet, amiable man; a courteous, sweet-worded, mild, childlike,¹ honest man—quievit in Christo, after the triumph of unction and penitence, having been suffering during a period of five months: in x.^o kalendas Julii quievit. Domhnall, [son of Tadhg], son of Brian, son of Andrias, son of Brian Luighnech, son of Toirdhelbhach Mor O'Conchobhair, tanist of all Connacht, and the royal heir³ of greatest property and wealth, of greatest hospitality and prowess, of greatest sovereignty and possessions that was in Connacht, (for the extent of his land was from Corr-sliabh-na-Seghsa to Cael-uisce), was slain in an encounter with Aedh Breifnech, son of Cathal Ruadh O'Conchobhair. And the person who wounded him was Diarmaid, son of Simon-na-tragha.⁴ And God was merciful to him, for he lived that night, and until he saw the priest, and received the Body of Christ and unction, on the morrow; after which he died. And his body was then taken to Corr-sliabh, and there was not taken with a dead body in

A D.
[1307.]

⁴ *Simon-na-tragha*. "Simon of the Strand." Perhaps the name should be printed "Diarmaid son of Simon of the Strand."

comméto a pucadh ar an rocpairde rin dalhuid
ocur deoidh ocur dinnilidh, do marpélúagaidh ocur do
éteernaídh, lair docum a cille; ocur po haðluiceo
co huarral onopað a éairpe a maniptir na búille.
Taðc, mac Mhailechlainn, mic Dhonnchada, mic
Dhomnaill, mic Maínuir, mic Thoirprehelbaigh mhóir
h1 Conchobair, do marbað le Cathal, mac n'Dom-
naill, mic Thaidé h1 Conchobair. Carréolur mac an
Liathanaigh h1 Conchobair do éoga doéum erpucoite
Olefinn don para leí, .i. ab na Trinnóide ar loé Cé
eiriðe; ocur tucadh a gnaða a coradh Arda Maða;
ocur do bí pé tri bliana co leí ag caiteim éora
na herpucoite, ocur do toghad imorro don leí elí
maígníder Malaitir Mháig Coeða, tre nept Uiliam
Mic Pheoruir, .i. airdeppuc Connacht in tan rin. Do
éoið don Roim, ocur do bí pe heoth tri mbliadan innit,
ocur tánic na erpuce íarrin. Uiliam Mac Pheoruir,
airdeppuc Connacht, do dul do Roim in hoc anno.
Mailechlainn. h. Gaírmleghaigh, aró tairrech Chenel
Móain, morpuir erc. Maínuir Mháig Oirpachtaigh quie-
uit. Diairmaid mac Donnchada riabaidh do marbað
la Moelruanaidh Mac n'Diairmada. Cathal mac Maí-
nuir do marbað la Cathal mac Domnaill mic Thaidé
h1 Conchobair. Taðc, mac Driain, mic Antriarrá,
mic Driain Luighnigh, mic Thoirprehelbaigh moir, do dul
ceim oilitir doéum maniptrech na búille, ocur a dul
innabído manaidh leí innite, ocur a éig do galur aon

1-3 *Droves—garments—cattle.* The text is so obscurely worded that it is not easy to ascertain the object for which cattle and clothing were introduced into the funeral procession, unless to be distributed as alms to the poor, or as dues to the clergy.

⁴ *Cartholus.* This is an attempt at representing the name Carolus. Under

the year 1270, *supra*, where the birth of this ecclesiastic is recorded, he is called "Cathal," the Irish for Charles.

⁵ *On the one part.* Ware (*Bishops*, at Elphin; Harris's ed. of *Ware*, vol. i., p. 631) says by "one part of the Canons" of the church of Elphin.

⁶ *Malachi Mac Caedha.* Called Malachy Mac Aedha (or Mac Hugh)

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later times such a quantity of droves,¹ and garments,² and cattle,³ of cavalry, and of kerns, as were taken in this procession with him to his sepulchre; and his remains were nobly and honourably interred in the monastery of the Buill. Tadhg, son of Maelsechlainn, son of Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, son of Maghnus, son of Toirdhelbhach Mor O'Conchobhair, was killed by Cathal, son of Domhnall, son of Tadhg O'Conchobhair. Cartholus,⁴ son of the Liathanach O'Conchobhair, i.e. the abbot of the Trinity in Loch Cé, was elected to the bishopric of Oilfinn on the one part,⁵ and his degree was conferred in the choir of Ard-Macha; and he was three years and a half enjoying the profits of the bishopric, when Master Malachi MacCaedha⁶ was, however, chosen on the other part, through the power of William Mac Feorais, at that time archbishop of Connacht.⁷ He⁸ went to Rome, and remained there during the space of three years, and came back afterwards as bishop. William Mac Feorais, archbishop of Connacht, went to Rome in hoc anno. Maelsechlainn O'Gairmleghaigh, high-chieftain of Cenel-Moain, mortuus est. Maghnus Mac Oirechtaigh quievit. Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh Riabhach,⁹ was killed by Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada. Cathal, son of Maghnus,¹⁰ was killed by Cathal, son of Domhnall, son of Tadhg O'Conchobhair. Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Andrias, son of Brian Luighnech, son of Toirdhelbhach Mor, went on a pilgrimage to the monastery of the Buill, in which he assumed the habit of a gray monk; and he died of one day's illness,

by Ware, *loc. cit.* Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnois, sub anno, writes the name "Molussy Magaoy."

⁷ *Archbishop of Connacht*; i.e. archbishop of Tuam.

⁸ *He*; i.e. Malaitisi Mac Caedha, or Malachi Mac Aedha.

⁹ *Donnchadh Riabhach*. "Donough the Swarthy." Probably a son of

Donnchadh Riabhach O'Conchobhair, mentioned at the year 1306.

¹⁰ *Son of Maghnus*; i.e. of Maghnus O'Conchobhair, or Manus O'Conor. The Four Masters state that the person slain was Tadhg, the son of Maelsechlainn, son of Donough, son of Donnell, son of Maghnus, son of Turlough O'Conor.

λαοι ιαρ μβρεῖτ̃ βυαδ̃ ó ðomun ocup o ðeamun. Αἰλλε, inghen Ταῖε h1 Conchobair, μορτυα ερτ. Clainn Mhuirceprtaig do t̃echt a Maiḡ Cetne, ocup αρβαννα εριε Cairbri, ocup μοράν ταρβυρ εῖρε hOillilla do lorcud leo, ocup αρβαννα in Choruinn μαρ an ceona do m̃illeδ ocup do lorcud ðoib̃; ocup don τοιρεριν po μαρβαδ Ταῖε mac Μαḡνυρα. Αἰλáiβ mac Αἰρε mic Cathail h1 Ruairc do m̃αρβαδ do mac P̃erḡail ḡairḡ Mhḡḡ Shampraḡáin in hoc anno.

Ιctt. Enair por Luan ocup p̃rim p̃uirpe; anno Domini M.ccc.iii.; xi. anno cicli polair; xiii. anno cicli Lunair; p̃exto anno Inuictionir. Creḡ m̃or do ðenum do Mhoelpuanaiδ Mac Tiarmaḡa ap macaiḡ Domnail h1 Conchobair a εριch Chairp̃ri. Creac̃ m̃or eli do ðenum do D̃rian.h.Ohuḡḡa, ocup do ḡalloib̃ Lúig̃ne, ocup do.h.b̃Phiacraḡ ap na macaiḡ ceona rin Domnail h1 Conchobair. Creac̃ eile lá cloinn Muirceprtaig ap na macaiḡ rin Domnail h1 Conchobair, ocup riad ap ñdenum r̃íḡa r̃ú poime rin, ocup ap tabairt b̃raiḡḡoí d̃óib̃h; ocup tanḡaḡor clainn Domnail iar̃rin co Sliad̃ d̃á én; ocup ni pucrat leo acht a neich ocup a ñéiḡḡ ocup a ñḡroib̃e; ocup óo c̃ualḡar ḡail Lúig̃ne ocup.h.b̃Phiacraḡ an ni rin, po c̃inóil̃ret ocup do leñrat co Sliad̃ d̃á en. Acht chena po imp̃óḡar mic D̃homnail h1 Conchobair p̃riu, ocup Mac Donnchad̃a, ḡur ḡaḡad̃ur na ḡoill b̃ur̃p̃et̃ c̃uca, ocup ḡur t̃eḡeḡar pompu, ocup t̃ucaḡ m̃aib̃m por̃ra, ḡur̃ur leñrat mic Domnail íad̃ co leic Erra t̃ara; ocup po μαρβαδ leó Tommac mac D̃halḡair, coñḡrapla D̃una P̃inne, ocup a ver̃b̃rathair maille p̃riu, ocup doeine

¹ *Fergal Garbh*. "Farrell the Fierce (or the Rough)." At the end of this entry, which concludes folio 62 b of the vellum portion of the MS., the scribe has added the note, m̃ire

p̃il̃p ḡḡur̃p̃it̃ "I am Philip [qui] scripsit." See note 4, p. 58, *supra*.

² *Lec-Esa-dara*; lit. "the flag (or flat rock) of Es-dara," or Ballysadare, county of Sligo.

after obtaining victory over the world and the devil. A.D. [1307.]
 Ailbhe, daughter of Tadhg O'Conchobhair, mortua est. The Clann-Muirchertaigh went into Magh-Ceidne, and the corn crops of the district of Cairbre, and a great part of the corn of Tir-Oililla, were burned by them; and the corn crops of the Corann also were destroyed and burnt by them; and it was on this expedition that Tadhg, son of Maghnus, was slain. Amhlaibh, son of Art, son of Cathal O'Ruairc, was killed by the son of Ferghal Garbh¹ Mac Shamhradhain in hoc anno.

The kalends of January on Monday, and the first [1308.] of the moon; A.D. M.ccc.viii.; xii. anno cycli solaris; xvii. anno cycli lunaris; sexto anno Indictionis. A great depredation was committed by Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada on the sons of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, in the territory of Cairbre. Another great depredation was committed by Brian O'Dubhda, and the Foreigners of Luighne, and the Ui-Fiachrach, on the same sons of Domhnall O'Conchobhair. Another depredation was committed by the Clann-Muirchertaigh on these sons of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, after they had previously made peace with them, and given them hostages. And the sons of Domhnall proceeded after this to Sliabh-dha-en, and took with them only their horses, accoutrements, and steeds; and when the Foreigners of Luighne and the Ui-Fiachrach heard this, they mustered and followed to Sliabh-dha-en. The sons of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, however, and Mac Donnchadha turned upon them, and the Foreigners suffered a defeat, and fled before them, and were routed; and the sons of Domhnall pursued them to Lec-Esa-dara;² and Thomas³ Mac Walter, constable of Bun-finne, and his brother along with him, and many other persons, were slain by

³ Thomas. The MS. reads *Tommac*. | is *Tomag*. The person slain was
 The form in the Annals of Connacht | probably Thomas, son of Walter Burk.

imōa eli. Cpeč mōp dižalta do ōenum ōlloō mac Cathail ap Ruairi mac Cathail, por a deirbrathair fein, ocur Mağnur mac Mağnuir do marbad lair ann, ocur daoine eli nach airimter runn. Domnall mac Comarba Commán h1 Conchobair, airēidechain Olepinn, quieuit. Simón.h.Pindachta quieuit in Cyp̄to. Imor Mac Gēbentoiğ mortuut ep̄t. Diarrur Capur-tón, p̄tipe po uarral, ocur lan per žrađa pí Saxon, do teacht i nEirinn, ocur .h. Diarmarrağ do m̄arbad lair ip̄in mbliadain ceona. Soğnen teneō do tuitim do nem inuarr i maniptir Rorra Commán, žur bur in maniptir oīōe pele soeffain iar Noöluc mōir. Cairc ammi m̄arta in hoc anno, ocur oīē por ōaoimē ocur por četp̄ib innti, ocur doineno mōp por innte.

[Ct̄t. Enár por Cedáin ocur aili ōēc p̄urpe; anno Domini M.ccc.xc.; xiii. anno cicli polair; xiiii. anno cicli Lunair; ui. anno Inuictionir. lloō, mac Eogan, mic Ruairi, mic lloōa, mic Cathail ep̄oib̄ere, pí Connacht, ocur aōbar p̄i Epenn ocur apoile do ep̄iochab, ap uairle ocur ap enech ocur ap engnum, ap deilē ocur ap ōegh ōenum, do marbad la hOeō m̄breiffnech mac Cathail ruaiō h1 Conchobair, i Coill in člačáin i ep̄iē ōreiffne, ocur morán eli do m̄aithib Connacht malle p̄ur, .i. Conchobair Mac Diarmada, ocur Diarmaio ruaiō mac Tairc mic Anp̄iarr̄a h1 Conchobair, ocur Diarmaio mac Cathail čarraiğ Mic Diarmada, ocur lloō mac Muip̄čep̄aiğ mic Tairōğ mic Mhaoilpuanaiō,

¹⁻³ *Aedh-Cathal-Maghnus*. Three members of the same family of O'Conor.

⁴ *Comarb-Comain*. See note ⁴, p. 468, *supra*.

⁵ *In it*; i.e. in the month of March.

⁶ xiii. The MS. has xxi.; but as the previous year is represented as the 12th, and the next as the 14th of the solar cycle, the numerals xxi. should

be xiii. In either case, however, the figures are wrong, as the year 1309 was the 2nd year of the 48th solar cycle from the birth of Christ. The Chronicler has persistently blundered throughout the entire chronicle in regard to the number of the cycle of the Sun. Under the year 1194, where he first introduces the computation, a

them. A great retaliatory depredation was committed by Aedh,¹ son of Cathal, on Ruaidhri son of Cathal,² his own brother; and Maghnus,³ son of Maghnus, was slain there by him, and other persons not enumerated here. Domhnall, son of Comarb-Comain⁴ O'Conchobhair, arch-deacon of Oilfinn, quievit. Simon O'Finnachta quievit in Christo. Imhar Mac Gebhennaigh mortuus est. Piers Gaveston, a very noble knight, and prime favourite of the king of the Saxons, came to Erinn; and O'Dium-asaigh was slain by him in the same year. Lightning fell down from heaven on the monastery of Ros-Comain, which broke down the monastery, on the night of the festival of Stephen after Great Christmas. Easter in the month of March in hoc anno; and there was destruction of people and cattle in it,⁵ and also great inclemency of weather in it.⁵

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[1308.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday, and the twelfth of the moon; A.D. M.ccc.ix.; xiii.⁶ anno cycli solaris; xviii. anno cycli lunaris; vii. anno Indictionis. Aedh, son of Eoghan, son of Ruaidhri, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, king of Connacht—and one fit to be king of Erinn and other lands for nobility, and bounty, and prowess, for figure and comeliness—was slain by Aedh Breifnech, son of Cathal Ruadh O'Conchobhair, in Coill-in-chlachain in the territory of Breifne; and many more of the nobles of Connacht *were slain* along with him, viz., Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, and Diarmaid Ruadh, son of Tadhg, son of Andrias O'Conchobhair; and Diarmaid, son of Cathal Carrach Mac Diarmada; and Aedh, son of Muirchertach, son of Tadhg, son of Maelruanaidh;

[1309.]

mistake of eight years has been committed, the number nineteen being given instead of twenty-seven, which is the correct enumeration. A greater mistake has been committed under the year 1231, which is represented

as the 19th instead of the 8th of the solar cycle. But as these errors do not affect the accuracy of the chronology, which is otherwise sufficiently exact, it has not been thought necessary to correct them as they occur.

ocur Diarmada óe .h.heliðe, plait bpuighaío cédaich
conaiḡ, rial, foirḡinech, ocur Moelḡoimnaḡ gallóglaeḡ,
ocur Silla na noem Mac Coḡacáin, ollam Connacht
ne feinechur, ocur rói coimḡepp coitḡcenn in ḡach ceḡo
airḡeḡa, do tuitim don lucht foir in lo ceḡna, ocur
raḡartaach.h.ḡoḡailén do lucht tiḡe Tomaltaḡ Míe
ḡonnehada, ocur doeme imḡa ele malle ppuú rin;
ocur nír luḡa ina ceḡo in eḡbur doḡlínaiḡ. Coḡo ḡpeirp-
nech do coḡḡecht ir tír iappin, ocur na tḡi Tuata do
ḡecht ina ḡech.

Imḡura Mhoelpuanaḡ Míe ḡhiarmada, rí Muḡe
Luirḡ, tancie ríḡéin cona thóicim ḡeḡlaḡ ocur tḡuim
ḡinóil ina ḡimḡell ar lap mḡoim tḡil Muirḡhaḡ,
do ḡorḡum ríḡe ocur plaitiura dia ḡalta .i. ḡpheiḡlim
.h.Conchobair, ocur do ḡuir techta doḡum a ḡapao
ḡall ocur ḡoerḡel ar ḡach leith, ocur do innḡoiged
William ḡápe cona bḡaiḡpḡ; ocur tancieḡé co tin-
neḡnach pḡirin techtaipecht rin; ocur po ríuḡeḡdap ar
mín Mhuḡe hÓi, ocur ar ríao Raḡa Cḡuachan co
reitḡech ríḡcálma, immeḡe immiḡeḡ in típe, dá
táḡuḡhaḡo ar eḡla ocur ar oimán na noipecht rin do
aontuḡaḡo le hCoḡo mḡpeirpnech mac Cathail hī Con-
chobair, ocur do ḡaḡ pein tigeḡntur na taoiḡech ocur
uplaḡur na nupḡaigheḡo, ocur po ḡabaiḡ a ḡipḡa ocur
a ḡóḡanna ocur a ḡánachur, ocur rór po ḡabaiḡ reḡda
pine ocur plaḡa ríḡ Connacht cona uile ḡlizeḡa o ḡeḡ
co mór; ocur tucḡat Síḡ Muirḡhaḡ a nḡaingeḡ uile

¹ *Maeldomhnaigh Galloglaech*; i.e. Maeldomhnaigh the galloglass.

² *Eastern party*. lucht foir. This is apparently corrupt, as foir is an adverb, meaning "eastwards." But it has been translated "eastern," it appearing that by lucht foir the people of Breifne were intended.

³ *Went into his house*. This is a mode of expression equivalent to

saying that the people of the "Three Tuatha" submitted to Aedh Breifnech (Hugh the Breifnian) O'Conchobhair.

⁴ *For himself*. This portion of the text is very confusedly written. In the preceding sentence it is stated that Maelruaidh MacDermot's object in coming into the territory of Sil-Muiredhaigh was to defend the sovereignty for his foster son, Fedhlim

and Diarmaid Og O'hElidhe, a wealthy, generous, dignified prince-farmer, and Maeldomhnaigh Galloglaech;¹ and Gilla-na-naemh Mac Aedhagain, chief professor of Connacht in law, and a man equally eminent in all other sciences, fell by the eastern party² on the same day, and Foghartach O'Dobhailen by the household band of Tomaltach Mac Donnchadha; and many other persons fell along with these. And the loss on both sides was not less than one hundred. Aedh Breifnech came into the district afterwards, and the "Three Tuatha" went into his house.³

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As regards Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, he came, surrounded by his household troops and heavy muster, into the very middle of Sil-Muiredhaigh, to defend the sovereignty and supremacy for his foster-son, i.e., for Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, and sent messengers to his friends on every side, both Foreigners and Gaeidhel, and unto William Burk and his brothers, who came quickly on receiving the message. And he (*Maelruanaidh*) encamped strongly, ever powerfully, on the plain of Magh-Ai, before Rath-Cruachan, amidst the inhabitants of the country, to conciliate them, for fear and terror lest these tribes should unite with Aedh Breifnech, son of Cathal O'Conchobhair; and he himself⁴ received the government of the chieftains, and the submission of the sub-chieftains. And he exacted his rents, and his stipulations, and his tributes; and he exacted, moreover, the family and princely jewels of the king of Connacht, with all his dues both small and great. And the Sil-Muiredhaigh all pledged their engagement

O'Conchobhair; but here he is represented as obtaining the sovereignty himself, and exacting the rights and privileges attaching thereto. Some words have probably been omitted by the transcriber in this

place, unless the expression, "ṛṛ ḡab pēm tigeptur," &c., i.e. "he [Maelruanaidh] himself received the government," is by mistake for "ṛṛ ḡab Feōlim tigeptur," "Fedhlim assumed the sovereignty."

ocur a luḡa na tippudír in tigeptur do neoč oile
acht dórum chena. Tanie Moelruanaidh ocur Uiliam
dúpc maille re ríl Muireghaig co hOilepinn. Dála
Aloḡa mic Cathail, imorro, do čuaid a conne in Iarla
irin Miḡe, ocur do impóiriot na tuatā innoinecht
rair día éir. Iar techt do Aloḡa bpeirpnech arpan
Miḡe ro ruidertar i nuachtar čipe, ocur do róne
creč ĩor ar Aloḡ. h. bphlannaḡain iarpin, ocur ro
čaitertar in creč rin ino Uachtar čipe. Conchobar
mac Donnchada h1 brian do ĩarbaḡ do ḡalloib co
rub a mebal. Cathail mac an Liaḡanaig h1 Concho-
bar, i. app na Trinnóide, do čoḡa docum eppucioide
Oilepinn. Ruaidrí mac Cathail ocur. h. floinn do dul
ar an mačaire, ocur mac Mic pheoruir do marbaḡ
leo don dulaḡ rin. Coinne rōḡra etir mac Cathail
ocur Uiliam dúpc aḡ Aḡh Slirren, ocur burreo
coinde do tocht etorra, ocur maḡm do čabairt ar
mac Cathail, ocur rōḡḡ ĩor dīa muinter do marbaḡ
and. Uiliam dúpc do dul co manirtir na buille
iarpin, ocur arḡair imḡa do ĩilleo ocur do loreud
innḡe. Mac Uiliam do dul tar rliaḡ ríor, ocur mac
Cathail do čur ar a longpuirt dó, ocur Donnchad
. h. pionnachta do marbaḡ do čoirrech rluag Mic
Uiliam, ocur daoine eli nach aruĳter runn. Creč
do čenum la Mac Uiliam ar Cloinn perrairde,

¹ To him; i.e. to Maclruanaidh, unless the text is corrupt, which is not unlikely. In Mageoghegan's version of the Annals of Clonmacnois the Sil-Muireghaigh are made to pledge themselves "to Felim, the said Moironey's foster son." The Four Masters state that the Sil-Muireghaigh conferred the lordship on Ruaidhri, the son of Cathal O'Conor [i.e. the brother of Aedh Breifnech]; but this is most probably a mistake.

² Tuatha. The "Three Tuatha," or

"three Territories"; ancient districts in the present county of Roscommon.

³ In Uachtar-thire. The Annals of Connacht say, ina longport rein i nuachtar čipe, "in his own camp in Uachtar-thire."

⁴ Wickedly. co rub; lit. "blackly." This event is repeated under the next year (the last entry), where O'Brian, or O'Brien, is stated to have been slain do na ḡalloib ruba, "by the Black Foreigners," which is also the expression used by the Four Mas-

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[1309.]

and oaths that they would not give the sovereignty to any other person but to him¹ alone. Maelruanaidh and William Burk went to Oilfinn, together with the Sil-Muiredhaigh. As to Aedh, son of Cathal, however, he went to meet the Earl in Midhe, and the Tuatha² at once turned against him when he had left. After Aedh Breifnech came out of Midhe, he encamped in Uachtar-thire, and subsequently took a great prey from Aedh O'Flannagain, and consumed this prey in Uachtar-thire.³ Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh O'Briain, was wickedly⁴ slain by Foreigners, in treachery. Cathal, son of the Liath-anach O'Conchobhair, i.e., the abbot of the Trinity,⁵ was elected to the bishopric of Oilfinn. Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, and O'Floinn⁶ went upon the Machaire;⁷ and the son of Mac Feorais was slain by them on that occasion. A meeting was proclaimed between the son of Cathal⁷ and William Burk, at Ath-Slissen; and a rupture took place between them, and the son of Cathal was defeated, and a great number of his people were slain there. William Burk went subsequently to the monastery of the Buill, and much corn was destroyed and burned in it. Mac William went down beyond the mountain,⁸ and the son of Cathal⁹ was expelled from his fortress by him; and Donnchadh O'Finnachta was slain by the captain of Mac William's army; and many other persons not enumerated here *were also slain*. A depredation was committed by Mac William on the Clann-Fermaighe;¹⁰ and another predatory expedi-

ters, who have the entry under the year 1310.

⁵ *Abbot of the Trinity*; i.e. Trinity Island in Loch-Cé.

⁶ *The Machaire*. Machaire Chonnacht, or the "plain of Connacht," the level part of the county of Roscommon, lying between Elphin and Strokestown.

⁷ *The son of Cathal*; i.e. Ruaidhri,

the son of Cathal O'Conchobhair, and brother of Aedh Breifnech.

⁸ *The mountain*. Corrsliabh, or the Curliu hills, on the borders of the counties of Roscommon and Sligo.

⁹ *The son of Cathal*. The Four Masters say "Ruaidhri, the son of Cathal."

¹⁰ *Clann-Fermaighe*. See note ³, p. 350, *supra*.

ocur cpeč ele lair go deinn Shulbain ocur tairpí buđ éuaíð.

Íctt. Enair pop dardaim, ocur a tpepp rícheo puipe; anno Domini M.ccc.x.; xiii. anno cicli solair; xix. anno cicli lunair; octauo anno Indictionis. Tanaiðe mór. .h. Moelconape, ollam Shíl Muirpeghaigh Muillethan ne rilíðecht ocur ne rencup, do ée i torrach na bliathna rin irinó eppach epuaíð. Cpeč mór, ppur i nabarṭai ocur in tóiten, do denum do Oeoh dpeirpnech mac Cathail h1 Conchobair ap Moelpuanaið Mac n'Diarmada, i Clochar h1 Muirgile, ocur Donnchar mac Donnchara Mic Diarmada do gabáil ann, ocur a ben, .i. inžen h1 Phlannaigan, do marbað ann bóir; mná ocur lenim, ocur daeine imða eli do marbað ocur do lorcud ann, ocur longport do gabáil dóir ino Uachtar éipe ne hucht Mic Diarmada. O do éuaíð Uilliam dápe in ní rin po gað longport a Cill Lommar ap incharb Aoða mic Cathail. Ir annrin do cuir Aoð mac Cathail techta co hinčleite dočum a brathar .i. Ruairi mac Cathail, da paða ppur techt maille pe peđuin, ocur dul co cairlén buna pinne tapéir Uilliam dápe dá págbail. Dála Ruairi mic Cathail, imorro, ocur Aoða mic Mhaḡnupa, ocur muinntipe Aoða dpeirpniḡ, po činóilpet diḡlínuiḡ, ocur do arḡpet ocur do loirpet cairlen dhona pinne co nuile mačep. Dála Oeða mic Cathail, ir amlaið po bóirde in tan rin ocur buannaða do čeičirn congabála ina počáir aḡá iomčoiḡéto, ocur

¹ *Octavo.* octađo, MS.

² *Sil-Muiredhaigh-Muillethan*; i.e. the race of Muiredhach-Muillethan, or Muiredach "of the flat head," otherwise called Muiredach of Magh-Ai, whose death is entered in the *Chronicon Scotorum* under A.D. 698=701, and from whom the O'Conors of Roscommon and their

correlatives derived the tribe name of Sil-Muiredhaigh, (pron. Sheel-Murray).

³ *Crech-in-tóiten*; lit. "the prey of the fire;" so called, apparently, from the burnings committed by the depredators.

⁴ *In front.* ap incharb. Ma-geoghegan, whose version of these

tion was made by him as far as Benn-Ghulbain, and beyond it northwards.

The kalends of January on Thursday, and the twenty-third of the moon; A.D. M.ccc.x.; xiiii. anno cycli solaris; xix. anni cycli lunaris; octavo¹ anno Indictionis. Tanaidhe Mór O'Maelchonaire, chief professor of Sil-Muiredh-aigh-Muillethain² in poetry and history, died in the beginning of this year, in the hard spring. A great depredation, which was usually called "Crech-in-tóiten,"³ was committed by Aedh Breifnech, son of Cathal O'Conchobhair, on Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada, in Clochar-Ui-Muirghile; and Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh Mac Diarmada, was taken prisoner there, and his wife, i.e. the daughter of O'Flannagain, was killed there; and several other women, children, and men were killed and burned there; and they (*the depredators*) established themselves in Uachtar-thire, to watch Mac Diarmada. When William Burk heard this thing he encamped at Cill-Lommad, in front⁴ of Aedh, son of Cathal. Then it was that Aedh, son of Cathal, secretly sent messengers to his brother, i.e. Ruaidhri son of Cathal, desiring him to proceed with a band, and go to the castle of Bun-finne, which William Burk had left. As regards Ruaidhri son of Cathal, moreover, and Aedh, son of Maghnus, and Aedh Breifnech's people, they all mustered, and plundered and burned the Castle of Bun-finne, with all its contents. As to Aedh, son of Cathal, he had at that time by him some buannadha⁵ belonging to a defensive band who were protecting him; and

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transactions (Annals of Clonmacnois) corresponds with the account above given, translates *ap. inchtarb* "in the sight of;" but the correct meaning is "in front of," "in presence of," or "before."

⁵ *Buannadha*. Buannadha, or buannaghta, were persons employed in

military service, for whose maintenance the chief exacted from his subjects a tribute called *buanaght*, or *bonaght*. The Anglo-Irish exaction of "coigne and livery" was an aggravation of that of the Irish *buanaght*. See Davis's *Discoverie of the State of Ireland*, London, 1613.

Seonac Mac Uigilin pá cenó don cétirín congáála
rín. Acht chena óó éonnapirium mac h1 Conchobair
co huaignech, taréir a muintire dá págbáil na uathar
iar nímtecht ar ríbal dona rinne uáda doib, ro
éiderdair hé sein in tan rín cona muinter, ocur po
innraíx mac h1 Conchobair iar na éogair peme rín .i. ar
ngeallao a mairéda ar rúpáilem Uilliam Dúpe do
éinn lóigídecht, ocur mairéuir Coó Dúpeirnech mac
Cathail ruaró h1 Conchobair in tan rín, amail ro
geall do Uilliam Dúpe peme rín; ocur doib é int Coó
Dúpeirnech rín. h. Conchobair ant adbur ríx doib féir
do bí i nEirinn ina amirir sein, da ndeonaisgo Dia hí
dó. O rannic, imorro, rgeála in mairéda Ceóda Dúpeirnech
docum Uilliam Dúpe, ocur docum Mic Dhiarmanáda ocur
tírl Muirpeghaigh co Cill Lomao airchena, ro gluarédar
a ceóóir pop creachair docum muintire Coóda Dúpeir-
nig, ocur po leicret a ríre co dennán Dúpeirnech do
éuaró, ocur co Maí Céne na bFhoimórac. Inntaíxer
Uilliam Dúpe iarrín ina ríre co lár mheóin tírl
Muirpeghaigh, ocur coinneóir da ceo rerpénach porra
.i. Mac Uigilin cona putta, ocur ní raíbe baile a Siol
Muirpeghaig uile gan gnaé buanna, na tuat gan tabach,
na flait gan porrach pe reoth porlánuir Uilliam Dúpe
porra daréir Coóda. Oó éonnapir Maolruanaró Mac
Diarmanáda a dála ar na dílrugao ro na dúthair,
ocur troma éabaé gach tuarí na timéll, acht čena ro
móthair rium co mór Gaill igá cengal ocur ag a cuí-
rugao docum bec neirt, oir ba deimin la Galloib dá
maó anbfann eiríom na oenar comao leo sein cóigeo
Connacht co comlán ró commur. Irí comairle, imorro,
ar ar cinneó laran cuingíó .i. a dála do deé éócbáil

¹ *Seonac*. Mageoghegan writes this name "Johnock."

² *Bonaght*. See note, § p. 551.

³ *Ignored*. ar na dílrugao. In Mageoghegan's version of the Annals

of Clonmacnois the corresponding expression is "set nought by."

⁴ *He*; i.e. Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, MacDermot's foster-son. The text is here very loosely worded.

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Seonac¹ Mac Uighilinn was the commander of this defensive band. Nevertheless, when he observed the son of O'Conchobhair quite alone, after his people had departed from him when they went away from him on the expedition to Bun-finne, he armed himself, together with his people, and attacked the son of O'Conchobhair, against whom he had previously conspired, (i.e. after he had promised to slay him, at the instigation of William Burk, in consideration of a reward); and he then slew Aedh Breifnech, son of Cathal Ruadh O'Conchobhair, as he had before that promised to William Burk. And this Aedh Breifnech O'Conchobhair was the best qualified to be king that was in Erin in his own time, if it had pleased God to allow it. As soon as the news of the murder of Aedh Breifnech, moreover, reached to William Burk, and to Mac Diarmada, and to the Sil-Muiredhaigh also, to Cill-Lomad, they immediately proceeded on preying expeditions to Aedh Breifnech's people, and sent their bands to Bannan-Brechmhaighe northwards, and to Magh-Cetne of the Fomorians. William afterwards returns back into the midst of the Sil-Muiredhaigh, and quarters two hundred mercenaries upon them, viz. :— Mac Uighilin with his rout; and there was not a town in all Sil-Muiredhaigh without habitual bonaght,² nor a district without exaction, nor a prince without oppression, during William Burk's rule over them after *the death of Aedh*. When, however, Maclruanaidh Mac Diarmada observed his foster-son ignored³ regarding his inheritance, and the heavy exactions levied from every district around him, he felt strongly that the Foreigners were limiting and restricting him to little power; for the Foreigners were convinced that if he⁴ alone were weak the entire province of Connacht would be under their sway. The resolution adopted by the hero, therefore, was to elevate his foster-son over all on this occa-

ór éach don chur rin, ocur a ruḡaḋ ar eigin cen ro
 fúipech; ocur rucurḋair lair hé ar Carn Fraoiḋ mhic
 Fhiodhaigh, ocur do ruḡurḋar ar an carn hé do peir nóir
 na noem ocur 'Daonna Erra do fúnnraḋ, amail ip
 ruḡḋa, ocur ip oipeḡḋa, ocur ip linmuire do ruḡhaḋ oen
 tuine dá éineḋh peirrin o pé ḋriach mic Echach Muir-
 mheḋóin innuair gur an laite rin. Iar bḋeir, imorro,
 o'Pheolim mac Oeḋa mic Eogain re coiged Connacht,
 do róine a oide a rriḋáilem in oide rin do peir cuimne
 na pen daoineḋ ocur na pen lebar, ocur irri rin banuir
 ruḡ ip ruḡḋa ocur ip oipeḡḋa do ponad do ruḡ Connacht
 niem gur an laite rin. Cormac .h. Flannagan, táirreḋ
 Tuat Ráta, do marbaḋ la hEnrí Mac Gillaínnén,
 táirreḋ Muinntipe Peotacáin, immaḋail. Cairlén
 Sluigh do ḡenum laran Iarla in hoc anno. Fiche tunna
 riona do chur ró éir a Maḡ Cetne. Finnḡuala, inḡen
 Maḡnura h1 Conchobair, quieuit in Cyprio. Macraḡḋ
 Mháḡs Uirí, ruḋamnia Pēr Manach, ocur Donn Mac
 Gillaímhí, tuax Chloinne Conḡaile, do milleḋ ocur do
 loircu la Roalt Mháḡ Mhaḡḡamna. Pērgal Mháḡ
 'Ophchaḋ do hēc in hoc anno. Una, inḡen Oeḋa mic
 Pheolim, morḋua ep in hoc anno. Siuḋán inḡen h1
 Chonchobair Phalḡe, uxor Muirceḋtaigh mhóir Mhéḡ
 Eoḋaḡáin, táirreḋ Cheneoil Phiachaḋ, morḋua ep,
 Pērgal, mac Muirceḋtaigh mhóir Mēḡ Eoḋaḡáin, do
 marbaḋ irin Cnḡaile, ocur irri rin ceo fāla na hCnḡaili

1 *Carn-Fraich-mhic-Fidhaigh*; the
 Carn of Fraech, son of Fidhach; now
 Carnfree, near Tusk, in the county of
 Roscommon, where the O'Conors were
 usually inaugurated kings of Con-
 nach. The Fraech, son of Fidhach,
 from whom Carn-Fraich has been
 named, is the subject of a Gaelic
 poem published (Edinburgh, 1862)
 from the *Dean of Lismore's Book*, by
 the Rev. Thomas M'Lauchlan and

Mr. William F. Skene, who would fain
 prove (*Dean of Lismore's Book*, p. 54,
 note 3) that Carn-Fraich was in Scot-
 land! "It is not easy identifying the
 topography of this poem," they add;
 but it would be surprising if the task
 were easy, considering the district
 (Perthshire) selected by them as the
 field of their investigation.

2 *Es*; i.e. Es-Dachonna, or the
 cataract of (St.) Dachonna; also

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sion, and forcibly to make him king, without much delay. And he took him with him upon Carn-Fraich-mhic-Fidhaigh,¹ and inaugurated him on the carn according to the practice of the saints, and of Dachonna of Es² in particular, in the most regal, most illustrious, and fullest manner that any man of his own family had been inaugurated from the time of Brian, son of Eochaidh Muidhmhedhoin, down to that day. After Fedhlim, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan, had espoused the province of Connacht, moreover, his guardian ministered to him that night in accordance with the traditions of the old men, and the old books; and this was the most regal, and most illustrious wedding feast of a king that had ever been made for a king of Connacht until that day. Cormac O'Flannagain, chieftain of Tuath-Ratha, was slain by Henry Mac Gillafinnén, chieftain of Muinterpheodachain, in treachery. The castle of Sligech was erected by the Earl in hoc anno. Twenty tuns of wine were sent ashore in Magh-Cetne. Finnghuala, daughter of Maghnus O'Conchobhair, quievit in Christo. Macraith Mac Uidhir royal heir of Feara-Manach, and Donn Mac-Gillamichil, dux of Clann-Conghaile, were destroyed and burned by Roalbh³ Mac Mathghamhna. Ferghal Mac Dorchaidh died in hoc⁴ anno. Una, daughter of Aedh, son of Fedhlim, mortua est in hoc anno. Siubhán,⁵ daughter of O'Conchobhair Failghe, uxor of Muirchertach Mór Mac Eochagain, chieftain of Cenel-Fiachaidh, mortua est. Ferghal, son of Muirchertach Mór Mac Eochagain, was slain in the Anghaile, and this was the first cause of enmity between the people

called Es-mic-Eirc, and now Eas-Ui-Floinn, or Assylin, near the town of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. For an account of the formalities attending the inauguration of the kings of Connacht, see Hardiman's ed. of O'Flaherty's *Iar Connaught*,

p.139, and O'Donovan's *Hy-Fiachraich*, p. 426.

³ *Roalbh*. A Hibernicised form of Ralph or Rodolph.

⁴ *Hoc*. oc, MS.

⁵ *Siubhán*; i.e. Joanna.

ocur Cheneoil Fhiachaid. Sloigeð lá Seppraigh .h.bPep-
gail co Dún Uaithir, aic inar marbad Domnall mac
Oedha óig h1 Pēpgail, ocur Oeð mág Mhaolippra, ocur
Soppraig mac Muirceptaigh. Conchobar .h.Óriain, mac
rið dob pepp na aimir, do marbad do na Galluib duða
imneabuil.

[Ct. Enar por Coine, ocur cethri uathad fuippe;
anno Domini M.ccc.xi.; xu. anno cicli polair; primum
annur cicli Lunair; ix. annur indictionis. Muircept-
ach mór, mac Conðalaid Með Eoðagán, dua čeneoil
Fhiachaid mic Neill .ix. ðiallaid, occirur ept ó ðhalloib.
Cpeč mōp dīgla la Clainn Muirceptaigh Muimnið a
Connachtuib, dár marbad leo ðilla Cuirp, mac Muir-
ðerra, mic Dhonnchada Mic Diarmada, ocur Coð
mac Copmaic, ocur Uilliam Mac ðilla Eppáit, ocur
Donnchad mac Tomaltaid, ocur dāine maite imða
ele malle ppu. Dá mac Uilliam leit a búpc do
mārbad dona macuib rið Laighnecha. Siurpán Dexe-
tar do tocht por cpeic a mað Luirc, ocur Taðc
.h.hAlinlde, cairrech Cheneoil Dorra, do marbad a
tōpaighcht na cpeice rin. Domnall .h. bpn, dua
Thipe bpuin, moptuup ept. Máilíra .h. Dálaid, rói
nōána ocur nenið, do hēc in hoc anno. Domnall,
mac Almlaib, mic Aip h1 Ruairc, pi bpeirpne, do hēc
in hoc anno. Sloigeð mór le hUilliam búpc irin
Mumain i naghaid an Chláraid, ocur cað do čabairt
dā čéli doib, ocur bpuirpē ar an Clárad, ocur maithm
mór do čabairt pair annrin. Uilliam búpc fein do
ðabáil ar dpeð a muinntepi, ocur pe að lenmuin an

¹ *Seffraigh*. Geoffrey.

² *Goffraigh*. Godfrey.

³ *Black Foreigners*. This seems to be a repetition of an entry under the year 1309. See note 4, p. 548.

⁴ *Descendants of Fiachadh*. Usually called Cenel-Fhiachaidh, from whom

the district extending from Parsons-town, in the King's county, to the hill of Uisnech, in the county of Westmeath, was called Cenel-Fhiachaidh, or "Kenaliaghe," as the name is written in Anglo-Irish documents.

⁵ *Niall-nai-ghiallach*. "Niall of

of the Anghaile and Cenel-Fiachaidh. A hosting by Seffraigh¹ O'Ferghail to Dun-Uabhair, where Domhnall, the son of Aedh Og O'Ferghail, and Aedh, son of Mael-Isa, and Goffraigh,² son of Muirchertach, were slain. Conchobhar O'Briain, the best son of a king in his time, was slain by the Black Foreigners,³ in treachery. A.D.
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The kalends of January on Friday, and the fourth of the moon; anno Domini M.ccc.xi; xv. anno cycli solaris; primus annus cycli lunaris; ix. annus Indictionis. Muirchertach Mór, son of Conghalach Mac Eochagain, dux of the descendants of Fiachadh,⁴ son of Niall-nai-ghiallach,⁵ occisus est by the Foreigners. A great retaliatory depredation *was committed* in Connacht by the Clann-Muirchertaigh-Muimhnigh, when Gilla-Christ, son of Muirghes, son of Donnchadh Mac Diarmada, and Aedh, son of Cormac,⁶ and William Mac Gilla-Erraith, and Donnchadh, son of Tomaltach,⁷ together with many other good men, were slain by them. Two of William Liath Burk's sons were slain by the Lagenian princes. Jordan de Exeter came on a predatory expedition into Magh Luirg, and Tadhg O'hAinlidhe, chieftain of Cenel-Doffa, was slain in pursuit of this predatory band. Domhnall O'Birn, dux of Tir-Briuin, mortuus est. Mael-Isa O'Da-laigh, a most eminent man in poetry and hospitality, died in hoc anno. Domhnall, son of Amhlaibh, son of Art O'Ruairc, king of Breifne, died in hoc anno. A great hosting by William Burk into Mumha, against the Clarach;⁸ and they gave battle to each other, and the Clarach⁸ was worsted, and a great defeat was inflicted on him there. William Burk was himself taken prisoner in the rere of his people, whilst he was following up the rout; [1311.]

the nine hostages," or more correctly "nine-hostage-taking Niall," monarch of Ireland, who was slain A.D. 405.

⁶ *Son of Cormac*; i.e. son of Cormac Mac Diarmada, or Mac Dermot,

⁷ *Tomaltach*. Also a member of the family of Mac Diarmada.

⁸ *The Clarach*; i.e. Richard de Clare. Cox states that the Burkes were defeated.

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and although he was there taken prisoner, it was he that had the triumph of that battle. A great war in Tuadh-Mumha in this year, and Donnchadh Mac Conmara and his own tribe, viz., *the people of* the cantred of Ui-Caisín, fought a battle against O'Briain and the men of all Mumha; and Donnchadh Mac Conmara and all the chief men of his tribe were slain there; and Domhnall O'Grada, chieftain of Cenel-Dunghaile, was slain there; and a countless slaughter was committed between them on both sides. Donnchadh O'Briain, king of Tuadh-Mumha, and the good material of a king of Erin, was slain in treachery by Murchadh, son of Mathghamhain O'Briain. Lochlainn Riabhach O'Deghaidh was slain by Mathghamhain, son of Domhnall Connachtach O'Briain. Seonac¹ Mac Uighilin killed the Gruélach² in Baile-tobair-Brighde, and was himself immediately slain in return; and it was with the short-handled axe with which he slew Aedh Breifnech, son of Cathal Ruadh O'Conchobhair, that he himself was slain; and a blessing³ attend the person who killed him. A great depredation was committed by Feidhlim O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, on the Clann-Muirchertaigh, on the border of Magh-Cetne, and Maelechlainn,⁴ son of Conchobhar Ruadh, who was usually called "Cenn-a[n]-meidhil,"⁵ was slain there, and several other persons also along with him. Diarmaid Clerech⁶ O'Briain, king of Mumha, was deposed, and Muirchertach O'Briain was afterwards made king in his place. Brian Mac Mathghamhna, king of Oirghiall, mortuus est.

The kalends of January on Saturday, and the fifteenth⁷ of the moon; anno Domini⁸ M^o.ccc.xii.; secundus annus

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author prayeth God to reward him that killed him [Mac Uighilin], for murdering Hugh Brenagh, as before is recited."

⁴ *Maelechlainn*. μαροτλετλανν, MS.; the m being incorrectly marked with the aspirate sign.

⁵ *Cenn-an-meidhil*; lit. "head of the harvest band."

⁶ *Diarmaid Clerech*; i.e. "Diarmaid the cleric."

⁷ *Fifteenth*. The MS. has xu.roc, which is wrong.

⁸ *Domini*. °°, MS.

in .x. Indictionis. William Mac Pheoruir, ardeppuc Tuama, quieuit. Deniðecht .h. ðpacáin, erpuc Luighe, quieuit. Malaiti Mac Oedha do ðoða docum ardeppucoide Tuama a herppucoide Olefinn. Petpur Capur-dún occirur ert. Cairc a mí márta in hoc anno. Derðail, ingen Mhaðnuira h1 Conchobair, morptua ert. Croð noem do ðocbáil a manirtir na dúbille in hoc anno.

¶ Ctt. Enair for Luan, ocur uieð piched fuirpe; anno Domini M.ccc.xiii.; tertur annur cicli Lunair; xi. annur indictionis. Clemenr papa in Cpurto quieuit. Diarmad clérech .h. ðriain, ri Tuadnuman, morptuur ert. Roiberto ðriuir, rí Alban, do ðoiðecht ar oirer na hEppenn. Rí Franc do éc in hoc anno. Silla Ira Mhás Dhorchara, cairrech Cenel Luacáin, do marbad lá Conchobair caprach mac Domnaill Mic Diarmada. Cathal mac Murchada çarraið h1 Perðail morptuur ert. Tigeonán mac Neill h1 Ruairc occirur ert. Taðc, mac Ainriarra, mic ðriain Luignið, mic Thoirpðhelb-aið moir h1 Conchobair, do éc in hoc anno, iar mbeð rel pata dó i naibio manaið leið, iar mbreið ðuaða o ðoman ocur o ðeman; ocur a aðlucað co huarral onórach a manirtir na dúbille.

¶ Ctt. Enair for mairt, ocur a .iiii. uathad fuirpe; anno Domini M.ccc.xiiii.; quartur annur cicli Lunair; xii. annur indictionis. Niall mac ðriain h1 Neill, .i. ant oen mac rið doð uairle, ocur doð onóraiðe, ocur doð pepp enech do Chenel Eogan na amrir rein, dðasail ðair in bliaduin rin. Niall .h. Domnaill

¹ *William*. This entry is transposed in the original, in which it follows the date m°.ccc.xiii. It is curious that a similar mistake occurs in the Dublin copies of the so-called Annals of Connacht, and in Mageoghegan's version of the Annals of Clonmacnois, where the entry is mixed up with the criteria

for the year, thus, "William Breningham [i.e. Mac Feorais], archbishop of Twaim, the 2nd day of the Moon, before the 10th indiction died." This is not the only remarkable coincidence between the original from which Mageoghegan compiled his chronicle and that of the present Annals, if indeed

cycli lunaris; x. Indictionis. William¹ Mac Feorais, archbishop of Tuaim, quievit. Benedict O'Bracáin, bishop of Luighne,² quievit. Malachi³ Mac Aedha was elected to the archbishopric of Tuaim from the bishopric of Oilfinn. Petrus Capusdún⁴ occisus est. Easter in the month of March in hoc anno. Derbhail, daughter of Maghnus O'Conchobhair, mortua est. The Holy Cross was raised⁵ in the monastery of the Buill in hoc anno. A.D. [1312.]

The kalends of January on Monday, and the twenty-sixth of the moon; anno Domini M.ccc.xiii.; tertius annus cycli lunaris; xi. annus Indictionis. Clemens papa in Christo quievit. Diarmaid Clerech⁶ O'Briain, king of Tuadh-Mumha, mortuus est. Robert Bruce, king of Alba, came on the coast of Erinn. The king of France died in hoc anno. Gilla-Isa Mac Dorchaidh, chieftain of Cenel-Luachain, was slain by Conchobhar Carrach, son of Domhnall Mac Diarmada. Cathal, son of Murchadh Carrach O'Ferghail, mortuus est. Tighernan, son of Niall O'Ruairc, occisus est. Tadhg, son of Andrias, son of Brian Luighnech, son of Toirdhelbhach Mor O'Conchobhair, died in hoc anno, after having been a long time in the habit of a gray monk, after triumphing over the world and the devil, and was nobly *and* honourably interred in the monastery of the Buill. [1313.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday, and the seventh of the moon; anno Domini M.ccc.xiiii.; quartus⁷ annus cycli lunaris; xii. annus Indictionis. Niall, son of Brian O'Neill, i.e., the noblest, and most honourable, and most bountiful prince of the Cenel-Eoghain in his own time, died this year. Niall O'Domhnaill occisus est. A. [1314.]

his original was not the latter. See note ³, p. 558.

² Bishop of Luighne; i.e. bishop of Achonry.

³ Malachi. μαλακί, MS. The Four Masters write the name Maelechlainn.

⁴ Petrus Capusdún. This is an attempt at writing the name of Piers Gaveston.

⁵ Raised. ὡς ἐκοβάρ. It is not clear whether the Chronicler meant "was elevated," or "was dug up."

⁶ Diarmaid Clerech. See note ⁶, p. 559.

⁷ Quartus. ἡντο, MS.

occipit erit. Maíom do éabairt do Ruairí mac Cathal h1 Conchobair for Mhuinntir Raigiliú as Óruim leáan. Maígnur mac Domnaill h1 Égna do íarbad la Maígnur mac Uilliam h1 Égna, per dolum. Cat as Spuile leir i nAlban, áit atoreátoar forglad Shall Saran la Roibero Druir, .i. ní Alban, ocur pé as cornum Alban ar eigin; áit ina toreraoap iarlada ocur púipeá po imá, ocur daoine dáiríúíthe elí aipheua, mapoen pe hlapla Glórretar, per ba mó oigrecht ocur uairle ocur onóir do bí a Saran uile in per rin. Silla in Choimmroheó mac Cínacoth h1 Shopmíúilí, oiréinroech Olepinn, ocur Sopmlaí ingén Mic Dpánán, .i. a réitíró póroa, moptui punt. Roalbh Mháas Mhaéamna do íarbad la a bpaéirí ppein. Maéa Mháas Dhuiúne, erpuc na Dperrpe, quietit in Cyprio. Maéa Mas Tígeránán, dua Tellaiú Dhunchaoa, do íarbad la Cathal mac Domnaill h1 Ruairí, .i. dá áalta, ar lár a éíge fein per dolum. Machgamuín mac in éaoiú, taprech íeóha na Saíne, moptuap erit.

[Ct. Enair for Ceroein, ocur ocht déas púirpe; anno Domini M.ccc.xii.; u. annap eicli lunap; xiii. inoitionir. Éóápo máe lapla Alban .i. mac Roibero Druir, ocur lapla Cairpge iní Éóápo rin, do éoiéecht doéum Epenn ar oiper Ulaó buó éuaí; lueht épi ceo long bá peó a lín; gur combuaíap ocur gur coimpuínaí a íóna áíé ocur ipáile Epe uile co coiréénó eoir Shall ocur Shaoírel; ocur po aipé, imopio, forglá

¹ *Srubb-leith*; lit. "gray point." In Mageoghegan's version of the so-called Annals of Clonmacnois the name is written "Screvelin or Strevling." Trokelowe writes it "Strivelyne," i.e. Stirling. The celebrated battle of Bannockburn is referred to.

² *Airchinnech*. oipci^c for oip-éiroech, MS. The correct form is aipéinroech, or oipéinroech, as in the Annals of Connacht. For the

meaning of aipéinroech, or *Herenach*, see Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 364, note^m, and Todd's *St. Patrick*, p. 160.

³ *Roalbh*; i.e. Ralph, or Rodolph.

⁴ *Mac Dhuibhne*. The Four Masters write the name macc Uibhne (Mac Uibhne); but this is an incorrect form arising from the omission of the first letter (ó) of the last member of the name, which, being aspirated, is not sounded in the pronunciation.

defeat was inflicted by Ruaidhri, son of Cathal O'Concho-bhair, on Muintir-Raighilligh, at Druim-lethan. Maghnus, son of Domhnall O'hEghra, was slain by Magnus son of William O'hEghra, *per dolum*. A battle at Srubhleith¹ in Alba, where the chief men of the Saxon Foreigners fell by Robert Bruce, i.e., the king of Alba, who was defending Alba by force; where a great many earls and knights fell, and persons innumerable besides, together with the Earl of Gloucester, who was the man of greatest inheritance, and nobility, and honour in all Saxonland. Gilla-in-Choimdedh, son of Cinaeth O'Gormshuiligh, airchinnech² of Oilfinn, and Gormlaith, daughter of Mac Branain, (i.e. his wedded wife), *mortui sunt*. Roalbh³ Mac Mathghamhna was slain by his own brethren. Matthew Mac Dhuibhne,⁴ bishop of the Breifne, *quievit in Christo*. Matthew Mac Tighernain, dux of Tellach-Dunchadha, was slain by Cathal, son of Domhnall O'Ruairc, i.e. his foster-son, in the middle of his own house, *per dolum*. Mathghamhain Mac-in-chaeich,⁵ chieftain of Fidhna-Saithne,⁶ *mortuus est*.

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The kalends of January on Wednesday, and the eighteenth of the moon; anno Domini M.ccc.xv.; v. annus cycli lunaris; xiii. Indictionis.. Edward, son of the Earl of Alba, (i.e. this Edward was the son of Robert Bruce, and Earl of Carrick), came to Erinn, on the coast of Uladh in the north, with a fleet of 300 ships, and his valorous and warlike fame confounded and terrified *the people* of all Erinn in general, both Foreigners and Gaeidhel. And he plundered, moreover, the principal part of Uladh,

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⁵ *Mac-in-chaeich*; lit. "son of the blind [man]."

⁶ *Fidh-na-Saithne*; i.e. "the wood of Saithne." The territory of Saithne comprised the present barony of Balrothery West, county of Dublin, and the name of Fidh-na-Saithne is apparently still preserved in that of Holywood (Latinized "Sanctum Ne-

mus"), in the same barony. See Dr. Reeves's note on the extent of the territory of Saithne, in the appendix to O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dubhagain's Topog. Poem* (p. 5). It may be added that there is a townland called "Nevit" (*neimhed*, asylum) in the neighbourhood.

Ulað, ocur po loipe Rait̃ m̃ór Mhuige Line ocur Dun
 Delgan, ocur do m̃ar̃ð a nooine; ocur do loipe
 Aċt Phip̃iað mic Dañáin iarp̃in. Aċt chena po
 ðaḃur̃oap bpaig̃oi ocur tigeptur̃ çois̃eo Ulað uile
 ðan p̃pearr̃abpa, ocur do ðeónaig̃ert̃ap a ðair̃m do
 ḃabair̃t ina pi Epenn, ocur po aontaiḡret̃ ḡois̃el
 Epenn a tigeptur̃ do ḃabair̃t dó; ocur do ḡois̃eḃoap
 pi Epenn de. Oð çualaið Rir̃oep̃o a ḃúpc, .i. lapla
 Ulað, Eḃoap̃o aḡá inoḡois̃eo, po çinóil̃p̃um pluaga
 m̃ópa ap ḡach aip̃o ina comḃail co Rop Comáin ap
 túr, ocur ap̃riðe co hAċt Luain, ocur ap peð na Miðe
 ocur Muige ḃpeag̃h; ocur peðlim.h.Conchobair̃, pi
 Connacht, ap an plois̃eo rin maille p̃p̃ir; ocur
 tim̃cell p̃içet caċ ba peð comair̃eñ a pluag̃. Aċt
 çena ñip chois̃leḃoap ḡaill don dulaḃo rin noeñ iná
 neimeð dá nemnaiðe, na tuaċ iná tep̃monn, can
 çnam ocur can coimmilled ap piap̃laoiḃ Epenn ó
 Shinuinn ḃuðep̃r co Cúl Raċain ḃuð çuaið, ocur co
 hInñip Eog̃ain; ocur o p̃ancḃoap ap oen çonair̃ inn
 imep̃ce aḃbail oenpl̃uag̃eo rin co ḃp̃eg̃haib, aḃ-
 çonñeḃoap çuca ina comḃáil Emunn ḃuirt̃leir̃ .i.
 ḡuirt̃ir̃ na hEpenn, t̃piċa caċ coim̃çengail̃ti ap na
 comair̃eñ don chur̃ rin. Aċt chena po çoir̃m̃ip̃e
 int̃ lapla a tocht̃ rin ina çóic̃im na ina çinól̃ p̃ein,
 oir̃ ba doiḡ laĩr̃ hé p̃ein cona t̃pl̃uag̃ do ḃíchur̃
 Eḃuip̃o ocur Aċbanach a hEp̃inn. Ir̃ ann bó̃i int̃
 lapla an oir̃ðe rin i nAċt Phip̃iað pe taoḃ Sleib̃e
 ḃpeḡ, ocur Eḃoap̃o ḃp̃uáir̃ map̃oen p̃p̃ia hUll̃toib ocur
 p̃p̃ia hAċbañçaið aḡ Iñip Coein mic Deḡhaio. Do
 piacht̃ int̃ lapla ap a ḃap̃ach inañoiað, ocur do ḡaḃ
 p̃oḡað ocur long̃p̃ort̃ aḡ Luḡm̃aḡ, ocur do cuaið
 imoḡpo Uilliam ḃup̃e oḡaḡail̃ eluim̃me ap Eḃḃur̃o
 co nAċbanchaib, ocur po map̃bað uach̃ao etur̃pa a
 comup̃e anñp̃in. Im̃çúra Eḃḃair̃o co na peḃuin
 imoḡpo, do ḡluair̃ p̃eme t̃pe p̃up̃áilem h1 Neill ocur
 Ulað aip̃çena, ocur t̃eio ap a ḃárap̃ach ap uir̃eḃhaib

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and burned Rath-mor of Magh-Line and Dun-Delgan, and killed their people; and he afterwards burned Ath-Fhirdiadh-mic-Damhain. In fine, he obtained the hostages and sovereignty of all the province of Uladh without opposition, and consented to be proclaimed as king of Erin. And the Gaeidhel of Erin agreed to give him their sovereignty, and proclaimed him king of Erin. When Richard Burk, i.e. the Earl of Ulster, heard that Edward was advancing towards him, he assembled large armies from every direction to meet him at Ros-Comain, in the first place; and *he proceeded* from thence to Ath-Luain, and along Midhe and Magh-Bregh. And Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, was along with him on this hosting. And the number of his army was about twenty battalions. However, the Foreigners on this expedition spared neither saint nor asylum, however sacred, nor territory, nor termon, without wasting and completely destroying, throughout the extent of Erin from the Sinainn in the south to Cul-Rathain in the north, and to Inis-Eoghain. And when this great multitudinous army came together into Bregh, they saw Edmond Butler, i.e. the Justiciary of Erin, coming to join them, having on the occasion thirty battalions well united and counted. Nevertheless, the Earl prevented him from going in his own procession or assemblage, for he considered that he himself, together with his army, could expel Edward and the men of Alba from Erin. The Earl was that night at Ath-Fhirdiadh, by the side of Sliabh-Bregh, and Edward Bruce, with his Ulidians and men of Alba, at Inis-Cain-mic-Deghaidh. The Earl went on the morrow in pursuit of them, and occupied a place of rest and encampment at Lugh-mhagh; and William Burk went, moreover, to obtain an advantage over Edward Bruce and the men of Alba, and a few persons were slain between them in an encounter. As regards Edward and his forces, however, he advanced, through the persuasion of O'Neill and the other Ulidians, and proceeded on the morrow, by

imēechta co Cúl Rathain rótuaid, ocur co hoipep
 Innri hEogain, ocur po lespet droicēt Chúla Račain
 pe haghaid in Iapla. Lenur int Iapla iad, ocur gaibur
 longport a Cúl Račain ar inchaid Ulađ ocur Eođairp
 immón ađainn, co nár págaibret diblínuib coill no
 machaire, na gort na geinap, na porrad, ná rađall, na
 cill, cen dođ ocur cen dian lorcad, uair nír bó
 coimpech cumaire nó cađaište na rluaga rin pe poile,
 oir do bí an Dhanna bpuēmap bopb domuin agá
 neoráin; acht aon ní, do bíoir deđta dephára eorpa
 aoiú ocur anall imón ađuinn gach láoi. Oo eualaid
 Eoiúro bpuir pebur Pheolm h1 Conchobair, pí
 Connacht, do euir peppa polaište dá innroizeo, do
 eaipepin Connacht cen compoinn pó na domur, ocur élúđ
 do on Iapla do eornum a eúigib fein. Ro éirp Péalim na
 puigle rin co poigirnech, ocur po aontais la hEođairp
 don dulad rin. Imēura Ruaidri mic Cathail puaid h1
 Conchobair, óo eonnairc Connachta ar na bpolmugad
 do ghuair uathad do agalluim Eođairp co Cúl Račain
 ar riaplaio Cheneóil Conaill rair, ocur do gell
 deobúro conóicuirpeđ Gail uad ó eennur Connacht,
 ocur do deonaiđ Eođúro do iarpin cogad do denum ar
 Ghalloib, ocur gan pozuil iná dibers do denum ar
 Pheolm, na imēechta a fepuinn. Ní heoh rin, imorpo,
 do róna Ruaidri, acht po einóil Connachtuiđ ocur
 bpeirpniđ ocur gallóglacē imda maille rruá, ocur po
 innrais go cept lár Shil Muirpeghaiđ ocur Chonnachta
 airēna, ocur do loirc a ceoiir rradbaile Sliađ ocur
 Aē cliaē in Chopuinn, ocur carlén mór Chille Col-
 main, ocur baile eopair bpuige, ocur Dún Iomdán
 cona carlenuib, ocur Ror Chomáin, ocur Rinnoduin,
 ocur baile Aēa Luain, mápoen rir na huile tiđib batar
 in gach conair dáir imēiđ; ocur po rir pé teno ocur

¹ *The river; i.e. the Bann.*

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regular marches, northwards to Cul-Rathain, and to the border of Inis-Eoghain; and they broke down the bridge of Cul-Rathain before the Earl. The Earl follows them, and encamps at Cul-Rathain in front of the Ulidians and Edward, about the river,¹ so that both parties left neither wood nor plain, nor field, nor corn crop, nor residence, nor barn, nor church, without burning and wholly destroying; for these armies were not able to encounter or fight with each other, as the rapid, fierce, deep Bann was separating them. Nevertheless, severe skirmishes occurred between them on one side and the other, about the river, each day. When Edward Bruce heard of the excellence of Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, he sent secret messages to him, offering him undivided power over Connacht, if he would steal away from the Earl to defend his own province. Fedhlim listened patiently to these words, and agreed with Edward on that occasion. With regard to Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ruadh O'Conchobhair, when he perceived that Connacht had been evacuated he proceeded, accompanied by a few, eastwards through the middle of Cenel-Conaill to Cul-Rathain, to converse with Edward; and he promised Edward that he would expel the Foreigners from the government of Connacht; and Edward subsequently consented that he might make war on the Foreigners, but that he should not commit spoliation or robbery on Fedhlim, or go into his land. This was not what Ruaidhri did, however; but he assembled the men of Connacht and Breifne, and numerous gallowglasses along with them, and proceeded right into the middle of Sil-Muiredhaigh, and of Connacht likewise, and immediately burned the street-town of Sligech, and Ath-cliaith-in-Chorainn, and the great castle of Cill-Colmain, and Baile-tobair-Brighde, and Dun-Iomdhain with its castles, and Ros-Comain, and Rinn-duin, and the town of Ath-Luain, together with all the houses that were in every route through which he passed. And he afterwards claimed

tigeppur ar Mac nDiarmada iappin, ocur ní bfuair
 giall iná eoirie uað; ocur po gáð geill ocur braithe
 Shíl Muirpighaig áirceua; ocur fóir po rígrat for
 Charrn Ppaoic hé iappin; ocur po bóí ag fuirpech eoir.
 Shíl Muirpighaig annpéin pe heoth ocur pe hatharo,
 ag enam ocur ag comcáitein gach comarran ina éim-
 cell an méio nar báo riapað dó díb, ocur fóir ag
 fuirpech pe ráthao Feidlim ocur ant íláas bóí i
 nUlltaib ina fochair. Imtúra Feidlim h1 Conchobair,
 rí Connacht, óo éualaid Ruaidrí na ríeig docum
 Connacht do cōrnum ríge dó péin, ocur do éuic mar
 éapla dá éurur dó, ocur do innir don lapla go ngebat
 Ruaidrí enaim cogair dó éiri ina peronn, ocur po
 iarr int lapla co tinnernach lair dočum Connacht
 dá cōrnum. Acht chena ni focair puairpium na
 rligē peme, oir ni paiðe aen lá cen cpeic no cen cað
 ar peoh ulað ocur Oirgiall, no co ranic co Sranaro
 ocur co Coill na namur, ocur co pocraitte Seoain h1
 Perghail, .i. derbrathar a máthar, ait inar díeagheo
 a ðaeme, iar nélud in éoála uaðaran co na feðuin
 do ceaoaig dá éairpechaid ocur dá uirpígaib bádar
 na fochair ar ant ílóigheo tuaitēil rin a monao fein
 do innroigheo, ocur dul dóib dočum ríge Ruaidrí riariú
 no beoir ar aneol na fochair rium, óir mað tpen
 damra do ríðirpe beirpí agam; acht oen ní, o nach
 inriota moirpí ocur Ruaidrí don dulað ro pe poile,
 beimmir ar aon čonair ar noairr pe heð ar cogair.

¹ *Carn-Fraich*. See note ¹, p. 554 *supra*.

² *Return*. ráth, apparently for ráthao. The editor has not met this word elsewhere, and has followed Mageoghegan's version of the so-called Annals of Conmacnois in translating it "return." The Dublin copies of the Annals of Connacht have **HCáth**, for cathaib "battalions."

³ *Northern*. tuaitēil. The word tuaitēil (deriv. from tuaid, "north") signifies also "left-hand-wise," and "unlucky." See O'Donovan's ed. of the *Book of Rights*, p. 2, note ^c.

⁴ *Guardian*; i.e. Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada, or Mulrony Mac Dermot. The MS. has mripí (I., i.e. *Fedhlím*), but the Dublin copies of the

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sway and sovereignty over Mac Diarmada, but obtained neither pledge nor hostage from him; and he took the pledges and hostages of all Sil-Muiredhaigh; and they also subsequently inaugurated him on Carn-Fraich;¹ and he thus remained amongst the Sil-Muiredhaigh during a space and period, wasting and impoverishing such of the neighbours around him as were not obedient to him, and also awaiting the return² of Fedhlim and the army that was in Uladh with him. As to Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, when he heard that Ruaidhri was on his way back to Connacht, to contest the sovereignty for himself, and understood how it fared with him on his journey, he told the Earl that Ruaidhri would make war in his land in his absence; and he earnestly besought the Earl to *return* with him to Connacht, to defend it. Nevertheless, he did not find the ways before him quiet, for not a day passed without a depredation or battle, in his passage through Uladh and Oirghiall, until he came to Granard, and to Coill-na-namus, to the people of John O'Ferghail, i.e., his mother's brother, where his men were reduced in number. After their spoils had been taken away from them by the army, he permitted his chieftains and princes who were along with him on this northern³ expedition to go to their own homes, and submit themselves to the sovereignty of Ruaidhri, rather than they should be wanderers with him, "for if I am again powerful," (*said he*), "you shall be with me. Nevertheless, as my guardian⁴ and Ruaidhri cannot be reconciled with each other on this occasion, we shall both act together during the period of our war."

Annals of Connacht read moiríurí for mo oiríurí ("my guardian"), which seems more correct, and which has therefore been substituted for the word in the text. Mageoghegan, whose account of these transactions

in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnois agrees very literally with the foregoing narrative, seems also to have understood that M'Dermott, "his [Fedhlim's] own foster father," was meant.

Iméura int lapla ocyr Uiliam úrce ocyr na nGall
áiréna, o nach b'acatar Peirlim agá b'urptacht, ocyr
a plúas fein ar rannfeol, po innodar ar a nair á
Chuil Rathain co cairlén Coinnipe. Oo éonnodar
Ulla ocyr Albanais an ni rin do lenpat co tinner-
nach int lapla co Connore, ocyr ar coimpiachtuin
doib doéum troda do éabairt dá éele, po gabad
Uiliam úrce co na ruidirí annrin, ocyr dá mac
Mic in mílú, ocyr po éeich int lapla fein cen fúirech
ar uídeothaib iméechta óta rin co rannic i Connachta.
Ro innraíget a éairde Gall dá gach leir int lapla
ar toigecht dó a ndóeur in lapla dá b'óiríoin no da
b'urptocht on égen, ocyr tancotar imorro a éaruid
Shoirdel int oineecht ina éech in tanrin mur an ceona;
ocyr irriat bá per rannic annrin .i. Féolm.h.Concha-
bair, rí Connacht, ocyr Muirceptach.h.Óruain, rí
Tuathmuman, ocyr Maelpuanaid Mac Diarmada, rí
múinntipe Moelpuanaid, ocyr Gillebert .h. Cellais,
rí .h.Maine, iar ná ndíchur on dutha uile. Ocyr
óo éonnaic Maelpuanaid Mac Diarmada imad na
nairí ocyr na rinnarptach i naein tíg do gabh nairé
he, ocyr tuc dá b'éitir nach áiréití h'é fein na
airí na na ionnarptach i naein tíg doiríoiri, acht
go rachad pe oirbert búéin ina éir aúil no éoir-
éarad intoicce dó; ocyr rannic ar inchair Tairé h1
Chellais, ocyr do róné Tairé cormairer rída dó pe
Ruairí do éinn a duthaíde, ocyr b'airde do éabairt
do Ruairí mac Cathal dórum. Aoð ballaé, mac
Maígnura, mic Conchobair ruair, mic Muirceptais
Muinnis, do mairbad a b'ill la Cathal mac n'Domnaill
h1 Conchobair, ocyr Aoð mac Airé, ocyr Diarmada
mac Síomón na trágá do mairbad dóib dóir, i ndíguil

¹ *To give.* do éabairt; repeated
in MS.

² *By them.* From this it is apparent
that some other person, or persons,

participated in the slaying of Aedh
Ballach O'Connor and the others
mentioned, probably the brother (or
brothers) of Cathal, whose father

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With regard to the Earl and William Burk, and the other Foreigners, when they saw Fedhlim not assisting them, and their own army dispersed, they turned back from Cul-Rathain to the castle of Condere. As soon as the Ultonians and men of Alba observed this, they quickly followed the Earl to Condere; and on their meeting to give¹ battle to one another, William Burk with his knights, and the two sons of Mac-an-mhilidh, were taken prisoners there, and the Earl himself fled without delay, by regular marches, from thence until he arrived in Connacht. His Foreign friends on every side approached the Earl on his arrival, in the hope that the Earl would relieve or help them from oppression; and his Gaoidhelic friends came then together into his house in like manner. And these were the best who came there, viz., Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, and Muirchertach O'Briain, king of Tuadh-Mumha, and Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada, king of Muintir-Maelruanaidh, and Gilbert O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine—all of whom had been expelled from the entire district. And when Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada observed the great number of deposed and expelled persons assembled in the same house, he was seized with shame, and he vowed that he would not again be reckoned in any house as one deposed or expelled, but that he would go by his own efforts into his country as opportunity should offer. And he went into the presence of Tadhg O'Cellaigh; and Tadhg concluded a semblance of peace on his part with Ruaidhri, for his inheritance, on condition that he should give hostages to Ruaidhri, son of Cathal. Aedh Ballach, son of Maghnus, son of Conchobhar Ruadh, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, was slain in treachery by Cathal, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair; and Aedh son of Art, and Diarmaid, son of Simon-na-trágha, were also slain by them² in

[“their father,” as the text has it] | of Simon-na-trágha (“Simon of the Strand”), in the year 1307.

1 nathar do mharbad do Dhiarmaid. Crecha móra do
 denum do cloinn Domnaill ar cloinn Mhuirceptais
 ar a bárach, ocuṛ Maṣnur mac Maṣnura, ocuṛ Dom-
 naill mac Maṣnura do marbad lá cloinn Domnaill
 ar lorg na creiche rin; ocuṛ Tomaṭtach Mac Donn-
 chada do ḡabáil fóṛ don lucht ceṛna rin; ocuṛ
 imṭech doib a nucht ḡall dapréir na nécht rin do
 commaeiṛem. Oo chuala Feohlim.h.Conchobair na
 hechta mora rin do ḡluair uathad dá óerr ḡráda
 peirrin mur araḡadap clann Domnaill h1 Concho-
 bair ocuṛ Ruaidrí ocuṛ Maṣnur, Cathal ocuṛ Muir-
 ceptach, Donnchad ocuṛ Sean .i. mac Domnaill mic
 Taidé h1 Conchobair, maroen re mbraipriḡ arḡena.
 O éarraḡ Feohlim atairrin iarrin do róna creicḡ
 moir ar brian.h.n.Duibda a ceóir, ocuṛ do róna
 creacḡ móṛ 1 nCiptech ar Dhiarmaid nḡall Mac
 n'Diarmada, ocuṛ do marḡ morán da muinnter, ocuṛ
 do loir a arḡanna ocuṛ tiḡe imḡa, ocuṛ do pone
 creicḡ mhor elí ar clainn Chathail h1 Phlannagáin; ocuṛ
 irrí conair arucaḡ in creicḡ rin doḡum éoraḡ Chúla
 Cuirc, ocuṛ nír fédaḡ a himmáin re maeiḡe na
 mónaḡ, ocuṛ re méo na creiche, re tpeirri ocuṛ re
 tpuim línmuir na tóra, óir pucraḡ forḡla ḡlarrlaicḡ
 na Tuac ocuṛ rocpaḡ clainne Cathail h1 Phlanna-
 gáin puirpe, ocuṛ Maṡgamuin Mháḡ Raḡnaill, tairpeḡ
 Muinntire hEoluir, cona braitpriḡ ocuṛ cona éomḡinol.
 Oo éuala, imorro, mac Diarmada comair ocuṛ coḡ-
 ḡáir na creiche aḡ dul doḡum na caraḡ ro lenurṭar
 lorg na creiche ḡo Cullbáṭar, ocuṛ óo éonnaire an
 creacḡ iar ná cuḡtechad ocuṛ iar ná forḡóḡ, acht

¹ *Diarmaid*. See under the year 1307 (p. 539 *ante*). At the end of this entry, which concludes fol. 66 *a* of the vellum portion of the MS., the scribe has added the note, ḡḡurim do taḡu ppuinne, i.e. "I cease for want of a dinner."

² *Viz.* The MS. has the usual abbreviation for ocuṛ, "and," but the Annals of Connacht have .i. for "viz."

³ *Coraidh-Chúla-Cuire*; i.e. "the weir of Cúil-Cuire."

⁴ *They*. The persons who had

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revenge for their father having been killed by Diarmaid.¹ Great depredations were committed by the sons of Domhnall on Clann-Muirchertaigh on the morrow, and Maghnus son of Maghnus, and Domhnall, son of Maghnus, were slain by the sons of Domhnall whilst pursuing this prey; and Tomaltach Mac Donnchadha was furthermore taken prisoner by the same band, who went under the protection of the Foreigners after having committed these deeds. As soon as Fedhlim O'Conchobhair heard of these great exploits, he went with a few of his own confidants to where the sons of Domhnall O'Conchobhair were, viz.,² Ruaidhri and Maghnus, Cathal and Muirchertach, Donnchadh and John, viz., the sons of Domhnall, son of Tadhg O'Conchobhair, together with their other brethren. When Fedhlim succeeded in joining them, subsequently, he immediately committed a great depredation on Brian O'Dubhda; and he committed a great depredation, in Airtech, on Diarmaid Gall Mac Diarmada, and killed a great number of his people, and burned his corn fields and many houses; and he committed another great depredation on the sons of Cathal O'Flannagain. The place whither this prey was conducted was to Coraidh-Chúla-Cuire;³ and it could not be driven owing to the softness of the bog, the extent of the prey, and the strength and heavy number of the pursuing band; for the majority of the recruits of the Tuatha, and the forces of the sons of Cathal O'Flannagain, and Mathghamhain Mag Raghnaill, chieftain of Muintir-Eolais, with his kinsmen and muster, overtook it. When Mac Diarmada, however, heard the noise and clamour of the prey going towards the weir, he followed the track of the prey to Culbháthar; and when he observed the prey divided and detained, (for they⁴ liked not that it should not be

attempted to rescue the prey from Fedhlim O'Conor's adherents. This part of the entry is so loosely con-

structed that it is not easy to interpret the literal meaning of the original in correct and intelligible English.

chena ní hé ba háil doibrium acht gan a págáil agá
 riádhuiḃ. Iarrrin ro péē ar a epcairuib co hanriarḃa,
 urḃadach, ocur tue tár ocur tapcural porpa, acht
 gér ḃó huathao na ḃarrad ḃuḃéin in tan rin, óo ḃon-
 nairc imorpo in loem lethan Iarramain lán imḃa ro
 ḃói ar comair a troda do ḃoirnem; acht atá ní chena,
 ro marbad Conchobar rúao mac Oeḃa ḃreirpniḡ h1
 Conchobair, ocur Matḡamain Mhás Ráḃnaill, taoir-
 peē Muinntipe hEoluir, ocur .h. Maolliḃaḃaig, dua
 Muinntipe Cephallán, ocur morán do maiḃiḃ Muinn-
 tipe hEoluir maille rú ar an Iathair rin, ocur tue
 maiḃm por gach pocraide ele dá raiḃ annrin ag
 rairḃóḃ a éḃála ó Pheolm; ocur rucartar fein in
 cpeē Iar Iarrrin, ocur níḃ airc dia huirpighib h1; ocur
 ranic in oirḃe rin co ḃúill, ocur ránic ar a ḃárach
 dar Seḡuir riap tuaiḃ, ocur arriḃe tpe Chúil O
 bḃhinn, ocur ar ruo in Chopuinn, ocur a criē Luighe,
 ait araiḃe Péolm co na ḃeḃuin igá ḃrupnuiḃe.
 Imḃúra Ruairḃi mic Cathail h1 Conchobair, imorpo,
 óo ḃualao na cpecha mópa ocur na héchta aḃḃle
 rin do ḃenum do Mac Diarmada, ocur a ḃul ar oein
 ḃeol pe na ḃalta, do róna fein tinol co tinnernach,
 ocur do róna porlongporḃ a mbaile inór h1 Phloinn,
 ocur ro inill cáḃur na cille .i. Erra Dáconna ocur
 manach na ḃúille archena, im eallaḃ ocur im
 arḃonnuib; ocur rór do ḃuaḃ Tomaltach mac
 Muirḡerra, mic Thonnchaḃa, mic Tomaltaiḡ, cona
 oirpecht ocur cona muinntep, doḃum Pheolm. Ir
 annrin do chúao Diarmad Gall ar Cruaḃán, ocur
 goirur gairm ri ḃe. Támic rór an tan rin Taḃḡ.h.Cel-
 laiḡ cona ḃocraide a ḃrupacht Ruairḃi mic Cathail,
 ocur do lenmain a ḡlánaḡecht ar Mac nDiarmada

¹ *Es-Daconna*. See note ², p. 554
supra. The text incorrectly reads
 Erra ocur Dáconna "of Es and
 Daconna." Mageoghegan (Annals of

Clonmacnois) translates "made little
 respect of the reverence due to the
 church of Es-Daconna, and preyed
 the monks of Boyle;" but the Dublin

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left with its owners), he afterwards looked furiously, angrily at his enemies, and heaped reproach and insult on them, though there were then but few in his own company, even though he saw the broad, flaming, immense phalanx which was ready to repulse his attack. In fine, Conchobhar Ruadh, son of Aedh Breifnech O'Conchobhair, and Mathghamhain Mac Raghnaill, chieftain of Muintir-Eolais, and O'Maelmhiadhaigh, dux of Muintir-Cerballáin, and a great number of the nobles of Muintir-Eolais along with them, were slain on the spot; and he (*Mac Diarmada*) defeated all the other bands that were there detaining his spoils from Fedhlim, and carried off the prey himself afterwards, and restored it not to its owners. And he came that night to Buill, and proceeded on the morrow across Seghais to the north-west, and from thence through Cul-O'Fhinn, and through the Corann, and into the territory of Luighne, where Fedhlim, with his forces, was awaiting them. As regards Ruaidhri, son of Cathal O'Conchobhair, however, when he heard that these great depredations and prodigious exploits had been committed by Mac Diarmada, who had allied himself with his foster-son, he himself made an expeditious muster, and established a camp in Baile-mór-O'Floinn, and profaned the church, i.e. Es-Daconna,¹ and the monks of the Buill likewise, respecting cattle and corn. And Tomaltach, son of Muirghes, son of Donnchadh, son of Tomaltach, with his tribe and people, went also to Fedhlim. It was then that Diarmaid Gall went upon Cruachan, and was proclaimed king. Tadhg O'Cellaigh came then, moreover, to the assistance of Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, and to enforce² his guarantee on Mac Diarmada, who had

copies of the Annals of Connacht say that "Cill-Athrachta, Es-Daconna, and the monastery of the Buill" were profaned.

² *Enforce.* to lenmáin; lit. "to

follow," i.e. to compel Mac Diarmada to fulfil the terms of the covenant made on his part with Ruaidhri, by Tadhg O'Cellaigh, a short time previously.

iar cailleð a çaingne pe Ruairi, ocur do çuadar
 viðlínaið i lenmain Pheirðlin ocur Mic 'Diarmaða ocur
 na noipecht bó na b'ðchair, co litir luiðne, ocur
 co pleppuið sleðe ðaíñ, ocur ðo ðlionn Paðroiñ do
 funorað, áit inar marðatar ilñile do buaið ocur
 do çaeirið, ocur do çairlið, ocur do nochtatar mná
 uairle, ocur do m'illpet lenim bega ocur minðoime
 don turur rin, ocur nír milleð pe cuimne na noðoimeð
 riam uipeð rin ðellaç ar oen láthair ðan tarða.
 Imçúra Maolpuanair Mic 'Diarmaða, óo çualaið
 riðéin 'Diarmað ðall do riðe i caðair çaðúra a
 çimð .i. i Cairric Loça Cé, ocur a ðul ar Cpuacán dá
 riðhað, ocur iar noipeç a bó peim uile a n'ðlionn
 Paðroiñ, do ðluair poime co na lucht tiðe ocur co
 na lucht teðlaið buðéin co calað na Cairrige, ocur
 tucurðar ðruim ppi Sinuinn, ocur po airgeðtar o
 Shinuinn co capaið Cúla Cuirc áit araðatar oipeçta
 na trí Ciarrairde .i. Ciarrairde iarðarach ocur Ciarrairde
 Mhoiðe ocur Ciarrairde Airtið co na nellaið ð ocur co na
 ninnilið co huiliðe; ocur ni ðóið conðernað irin aimrip
 rin innroigeð buð epóða ocur buð beoða ocur buð mo
 éðáil ina in cpeç rin, óir po epitñaiðeð in cúigeð co
 comlán; ocur pór pucað ben 'Diarmaða ðall a cimiðecht
 irin cpeið rin, co nuathað dá bantpacht maille ppiá;
 ocur nír ðað 'Diarmað paime na peppcapecht riam
 ðaréir na cpeç rin. Acht chena po hinniðeð o'Pheirð-
 lin. h. Conchoðair ocur dá oide ba do ðeie a Mað Luirð
 ðaréir na cpeiðe rin, ocur do çuadar dá niarrað in
 ðarna pecht, ocur nír páððatar ech iná bó a noíon
 iná noíçleið innte; ocur tucrat iarpað ar 'Diarmað

¹ *Caladh-na-Cairge*. The caladh, cal-
 low, or shore, of the Rock [of Loch-
 Cé], Mac Dermot's chief residence,
 in Loch-Cé, county of Roscommon.

² *Caraidh-Cúla-Cuirc*. See note ¹,
 p. 572.

³ *Ciarraidhe-iartharach*; i.e. "Wes-
 tern Ciarraidhe," a branch of the Ciar-
 raidhe settled in the barony of Cos-
 telloe, county of Mayo. Mageoghegan
 says "Lower Ciarraidhe."

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violated his covenant with Ruaidhri; and they both went in pursuit of Fedhlim and Mac Diarmada, and the tribes that were with them, to Letir-Luighne and the slopes of Sliabh-Gamh, and to Glenn-Fathroimh in particular, where they killed many thousand cows, and sheep, and horses; and they stripped gentlewomen, and destroyed small children and little ones, on this journey; and never during the memory of the people was so much cattle uselessly destroyed in one spot. With regard to Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada, when he heard that Diarmaid Gall had sat in the chair of honour of his family, i.e. in the Rock of Loch-Cé, and had gone upon Cruachan to be made king, and that all his own cows had been slaughtered in Glenn-Fathroimh, he advanced with his own retainers and household band to Caladh-na-Cairge;¹ and he turned his back to the Sinainn, and plundered from the Sinainn to Caraidh-Cúla-Cuire,² where the tribes of the three Ciarraidhe were, viz., Ciarraidhe-iartharach,³ and Ciarraidhe-Mhaighe,⁴ and Ciarraidhe-Airtigh,⁵ with all their flocks and cattle; and it is not likely that there was made in that time an incursion more valorous, and more energetic, and more rich in spoils than this foray, for the province was entirely convulsed. And the wife of Diarmaid Gall was, moreover, taken captive in this foray, together with a few of her female attendants; and Diarmaid never enjoyed quiet or happiness after these spoliations. It was reported to Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, and to his guardian, however, that there were cows in Magh-Luirg after this depredation, and they proceeded to seek for them a second time, and left neither horse nor cow in a place of security, or hiding-place, in it. And they sought for Diarmaid

⁴ *Ciarraidhe-Mhaighe*. See note ⁵,
p. 452.

⁵ *Ciarraidhe - Airtigh*. Another

branch of the Ciarraidhe, settled in the territory of Airtech, now the parish of Tibohine, county of Roscommon.

nHall, ocur puarrium pabað pompuð don chur rin, ocur nup bð tapða dð; acht ger bð trom a tðir ocur a tñól ap a cinn nup fázaiðret ech iná duine, ocur bá poen polañ Mað Luipz tapéir na cpeð rin. Hi bñð, imopio, dion no degeaomna a tuatð nó a tερmonn a Mað Luipz ocur a Mað hOι co huilðe, acht a healða ocur a hinnile, a harbar ocur a hédach da bpuadach dona halτόραιb ocur αγά tabairt do gallóg-laeðaið ocur do tpeppénchaib ina noliðcenur. Baile Dhúna móp do lorcud le Ruaiðri.h.Conchobair in hoc anno. Eaðpuim .h. Maine do lorcud ocur a cairlén do legad. Triða ceo Maonmhuise tapguin ocur do lorcud le Taðc .h. Cellaið. Peirlim.h.Conchobair ocur Mac Diarmada, ocur Tomaltach Mac Donnchada, ocur clann Domnaill hí Conchobair, do dul uile a nucht Shall iarthair Connacht, ocur Tír nEnna, ocur Tír Nechtain, ocur Muinnter Creaðáin, ocur Conmacne Dhúna móir do milleð eoir ðeoin ocur édeoin. Rirðepo a búpc, .i. iapla Ulað, ap put Epenn gan tpen gan tpeiri pe heoh na bliadna rin. Teohmanna ingantacha imða ap put Epenn uile in bliadain rin .i. dið doeineð co hiliimða inniti, ocur gopta ocur gallpada éapamla. Marðta daeineð ocur doineno dofuiling diðbalad innite bór. Aðð.h.Domnaill pí tpe Conaill, do tðigecht a Cairbri, ocur crið Cairpui uile do mílled lair tpe comairle a mñá.i. ingen Mhaðnupa hí Conchobair; ocur dul di péin mapoen pe bpuair do gallóglaeðuibh ocur do Chloinn Mhuipðeptað pó tēmplaib Droma cliað, ocur morán do clérðib ocur do comfopbaib Droma cliað do apguin lé innite in hoc anno. Cairplén Sliað do leccad uila Dhomnaill don toirc rin, ocur édála mópa dpaðail dðib ann. Taðc.h.huiginn, rói cōitcenn

¹ *West of Connacht.* iarthair | of Clonmacnois) says "Ighter Con-
Connacht. Mageoghegan (Annals | naught," i.e. Lower Connacht.

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Gall, but he got notice of their coming on this occasion; and it was of no use to him, for, though great his force and muster before them, they left neither horse nor man; and Magh-Luirg was an empty waste after these depredations. There was, moreover, neither defence nor protection in district or termon in all Magh-Luirg and Magh-Ai; but the flocks, cattle, and corn, and the cloths taken from off the altars, were given as wages to gallowglasses and mercenaries. The town of Dún-mór was burned by Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair in hoc anno. Echdruim-Ui-Maine was burned, and its castle thrown down. The cantred of Maenmagh was plundered and burned by Tadhg O'Ceallaigh. Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, and Mac Diarmada, and Tomaltach Mac Donnchadha, and the sons of Domhnall O'Conchobhair joined the Foreigners of the West of Connacht;¹ and Tir-Enna, and Tir-Nechtain, and Muintir-Creacháin, and Conmaicne-Dúna-móir were destroyed, both wilfully and unwilfully. Richard Burk, i.e. the Earl of Ulster, was a *wanderer* throughout Erin, without sway or power, during this year. Numerous wonderful diseases throughout all Erin this year, viz., a destruction of people in great number *occurred* in it, and famine, and various distempers. Slayings² of people, and intolerable, destructive bad weather also *happened* in it. Aedh O'Domhnaill, king of Tir-Conaill, came into Cairbre, and all the territory of Cairbre was destroyed by him through the counsel of his wife, i.e. the daughter of Magnus O'Conchobhair; and she herself, together with all she found of the gallowglasses and the Clann-Muirchertaigh, attacked the churches of Druim-cliabh, where several of the clerics and comarbs of Druim-cliabh were plundered by her, in hoc anno. The castle of Sligeach was thrown down by O'Domhnaill on this expedition; and great spoils were found there by them. Tadhg O'hUiginn, a man

² *Slayings.* μαρτύρα, plur. of | the infin. and participle pres. of the
μαρτύρο, which is the form of both | verb μαρτύωμαι, I kill, or slay.

gacha cepte dá mbenann pe piliðecht, moptuup ep̃.
Domnall Mag Thigernáin, duax Thellaig̃ Dhúnchata,
ocur ip̃ p̃p̃p̃ aspeṛṛá in p̃aṛṛneṛ, do m̃ap̃bat do Chathal
na toeirrech .h. Ruairc. C̃m̃laib̃ .h. p̃er̃gail moptuup ep̃.

¶ Kct̃. Enaip̃ p̃op̃ ḡap̃ṛaoim, ocur .ix. p̃ichet̃ p̃uip̃pe ;
anno Domini M.ccc.xxi; p̃exto anno cicli lūaap̃p̃;
xiii. in dictionip̃; .xx. anno cicli p̃olaap̃p̃. C̃oḡ .h. Dom-
nall ocur Cenél Conaill uile do ṛinól p̃luag̃h̃at̃ m̃óip̃,
ocur toiḡecht̃ a Cairpp̃i doṛiḡip̃ d̃óib̃, ocur a n̄oul co
cailén Conchobair̃ don toir̃c̃ p̃in; ocur Ruair̃c̃i mac
Domnall hí Conchobair̃ do p̃eap̃ṛṛh̃ain pe na b̃p̃aṛṛiḡ
p̃ein, ocur p̃iḡ do ḡén̄um ḡó pe .h. n̄Domnall, ocur
t̃ig̃ern̄up̃ Cairpp̃i do ṛabair̃c̃ d̃ó; ocur D̃ep̃ḡor̃g̃ail
inḡen m̃haḡn̄uip̃ hí Conchobair̃ do p̃ap̃ḡóḡ ḡeip̃p̃ne
gallóglaech, ocur luac̃ do ṛabair̃c̃ d̃óib̃ do ṛinn
m̃ap̃ṛṛṛṛṛṛ Ruair̃c̃i mic Domnall hí Conchobair̃; ocur a
m̃ap̃bat̃ Leo iap̃um d̃ap̃ p̃ápuḡat̃ m̃inn̄naib̃ T̃ipe Conaill
tuc̃aḡ ḡó p̃eme p̃in; ocur c̃p̃eaḡṛa m̃ópa do ḡén̄um do
Chenél Conaill ap̃ oir̃echt̃ c̃p̃iḡe Cairpp̃i. C̃p̃eḡ la
p̃éḡlim .h. Conchobair̃ ap̃ ḡl̄ainn in p̃h̄ailḡiḡ, áit inap̃
ḡabaḡ R̄ic̃ap̃ṝ p̃ein ocur áp̃ a m̃uinn̄ṛṛṛṛ m̃aille p̃p̃p̃.
Ro ṛinól̄ p̃éḡlim iap̃p̃in p̃luag̃ m̃óip̃ do ḡhalloib̃ ocur do
ḡhaeip̃el̄aib̃ p̃á Mac p̃heop̃uip̃ ocur p̃a m̃hael̄p̃uan̄at̃
Mac n̄D̄iap̃maṝa, ocur p̃a ḡl̄ainn Domnall hí Concho-
bair̃, do ḡor̄num p̃iḡe pe Ruair̃c̃i mac Cathail, ocur
tuc̃aḡap̃ i naḡh̄ṝe an̄oeimecht̃ d̄inn̄p̃oiḡet̃ t̃p̃il m̃uip̃eg̃h̄-
aig̃. Ro h̄inn̄ip̃p̃et̃ p̃in do Ruair̃c̃i .h. Conchobair̃, do
p̃iḡ Connacht̃, ocur pe p̃op̃ m̄ullaḡ p̃iḡ a Cloinn Chon-

¹ "The Saithnech," or "Saithnian."
He was so called, probably, from
having been fostered in the territory
of Saithne. See note ⁶, p. 563 *supra*.

² *Cathal-na-taisech*; i.e. "Cathal
(or Charles) of the chieftains."

³ *Domini*. "O", MS.

⁴ *Caislen-Conchobhair*. "Conchobh-
ar's castle," now Castleconor, in the

parish of the same name, barony of
Tireragh, and county of Sligo.

⁵ *The Failghech*. See note ⁴, p. 434
supra.

⁶ *With*. pe, written twice in MS.

⁷ *Mullach-Fidhig*. "The summit
of Fidheg." The MS. has *Mullaḡ*
p̃iḡ, which appears to be a mutilated
form of the name. The Annals of

generally eminent in all arts pertaining to poetry, mortuus est. Domhnall Mac Tighernain, dux of Tellach-Dun-chadha, who was usually called "the Saithnech,"¹ was slain by Cathal-na-taisech² O'Ruairc. Amhlaibh O'Fergail mortuus est. A.D.
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The kalends of January on Thursday, and the twenty-ninth of the moon; anno Domini³ M.ccc.xvi.; sexto anno cycli lunaris; xiiii. Indictionis; xx. anno cycli solaris. Aedh O'Domhnaill and all the Cenel-Conaill mustered a large army; and they came again into Cairbre, and went to Caislen-Conchobhair⁴ on this occasion; and Ruaidhri, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, separated from his own brothers, and made peace with O'Domhnaill, and gave him the lordship of Cairbre. And Derbhorgaill, daughter of Maghnus O'Conchobhair, retained a band of gallow-glasses, and gave them a reward for the killing of Ruaidhri, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, who was subsequently slain by them in violation of the relics of Tir-Conaill, which had previously been pledged to him; and great depredations were committed by the Cenel-Conaill on the inhabitants of the district of Cairbre. A depredation by Fedhlim O'Conchobhair on the sons of the Failghech,⁵ when Richard himself was taken prisoner, and a slaughter of his people was committed. Fedhlim afterwards assembled a great army of Foreigners and Gaeidhel, including Mac Feorais, and Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada, and the sons of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, to contest the sovereignty with⁶ Ruaidhri, son of Cathal; and they advanced together towards Sil-Muiredhaigh. This was reported to Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, who was then encamped on Mullach-Fidhig⁷ in Clann-Conmhaigh, [1316.]

Connacht read *mullt fídeighi* (for Mullach Fídighi). Mageoghegan (Annals of Clonmacnois) writes the name "Mullach fíe Ikíe." Clann-Conmhaigh, now Clanconoo, or Clan-Conway, anciently the inheritance of the

family of O'Finaghty, and in later times of the branch of the Burke family called Mac David, is a district to the west of the river Suck, in the barony of Ballymoe, and county of Galway.

μαῖδ, ἀς πεῖθῃμ ἀρ ῥάτῳερτυῖβ ῤέοῖλῃμ, οὐρ ῤέ α
 βῥορλoγσπορτ ἀνῃρῖν. Ἰρ ἀνῃρῖν ἀσoννecοταρ ῤέοῖλῃμ
 co πορνῖαττα πορῃαναχ ἰ τοραχ α ἔεḡλαιḡ ῥά μῃν-
 ραιγεo, οὐρ Macῤῥυαναρ Mac Ὀαρῃματα maille pe
 na cuirppῖne, οὐρ pe na lucht lenmana peirῃrῖn na
 ῥoχαιρ; οὐρ po βαταρ ann, imorpo, clann Ὀomnaill
 h1 Conchobair οὐρ clann Ὀonnchaḡa mic Thomal-
 taiḡ, mapoen pe ḡalloib iarḡair Connacht, na ḡóicim
 οὐρ ina ḡinól doḡum ḡóḡair ῃónaio Connedha.
 Ὀoβάταρ Connachta don τοειḡ eli im Ruairῃ mac
 Cathail h1 Conchobair, ῃ Connacht, οὐρ im Ὀαρῃμαio
 nḡall Mac nὈαρῃματα, im ῃḡ Mhuḡe Luḡe an tan
 ῃrῖn, οὐρ im Chonnachtaib áipḡena; οὐρ tueraḡ ἰ
 naḡḡe uile ῥά ḡéῖῃ ἀρ mónaḡ in τοḡair, οὐρ tueraḡ
 tachur tulḡorb tinnernaḡa ḡapoile annῃrῖn. Aḡht
 chena po bῃrῃr imao na láḡh οὐρ na naῃm, maille
 pe héoḡḡ na nḡall, ἀρ Ruairῃ, conḡpoḡair ann ῃ
 Conḡacht, Ruairῃ mac Cathail .i. cenn ḡoile οὐρ
 ḡairpeio na nḡaoiḡel, οὐρ per ḡicḡáirῃḡ Ὀanaῃ οὐρ
 ḡíḡerḡach οὐρ innarḡḡa allmuῃaḡ οὐρ echtaῃr-
 ḡineoil α hḡrῃnn; οὐρ aḡpoḡraḡaῃ na ῥoχαιρ ann
 Ὀαρῃμαio ḡall Mac Ὀαρῃματα, ῃ Muḡe Luḡe, οὐρ
 Copmac Mac Ceḡernaḡ, ῃ Ciarraḡe, οὐρ ḡilla
 Cῃrῃ Mac Ὀαρῃματα, οὐρ Ὀαρῃμαio mac Perḡail
 Mic Ὀhιαρῃματα, οὐρ Connegán Mac Connecán, οὐρ
 Ὀomnaill Mac Connecán, οὐρ Ὀonnchaḡo mac Ruairῃ,
 οὐρ ceo ḡallóḡlaeḡ maille ῃú, et alῃ multi nobiler
 et ignobiler. Ὀo loῃtḡeo don leiḡ anaill ann Moel-
 ῃuanaio Mac Ὀαρῃματα, οὐρ Ὀomnaill.h.ḡaoiḡill,
 οὐρ Ropuc Mac ῤheorῃr: ui. ḡctt. Mapῃi do ῤónaḡ
 na ḡnῃḡa ῃrῖn. Ro aῃrḡ ῤeioῖm aῃr ḡῃáḡa Ruairῃ
 h1 Conchobair iarῃrῖn. Ro ḡaḡurḡaῃ ῤein ῃḡe Con-

¹ *Tochar-móna-Coinnedha.* "The
 causeway of Coinnidh's bog." See
 note ², p. 284 *supra*.

² *The bog of the causeway.* mónaḡ
 in tocharῃ; the mónadh (bog) which

gave name to the causeway, or *Tochar*,
 mentioned in last note. This "Monadh-
 in-tochair" may however be a proper
 name.

³ *Ciarraighe*; otherwise *Ciarraighe*-

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observing Fedhlim's proceedings. Then it was that they perceived Fedhlim advancing towards them vigorously, fiercely, at the head of his retainers, accompanied by Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada with his own kindred and followers. And the sons of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, and the sons of Donnchadh, son of Tomaltach, together with the Foreigners of the West of Connacht, were also there, in his advance and muster towards Tóchar-móna-Coinnedha.¹ The Connachtmen were on the other side, including Ruaidhri, son of Cathal O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, and Diarmaid Gall Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirc at that time, and the other men of Connacht. And they all faced one another on the bog of the causeway,² and then delivered a fierce, sudden battle to each other. The superior number of the hands and weapons, however, together with the mail-armour of the Foreigners, vanquished Ruaidhri, so that the king of Connacht, Ruaidhri, son of Cathal—i.e. the head of the valour and bravery of the Gaeidhel, and the extirpator of pirates and bandits, and the expeller of foreigners and stranger-tribes from Erin—fell there; and there fell along with him there Diarmaid Gall Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirc, and Cormac Mac Cethernaigh, king of Ciarraighe,³ and Gilla-Christ Mac Diarmada, and Diarmaid, son of Ferghal Mac Diarmada, and Connegán Mac Connegán, and Domhnall Mac Connegán, and Donnchadh son of Ruaidhri, and one hundred gallowglasses along with them, et alii⁴ multi nobiles et ignobiles. Of the other side, Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada, and Domhnall O'Baighill, and Robuc Mac Feorais, were wounded there. On the 7th of the kalends of March⁵ these deeds were done. Fedhlim afterwards plundered the favorites of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, and then assumed himself the sovereignty

Maighe, or Clann-Cethernaigh. See
note 5, p. 452 *supra*.

⁴ *Alii.* αλ, MS.

⁵ *Of March.* μαρτχ, MS.

nacht annrín o Epp Ruaid co hEchtge, ocup po
 gaiburtar .h. mbruiun dhreirpne, ocup po benurtar
 poğa braigde dib, ocup po piğartar Ualarz.h.Ruairc
 porpa, ocup do gaib braigde Chlanne Cellaiğ ocup h1
 Mhaodáin, ocup .h. n'Diarmada ocup h1 Egra ocup
 h1 Ohaibda; ocup do chúaid iarrin do díchur Ghal
 iartair Connacht, ocup do loirced lair baile Ača
 Lethain, ocup do marbað Sdiamna deacétar ocup
 Milibh Soccán, ocup Uiliám Penpceár ocup Ioan
 Sdónóin ann, .i. piuirpetha uairle iatpídein; ocup po
 marbað ann Uiliám Laiğléir maille pe háp díáirpíde
 [ina pochar; ocup do hairceð ocup do loirced in tip
 uile lair o charlen in Corran co Rodba etip cill ocup
 thuairth, ocup tanice da tiz iarrin co naithiur ocup co
 netalaib mora leir. Acup do chodar a ceoir a coítháil
 Leče Moða co Milic na Sinda, ocup do loirc agur do
 bpiur cairlen Milice; ocup tanice Muircheartach
 .h. Druian, piğ Tuadmuíhan, ina tech andrin, ocup pil
 mbruiun puaid ino aigro apoil; ocup po, impo co Rop
 Coman da lecað. Agur o po chuala Peirlim Uiliám
 Dupce do toirdech h1 Conrachtaib a hAlpáin do poğair
 tinol a muiunntipe co hen inat da hinraibad. Agur
 pob e po tinol tanice and .i. o Ep Ruaid co hEchtgi.
 Agur tanice Dondehað.h.Druian, pi Tuadmuíhan ina
 éoir ocup ina tinol, ocup .h. Maelechlanin pi Míde,
 ocup .h. Ruairc, pi Dreirpne, ocup .h. Ppğail pi Con
 maicne, acup Taðcc.h.Cellaiğ pi .h. Mane, ocup moran
 ail do macaib piğ acup taprech hEpenn do techt ina

[MS. defective.
 Text supplied
 from "Annals
 of Connacht."]

¹ *Countless multitude.* ár díáir-
 píde; lit. "countless slaughter."
 These words conclude folio 67 b in
 the MS. H. 1, 19, Trin. Coll., Dublin,
 after which occurs a hiatus extending
 to A.D. 1413. The deficiency (which
 ends with the bracket on p. 144, vol.
 II.) has been supplied from a copy of
 the so-called *Annals of Connacht*,

preserved in Trin. Coll., Dublin (class,
 H. 1, 1-2, indicated by the letter B
 in the notes appended to the following
 pages), collated with another copy of
 the same *Annals* in the Library of the
 Royal Irish Academy, classed 23, F,
 13, distinguished by the letter C in the
 following foot notes. See the Intro-
 duction.

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of Connacht from Es-Ruaidh to Echtghe. And he seized *the territory* of the Ui-Briuin-Breifne, and took choice hostages from them, and made Ualgharg O'Ruairc king over them; and he took the hostages of Clann-Cellaigh, and O'Madadhain, and Ui-Diarmada, and O'hEghra, and O'Dubhda. And he afterwards went to expel the Foreigners of the West of Connacht; and Baile-Atha-lethain was burned by him, and Stephen de Exeter, and Miles Cogan, and William Prendergast, and John Staunton, were slain there, (viz., these were noble knights); and William Laighleis was slain there, and a countless multitude¹ [along with them. And the entire country was plundered and burned by him, from the castle of the Corran to Rodhba, both² church and territory; and he returned home afterwards with gladness, and with great spoils. And they went³ forth-with⁴ to Milic-na-Sinda, to meet the people of Leth-Modha; and he burned and demolished the castle of Milic; and Muirchertach O'Briain, king of Tuadh-Mumha, went into his house there, the descendants of Brian Ruadh being opposed to each other.⁵ And he turned back to Ros-Comain, to demolish it.⁶ And when Fedhlim heard that William Burk had arrived in Connacht from Alba, he commanded a muster of his people to one place, to expel him. And this was the muster that came there, viz., all from Es-Ruaidh to Echtghe. And Donnchadh O'Briain, king of Tuadh-Mumha, came in his following and muster; and O'Maelechlainn, king⁷ of Midhe; and O'Ruairc, king⁷ of Breifne; and O'Ferghail, king⁷ of Conmaicne; and Tadhg O'Cellaigh, king⁷ of Ui-Maine, and many more⁸ of the sons of kings and chieftains of Erinn,

² Both. ετιη=inter, B. εαθαη, C.

³ They went. το χοθαη, B. το εαθαη, C.

⁴ Forthwith. α αεθοιη, B. α αεεδοιη, C.

⁵ Opposed to each other. ιηο αξιθ

αροιε, C. In this MS. the practice of aspirating is very loosely observed.

⁶ To demolish it; i.e. the castle of Ros-Comain.

⁷ King. ηηξ, B. ηη, C.

⁸ More. αηι, B. εηε, C.

[MS. defective.
Text supplied
from "Annals
of Connacht."]

tinol, ocup α ntol diblinaiß co hacth na piß i conne
uilliam bupe ocup mic peopuir ocup Gall Connacht
archena, ocup cath do comorað eturpo a noopur in
baili, ocup bupreð ap ðaiðelaiß annrin, ocup Perðlimið
.h. Conchoðair, pi Conðacht, ocup aððar piß Epenn can
prearaðra, do marðað ann, ocup Taðð .h. Cellaiß, pi
.h. Maine, ocup ochtar ap xx. 12 ðar dual pißi .h. Maine,
do toiritim marpoen piy and; ocup Magnur mac Doñnaill
.h. Chonchoðair, tanairti Connacht, ocup Ape .h. heðra,
pi Luiðne, ocup Maelechlainn caprach .h. Duðoi, ocup
Muipðeaprtach mac Conchuðair .h. Duðoi, ocup Con-
chuðar occ .h. Duðoi, agur Diapmaio Mac Diapmaio,
aððar piß Moigi Luið, ocup Muipðeaprtach mac Taið-
liß mic Diapmaio, ocup Muipðeaprtach mac Diapmaio
mic Perðail, ocup Maelechlainn oc mac Magnura,
acup Seaan mac Mupchað .h. Maðaðan, ocup Doñnaill
mac Aeda .h. Conchenainn, piß .h. n Diapmaio, ocup
Muipðeaprtach a ðerðpaðair marpoen piy, ocup Mup-
chað .h. Maðaðain, ocup Doñnaill .h. ðaigill, ocup
Donochoað .h. Mailmuaið cona ñuinnitir maille piy,
ocup mac Mupchað Mez Mathghamhna ocup céo ða
ñuinnitir maille piy, ocup Niall Sinnach, pi per Tethba,
cona ñuinnitir, ocup Pergal mac Seaan Gallra .h. Per-
ðail, ocup Uilliam mac Aeda occ .h. Perðail, ocup
Tomar mac Añlaiß .h. Perðail; agur do marðað ann
beup coicep do ðlainn Donnchað .i. Tomaltach mac
Gilla Cypit Mic Donnchað, ocup Mupchað Mac
Donnchað, ocup Conchoðair mac Taiðð, ocup Muip-
ðeaprtach ocup Maelechlainn Mac Donnchað; ocup
do marðað and beup Eoin Mac Aedacan, bpeðerñ
.h. Conchuðair, ocup Gilla na naeñ mac Ðailpeðoair

¹ Between them. eturpo, B.
eatorpa, C.

² King. pi, B. piß, C.

³ Fit to be king. aððar piß;
lit. "materies regis."

⁴ Og. "The young." oc, B. og, C.

⁵ Donnchadh. Donough. Dono-
chað, B. Donnchað, C.

⁶ Son. The Four Masters call him
Murchadh (or Murrrough), and add
that he was the son of Murchadh Mac
Mathghamhna.

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came in his muster. And they all went to Ath-na-righ, against William Burk, Mac Feorais, and the other Foreigners of Connacht; and a battle was fought between them¹ at the door of the town, and the Gaeidhel were defeated there, and Feidhlimidh O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, and undisputed heir presumptive to the sovereignty of Erin, was slain there, and Tadhg O'Cellaigh, king² of Ui-Maine, and twenty-eight persons entitled to the sovereignty of Ui-Maine, fell there along with him; and Maghnus, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, tanist of Connacht; and Art O'hEghra, king of Luighne; and Maelechlainn Carrach O'Dubhda; and Muirchertach, son of Conchobhar O'Dubhda; and Conchobhar Og O'Dubhda; and Diarmaid Mac Diarmada, who was fit to be king³ of Magh-Luirc; and Muirchertach, son of Taichleach Mac Diarmada; and Muirchertach, son of Diarmaid, son of Ferghal; and Maelechlainn Og⁴ Mac Maghnusa; and John, son of Murchadh O'Madadhain; and Domhnall, son of Aedh O'Concennainn, king of Ui-Diarmada, and his brother Muirchertach along with him; and Murchadh O'Madadhain; and Domhnall O'Baighill; and Donnchadh⁵ O'Maelmhuaidh, together with his people; and the son⁶ of Murchadh Mac Mathghamhna, and one hundred of his people along with him; and Niall Sinnach, king of Feara-Tethbha, with his people; and Ferghal, son of John Gallda O'Ferghail; and William, son of Aedh Og O'Ferghail; and Thomas, son of Amhlaibh O'Ferghail. And five of the Clann-Donnchaidh⁷ were also slain there, viz., Tomaltach, son of Gilla-Christ Mac Donnchaidh, and Murchadh Mac Donnchaidh, and Conchobhar son of Tadhg, and Muirchertach and Malsechlainn Mac Donnchaidh. And John Mac Aedhagan, O'Conchobhair's brehon, and Gilla-na-naemh,⁸ son of Dal-redochair O'Dobhailen, the

⁷ Of the Clann-Donnchaidh. 700
Clann Donochair, B. The Mac
Donoughs of Tirerrill.

⁸ Gilla-na-naemh. Gilla na
naemh, C.

[MS. defective.
Text supplied
from "Annals
of Connacht."]

.h. Dobailen, fep imorchair na hionchon, ocup Tomar
.h. Conallan, α τιμέιολλ α τιγερνα; ocup ní heð añan,
acht ní hupara α ινωριν αρ μαρβhað ανωριν το
Μυιñnechais ocup το Μιðeachais, ocup ορεραιbh
Ερενο αρχηena, ιτ οιαιτ αν ριλι:—

Μορ ορεραιð ηΕρενο υιλι ατιμcheλλ ιν μορ μυιζι,
Μορ mac ριζ nach αβραιμ αιηη το μαρβhað ιριν μορ
μαιòη;
’Ο ριυαζ Μιðe ocup Μυηhan, τρυαζ ιem cρiðe αν
caτuζað.

La ran λαβραρ μαιρτιρ το ροναιτ να ζηηñα ριν; αζυρ
fep τρι mbliaðan .xx. Ρεολιμιð aζ α μαρβhað, ocup coiec
bliatona το ιρρυζι ζυρ ζað Ruaiðρι macc Cathail ρuaið
ina cheno ι pe heð leð bliatona, ocup leð bliaðain αιλι
τορam ταρείρ Ruaiðρι ιριν ριζι ζυρ μαρβhað ιριν chath
ριν Αθα να ριζ. Ruaiðρι να ρeð, mac ’Οονðchairo mic
Εοζain mic Ruaiðρι .h. Conchuðair, το ριζað ιαρριν.
Sluaζað aðbal μορ la hυιιιiam ðupc hi sil Μυιρε-
ðais ιαρριν, ocup .h. Conchoðair ocup sil Μυιρεðais
υιλι το ðenam ριθα ρρur acht Mac ’Οιαρμαða nama.
Teacht τορam α Μαζ λυιρζ ιαρριν, ocup cpeacha μορα
το θαðairτ το leiρ o Αth ιν chip ocup α hυaχταρ
Τιρι, ocup ιν τιρ υιλι το λορcað ocup το ñilleð τοιð, acup
α ηιηthecht ζαν chath ζαν cumaið. Ruaiðρι mac
’Οονðchairo ðathpυζað το Mac ’Οιαρμαða ιαρριν, ιαρ
να ðeιð ρaiði co leð ιητι. ’Οερboρζaιι ιηzen Μαζñupa
.h. Conchoðair, ben Αeða.h. ’Οοñnaιι, μορτυα epτ.
Μαθα mac Cορμαic μορτυup epτ. Ruaiðρι να ρeð,
mac ’Οονðchairo mic Εοζain, ρι Connacht, το μαρβhað
α ριιι la Cathal mac Αeðo mic Εοζain, ocup α eðeo

¹ Around. ατιμεολλ, B. ατιμέιολλ, C.

² The poet. The letter ρ is written in the margin, to indicate that the quotation which follows is a "rann," or stanza.

³ Committed. This line is written in B and C as if it belonged to the stanza which precedes it.

⁴ Ruaidhri-na-fedh. Ruaidhri (or Rory) of the Faes, the name of O’Naghten’s country, in the barony

standard bearer, and Thomas O'Conallan, were slain there around¹ their lord. And not alone this; but it is not easy to tell all that were then slain of Momonians and Meathians, and of the men of Erinn likewise, ut dixit the poet.²

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Many of the men of Erin all, around the great plain—

Many sons of kings, whom I name not, were slain in the great defeat :

Sorrowful to my heart is the conflict of the host of Midhe and Mumha.

On the day of St. Laurence the martyr these deeds were committed;³ and Fedhlimidh was twenty-three years old when slain; and he had been five years in the sovereignty of Connacht when Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ruadh, assumed it in opposition to him during the space of half a year; and he was another half year after Ruaidhri in the sovereignty until he was slain in this battle of Ath-na-righ. Ruaidhri-na-fedh,⁴ son of Donnchadh, son of Eoghan, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, was afterwards made king. A prodigious hosting by William Burk afterwards into Sil-Muiredhaigh, and O'Conchobhair and all the Sil-Muiredhaigh made peace with him, except Mac Diarmada alone. He afterwards went into Magh-Luirg, and brought great preys with him from Ath-in-chip and from Uachtar-tire; and the entire country was burned and destroyed by them; and they went away without⁵ battle or conditions. Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh, was subsequently deposed from the sovereignty by Mac Diarmada, after having been⁶ a quarter⁷ and a half in it. Derbhorgaill, daughter of Maghnus O'Conchobhair, wife of Aedh O'Domhnaill, mortua est. Matthew Mac Cormaic mortuus est. Ruaidhri-na-fedh,⁴ son of Donnchadh, son of Eoghan, king of Connacht, was slain in treachery by Cathal, son of Aedh, son

of Athlone, county of Roscommon, where Ruaidhri was fostered.

⁵ *Without.* cin, B. gan, C.

⁶ *After having been.* 1ap na bith B. 1ap na beit, C.

⁷ *A quarter; i.e. of a year.*

[MS. defective.
Text supplied
from "Annals
of Connacht."]

don taeð iriis im Chathal; ocur ir pír adubairt Ruaidrí fairim troch mac rí, iar thecmail rene Ruaidrí irin eðeo.

[Ct. Enair for Sathorn, ocur x. uathað fuirp; anno Domini M.ccc.xiii.; septimo anno cicli lunair; xi. indictionis; xx°. primo anno cicli solair. Toirp-dealbac mac Ceoá mic Eoðain do rígað do Chonnachtaið in hoc anno. Roibepo a ðruir .i. pí Alpan, do teaðt a nEpinm maille re móran do galloclaecharið a ríptacht a brathar .i. Eubapo a ðruir, ocur do richur Gall a hEpin. Mailp deætra, tiðearna Ctha leðain, do marbað la Cathal mac Doimnall .h. Conchuðair, ocur do Doimnall mac Taiðg mic Doimnall íppair .h. Conchoðair, ar borð na Methenach Opoma cliað, ocur cethri pír .x. alí mapoen pír. Cairlen Ctha cliað in Chomaino do briped in hoc anno. Donchað .h. ðruain pí Muñan occirur ept. Maeleaclainn caprach Mac Diarmada, aðbar ríð Moigí, Luirg, agus Magnur .h. Flannacan, dañna tairich Cloinne Cathal, do marbað la Gílibepo Mac Gíordelb, ocur Conchuðair mac Comappa Coman .h. Conchuðair, et alí multí. Maðm Chilli mopí for mac Ruaidrí ocur for píraið ðreirne, ocur do marbat .iii. xx. it galloclaeach do muinir [ñeic] Ruaidrí and; ocur da mac Ceoá ðreirnið .h. Conchuðair do gaðail. and, ocur Donnchað mac Neill .h. Ruairc, agus Conchuðair buide Mag Tiðearnan, tairich Tellaið Dunchara, do ñarbhath and, ocur Maðgáñain Mag Tiðearnan, ocur in Gilla puad mac ino aipchindich

¹ *And.* This clause to the end is omitted in C.

² *Touched.* From this it would appear that Ruaidhri had attempted to kill his slayer. See note ³, p. 599.

³ *Kalends.* The characters c̄b are added to the abbrev. "[Ct.," to indicate that B is the Dominical Letter for the year.

⁴ *To Erinn.* a nEpinm, B. 1 nEpinm, C.

⁵ *From Erinn.* a hEpinno, B. a hEpinm, C.

⁶ *By Domhnall.* The Four Masters represent this Domhnall as slain along with De Exeter; but they are most probably wrong.

of Eoghan; and Cathal wore his coat of mail on the inside; and¹ it was to him that Ruaidhri said, "I perceive a bad son of a king," after Ruaidhri's knife had touched² the coat of mail.

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The kalends³ of January on Saturday, and the tenth of the moon; anno Domini M.ccc.xvii.; septimo anno cycli lunaris; xv. Indictionis; xx°. primo anno cycli solaris. Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan, was made king by the Connachtmen in hoc anno. Robert Bruce, i.e. the king of Alba, came to Erin⁴ with a great number of gallowglasses, in aid of his brother, i.e. Edward Bruce, and to expel the Foreigners from Erin.⁵ Meiler de Exeter, lord of Ath-lethan, was slain by Cathal, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, and by Domhnall,⁶ son of Tadhg, son of Domhnall Irruis O'Conchobhair, on the border of the Methenach⁷ of Drium-cliabh, and fourteen⁸ other men along with him. The castle of Ath-cliaith-in-Chorainn was broken down in hoc⁹ anno. Donnchadh O'Briain, king of Mumha, occisus est. Maelechlainn Carrach Mac Diarmada, one qualified to be king of Magh-Luirg, and Magnus O'Flannagain, who was qualified to be chieftain of Clann-Cathail, were slain by Gilbert Mac Goisdéibh; and Conchobhar, son of Comarb-Comain O'Conchobair, et alii multi, *were slain*. The victory of Cill-mor over the son of Ruaidhri and the men of Breifne; and seven score gallowglasses [of the son¹⁰] of Ruaidhri's people were slain there; and Aedh Breifnech O'Conchobhair's two sons were taken prisoners there; and Donnchadh, son of Niall O'Ruairc, and Conchobhar Buidhe Mac Tighernain, chieftain of Tellach-Dunchadha,¹¹ were slain there, and Mathghamhain Mac Tighernain, and the Gilla-ruadh, son of the Airchinnech

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⁷ *Methenach*. The name of a river near Drumcliff, in the county of Sligo.

⁸ *Fourteen*. cethrú x., B. ceitpe x., C.

⁹ *Hoc*. hocce, B.

¹⁰ *Of the son*. rheic; supplied from the Four Mast.

¹¹ *Of Tellach-Dunchadha*. Tellach (recte Tellanξ) Dunchadha, B.

[MS. defective.
Text supplied
from "Annals
of Connacht."]

Meḡ Tíḡearḡann, ocur Nícol Mac in maḡíurḡur, ocur moran aílí da cined orin amach. Maelíra ruadh Mac Aedáḡain, rai Epend a mbreíḡemḡnachḡ penachair, morḡuḡur epḡ. Raḡnall Maḡ Raḡnall, tairrech Muinterí hEolair, do ḡabail da oipeadh fein a fill, ocur tairrech do denaíḡ do Seppaird Maḡ Raḡnall iar rin. ḡorta ro móḡ irin ḡliaḡain rin a nEḡinn uilí. Doíḡnall ruadh Mac Mupchaḡa, ruḡ oirpḡearc Laiḡen, morḡuḡur epḡ.

[Ct. Enáir pop Doíḡnaḡ, ocur aenmaḡ aar puirpí; anno Domini M°.ccc°.xiiii; octauo anno cicli lunair; primo anno indictionis; xi. anno cicli solair. Maíḡm mor do thaḡairḡ a nEilí la hUa Cepḡail ar ḡallair, du ar marḡadh Adḡam Maḡep ocur ḡail inḡa aílí maille ruḡ. Sluaḡ mor do tinol do Maelpuanaíḡ Mac Diarmada, do ruḡh Moḡí Luirḡ, ocur ir íat ba perr do bai ar inḡ ruadh rin .i. Toirpḡealbad .h. Conchoḡair, ru Conḡachḡ, ocur Ualḡarḡ .h. Ruairc, ruḡ ḡreirne, aḡur Conchoḡar.h. Cellaiḡ, ru .h. Maíne, ocur Tomaltach Mac Donnchaíḡ, tíḡearḡa Tíḡ hOilella. Acur a nḡol oiblíḡaíḡ oíḡḡraíḡo Cathail mic Doíḡnaíḡ .h. Conchoḡair co fára choilíḡ; ocur tarcaíḡ Cathal coíḡaḡa mora doilí do cínḡ ḡan dol éirí, ocur nír ḡaḡraḡ uadh; aḡur do inḡraíḡearḡar na maíḡhí rin co lár meoḡon a longphuírḡ; ocur ní ar teitḡeḡ ná ar tíme do chuadh doḡam rin, ocur do inḡraíḡ Cathal ar na tíḡíḡ amach íat co pḡaechḡa pḡḡiaḡa, ocur coíḡraíḡeḡ ruḡa apóilí anníḡur; achḡ aḡa ní chena, marḡḡar Conchuḡar .h. Cellaiḡ, ru .h. Maíne, ar in lathair rin, ocur ḡruan

¹ *His*; i.e. Conchobhar Buidhe (the Yellow) Mac Tighearnan's.

² *Mac Aedhagáin*. mac Aedácan, B. mac Aedáḡan, C. The name would now be written Mac Egan, or Egan without the "Mac."

³ *Brehonship of Fenechas*. Fenechas

is a term employed to signify the laws of the ancient Irish, commonly called the code of Brehon Laws.

⁴ *Mortuus est*. This entry is not in C.

⁵ *Kalends*. The Dominical Letter for the year (A) is added.

Mac Tighernain, and Nicholas Mac-in-Maigistir, and many more of his¹ kindred besides. Maelisa Ruadh Mac Aedhagain,² the most eminent man in Erin in the Brehonship of Fenechas,³ mortuus est. Raghnaill Mac Raghnaill, chieftain of Muintir-Eolais, was taken prisoner by his own tribe, in treachery; and Jeffrey Mac Raghnaill was afterwards made chieftain. Very great famine in this year in all Erin. Domhnall Riabhach Mac Murchadha, illustrious king of Laighen, mortuus est.⁴ A.D. [1317.]

The kalends⁵ of January on Sunday, and the twenty-first of the moon; anno Domini M^o. ccc^o. xviii. ; octavo anno cycli lunaris, primo anno Indictionis; xxii. anno cycli solaris. A great defeat was inflicted in Eile, by O'Cerbhaill, on the Foreigners, where Adam Mares was slain, and many other⁶ Foreigners along with him. A great army was assembled by Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirm, and the noblest who were in this army⁷ were Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, and Ualgharg O'Ruaire, king of Breifne, and⁸ Conchobhar O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, and Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh, lord of Tir-Oilella. And they all proceeded to attack Cathal, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, to Fása-choillidh.⁹ And Cathal offered them liberal terms, on condition that they would not go to him; but they did not accept them from him. And these nobles advanced to the very middle of his fortress; but this occurred not through flight or timidity on his part. And Cathal advanced furiously, bravely, against them from out of the houses, and they encountered¹⁰ each other. However, Conchobhar O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, was slain in [1318.]

⁶ *Other.* αἱ, B. εἰ, C.

⁷ *Army.* ῥῆμας, B. ῥῆμαςα, C.

⁸ *And.* αἱ. Repeated in B.

⁹ *Fása-choillidh.* ῥοα χοιλλιο, B. The Four Masters have Fása-choillidh, as in C. It means "the

waste of the wood," would now be pronounced Fossakilly, and was the name of a woody district in the present barony of Carbury, county of Sligo.

¹⁰ *Encountered.* συνπαρει, B. συνπαρει, C.

[MS. defective.
Text supplied
from "Annals
of Connacht."]

mac Toirprehelbaig .h. Conðobair, aððar miz Connacht, ocyr ðrian Mac Mağnura, ocyr Cathal mac Gilla Cypit Mic Diarmada, et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles etip lethad ocyr marbhad. In Cathal cedna rin tintraiğib Connacht iarrin, ocyr do pone creacha mópa ap Mac n'Diarmada, ocyr do gað peim mizi Connacht; ocyr do haðpigað leir Toirprehealbach Ua Conchuðair, ocyr do chúaib fo dicitin Uilliam ðurc ocyr uili Gail Connacht iarrin. Gilla an Comðeo mac Cinath .h. Gormgaib, ocyr Gormlaith inghen Mic ðranan a ðen, do dol déec fon am rin .i. oipchinnech Oilirind epide. Seoan mac .h. Neill .i. mac Domhnaill .h. Neill, do marðað la hCeb Ua n'Domhnaill a n'Doipe Choluim Cille, ocyr mac Domhnaill ocyr ðaine imða aili do marðað ocyr do báðað an lá ceadna. Ricapo a Clapa moptuur ep. Eouðapo a ðruir, pep millti na heipenn uli co coitçend eioip Gallaið ocyr Gaiðel-aið, do marðað la Gallaið Epend tpa nept caðaiğti ocyr epðaðt oc Dún Delgan; ocyr Mac Ruaiðpi pi Innpri Gail, ocyr Mac Domnaill, pi Oipip Gaiðeal, do marðað mapasen pir apð, maille pe nClibanchaið maille ppiu. Ağur ni ðepnað o tçur ðomhan o do ðichuipetð fine Poðpa a heipind ġnioð ba pepð ðepaið Epeand uili ina an ġnioð rin. Uair tainic ġoit ocyr ġopta ocyr ðitç ðaine pe lino ap poðo Epend eð tpi mbliaðan co leç, ocyr do itçðair na ðaine can aħapap a cheli ap poðo Epend. Seoan Ua

¹ *Either.* etip, B. eapap, C. Although translated "either," the word etip = Lat. *inter*; and the expression etip lethad ocyr marbhad lit. means "between wounding and killing."

² *Committed.* do pone, B. do pinne, C.

³ *Protection.* dicitin, B. didean, C.

⁴ *Doipe.* ðopi, B. ðoipe, C. ðoipe Choluim Cille (the Irish

name of Derry) signifies "Colum Cille's oak wood."

⁵ *Mac Domhnaill.* In place of "Mac Domhnaill," Mageoghegan (Annals of Clonmacnois) says "the same Aedh," i.e. Aedh (or Hugh) O'Domhnaill. But the Four Masters agree with the form in the text, which, however, should probably be mac Uí Domhnaill, "the son of O'Domhnaill."

that field, and Brian, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, heir to the sovereignty of Connacht, and Brian Mac Maghnusa, and Cathal, son of Gilla-Christ Mac Diarmada, et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles, were either¹ wounded or killed. The same Cathal attacked Connacht afterwards, and committed² great depredations on Mac Diarmada; and he assumed himself the sovereignty of Connacht, and Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair was deposed by him. And he (*Toirdhelbhach*) subsequently sought the protection³ of William Burk and all the Foreigners of Connacht. Gilla-an-Choimdedh, son of Cinaeth O'Gormghaile, i.e. the airchinnech of Oilfinn, and Gormlaith, daughter of Mac Branan, his wife, died about this time. John, the son of O'Neill, i.e. the son of Domhnall O'Neill, was slain by Aedh O'Domhnaill in Doire⁴-Choluim-Cille; and Mac Domhnaill⁵ and many other persons⁶ were drowned and slain the same day. Richard de Clare mortuus est.⁷ Edward Bruce, the destroyer of all⁸ Erin in general, both Foreigners and Gaeidhel, was slain by the Foreigners of Erin, through the power of battle and bravery, at⁹ Dun-Delgan; and Mac Ruaidhri, king of Insi-Gall, and Mac Domhnaill, king of Airer-Gaeidhel, together with the men of Alba, were slain there along with him; and no better deed for the men of all Erin¹⁰ was performed since the beginning¹¹ of the world, since the Fomorian race was expelled from Erin, than this deed; for theft,¹² and famine, and destruction of men occurred throughout Erin during his time, for the space of three years and a half; and people used to eat one another, without doubt,

A.D.

[1318.]

⁶ Many other persons. ὅσους ἄλλους, C.

⁷ Mortuus est. According to Pembroke's Annals, Richard de Clare was slain by O'Brien and Mac Carthy.

⁸ All. ὅλην, B. ὅλην, C.

⁹ At. ὁ, B. ὁ, C.

¹⁰ Of all Erin. Ἐρεανὸ ὅλην, B. Ἐρεανὸ ὅλην, C.

¹¹ Since the beginning. ὁ ἀρχὴν, B. ὁ ἀρχὴν, C.

¹² Theft. ὁ, falsehood, B. C has ὁ, theft, which seems more in harmony with the context.

[MS. defective.
Text supplied
from "Annals
of Connacht."]

Peṣṣail do marbhad doen orphur troigti da mac fein.
Seppaid Ua Peṣṣail .i. mac Siolla na naem .h. Peṣṣail
toirrech muintire hCṡgaile, do écc iar forba .ui.
mbliadán .xxx. at a plaitéara. Sneaṣta do na pṣith
raṡail pe heṡ cian in hoc anno. Cathal mac Siolla
Cpṡoṡo daill Meṡ Raṡṡnaill occipur eṡt.

¶ Ct. Enair for Lúan, ocur aili uathad fuppi; anno
Domini m°. ccc°. xix.; ix. anno cicli lunapir; ii. anno
indictionir; xx.iii. anno cicli polapir. Erpog Ratha
both .i. Enpi mac an Cpṡan, in Cpṡto quieuit.
Tomar mac Copmaic .h. Domṡnaill, ab Era Ruaid,
do thoga dochom Erpogoiṡi Ratha both. Erpacc
Doiri, aṡur Ua ḡanan erpucc Clochar, aṡur erpog
Cluana pṡpta ḡpṡnainṡ, in Cpṡto quieuerunt. Cline
ingean Mic Diapmada, ben Mic Conṡnaṡa, moṡtua
eṡt. Echmaṡeach Mac ḡpṡnan, duṡ Copca Cṡhlann,
do ṡṡarbad Tomultaiṡ .h. Mailḡpṡnainṡ, ocur Ech-
maṡeach pṡin do dol [dṡc] da ṡonaiṡ an tṡep lá
daéiri rin. Domṡnaill .h. Neill, pi Tiri hṡoṡan,
ṡinnarbad ar a piṡi ocur ar a plaitṡep tṡe neṡt
ṡall ocur clainne Cṡṡa buiṡe, ocur cṡecha móra do
ṡenaiṡ la pṡraiṡ Manach a pṡll pṡir. C piṡi pṡin
do ṡadail dó aṡiṡiri. ḡpṡan mac Domṡnaill .h. Neill
do marbhad le cloinn Cṡṡa buiṡe.

¶ Ct. Enair for Maipṡ, acur tṡep. x. fuppi; m°. ccc°. xix°; iii. anno indictionir; xx.iii. anno cicli polapir.

¹ Hoc. o., for oc, B. hoc, C.

² Dall; i.e. "the Blind."

³ Occisus. o., B. occipur; C.

⁴ Kalends. The Dom. Letter (G) is added in the marg. in B.

⁵ Indictionis. This clause is repeated in C.

⁶ The bishop of Doire. Erpacc Doiri, B. Earpoge Doiri, C. His name was Odo (or Hugh) O'Neill.

⁷ Bishop of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn.

Gregory O'Brogy, who was made bishop of Clonfert in 1308.

⁸ Christo. cpṡto, B.

⁹ Quieverunt. quieuit, B.

¹⁰ Corca-Achlann. The MSS. have Copca Cṡchṡt (for Corca-Athchlann). The proper form is Copca Seachlann, i.e. the "tribe of Seachlann." A marginal note reads, "Cṡṡ ḡpṡnech mac Cathal puaid, Ruairṡi mac Cathal puaid, Feṡlmiṡ mac Cṡṡa mic ṡoṡan,

throughout Erinn. John O'Ferghail was killed with one shot of an arrow by his own son. Jeffrey O'Ferghail, i.e. the son of Gilla-na-naemh O'Ferghail, chieftain of Muintir-Anghaile, died after completing thirty-six years in his government. Snow, the like of which was not observed for a long time, fell in hoc¹ anno. Cathal, son of Gilla-Christ Dall² Mac Raghnaill, occisus³ est. A D.
[1318.]

The kalends⁴ of January on Monday, and the second of the moon; anno Domini M^o.ccc^o.xix.; ix. anno cycli lunaris; ii. anno Indictionis;⁵ xxiii. anno cycli solaris. The bishop of Rath-both, i.e. Henry Mac-an-Crosain, in Christo quievit. Thomas, son of Cormac O'Domhnaill, abbot of Es-Ruaidh, was elected to the bishopric of Rath-both. The bishop of Doire,⁶ and O'Banan, bishop of Clochar, and the bishop of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn,⁷ in Christo⁸ quieverunt.⁹ Aine, daughter of Mac Diarmada, wife of Mac Consnamha, mortua est. Echmarcach Mac Branan, dux of Corca-Achlann,¹⁰ slew Tomaltach O'Maelbhrenainn; and Echmarcach himself died of his wounds the third day after that. Domhnall O'Neill, king of Tir-Eoghain, was expelled from his sovereignty and lordship through the power of the Foreigners, and of Clann-Aedha-Buidhe; and great depredations were committed on him, in treachery, by the Feara-Manach. His own sovereignty was again assumed by him. Brian, son of Domhnall O'Neill, was slain by the Clann-Aedha-Buidhe. [1319.]

The kalends¹¹ of January on Tuesday, and the thirteenth of the moon; M^o.ccc^o.xx^o.; iii. anno¹² Indictionis; xxiii. [1320.]

Тоиррхелбхач маc Ао́а маc
Еоган, асуп Cathal mac Doim-
naill mun am po a nepaonta pe
ceile. Naс ttus po a eopaо?
тпуаg an rгeл rin; i.e. "Aedh
Breifnech, son of Cathal Ruadh;
Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ruadh;
Fedhlimidh, son of Aedh, son of
Eoghan; Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh,
son of Eoghan, and Cathal, son of

Domhnall, were about this time at
enmity with each other. Did not
this produce its fruit? A pitiful story
is this!" They were all members of
the O'Conor family.

¹¹ *Kalends.* The Dom. Letters (F E)
are added in the margin in B.

¹² *Anno.* The year of the Lunar
cycle also has been added in B, and
then expunged.

[MS. defective.
Text supplied
from "Annals
of Connacht."]

Conne mor eirip Chathal .h. Conchuðair agur Mael-
puanaiḡ Mac Diarmada, condeirnat rís cunnail
cairdeañail; ocur Mac Diarmada do teacht irin
tír iarrin. Pell do denaí don Chathal cetna rin
ar Mac n'Diarmada, ar mullaḡ Topaínnach, ocur a
ḡaḃail ann, ocur ḡráinne inḡen Mic Magnura, ben
Mic Diarmada, do ḡaḃail a ript na Cairgi, ocur in
tír do lomarcain iar rin; ocur Maelira dono Mace
Aedagan, ocur a mac, ocur Tomoltach Mac Dono-
chaid, tigeirna Tíre Oiliolla, do ḡaḃail anḡ for. Aedh
mac Taidce .h. Chonchoðair, deḡ aḡḃar ríḡ Connacht
ar deilb ocur ar denaí, ocur ar uairli, ocur ar enech,
do íarḃaḃ do Mac Martin, ocur a íarḃaḃ fein ina
riḡail. Mathḡaínnain mac Doínnail Connaḡtaiḡ .h.
Driain, tanaiste Muíhan, do íarḃaḃ do Cloinn Cuilen
in hoc anno. Mor, inḡen .h. Daigill, ben .h. Perḡail,
morḡua eḡt.

Íct. Enair for Darḡain, ocur cethramaḃ rícheo
ruirri; xi. anno cicli lunnair; quarto anno inḡicḡionir;
xxii. anno cicli solair. ḡrainne inḡen Mic Maḡ-
nura, ben Maelpuanaiḡ Mic Diarmada, morḡua
eḡt. Ruaidrí na ríeo, mac Donnochaid mic Eogain
.h. Chonchoðair, do íarḃaḃ do Chathal mac Aedá
mic Eogain, per dolum. Cairraic Lochá Ce do bḡireḃ
la Cathal mac Doínnail .h. Chonchoðair, ríḡh Con-
nacht. Dóidh mór ar put Epeann uile, do na rḡrith
raíñail ríañ. Magnur Ua h'Anluain, rí Orther, do
dallaḃ ocur do rḡochaḃ dia bḡathair réin, .i. do

¹ *Friendly.* cairdeañail, B.

² *Port-na-Cairgi.* "The bank (or shore) of the Rock;" i.e. the shore of the lake, opposite to Mac Dermott's Rock in Loch-Cé, in the county of Roscommon.

³ *Tomaltach.* Tomoltach, B. Doínnail, C.

⁴ *Lord.* tigeirna, B.; omitted in C.

⁵ *Of Connacht.* Coñr aḡ, B. Coñr, C.

⁶ *As regards form, and figure.* ar dḡ (for deilb) ocur ar denaí, B. C has ar dénaí tigeairna, "as regards lordly figure."

anno cycli solaris. A great meeting between Cathal O'Conchobhair and Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmada, when they made a prudent, friendly¹ peace; and Mac Diarmada afterwards came into the country. Treachery was practised by the same Cathal against Mac Diarmada on Mullach-Toramhnach, and he was taken prisoner there; and Grainne, Mac Maghnusa's daughter, Mac Diarmada's wife, was taken prisoner at Port-na-Cairgi;² and the country was completely plundered afterwards; and Mael-Isa Donn Mac Aedhagain, and his son, and Tomaltach³ Mac Donnchaidh, lord⁴ of Tir-Oilella, were also taken prisoners there. Aedh, son of Tadhg O'Conchobhair, one well qualified to be king of Connacht⁵ as regards form, and figure,⁶ and nobility, and generosity, was slain by Mac Martin, who was himself slain in retaliation. Mathghamhain, son of Domhnall Connachtach O'Briain, tanist of Mumha, was killed by the Clann-Cuilen in hoc anno. Mor, daughter of O'Baighill, wife of O'Ferghail, mortua est.

A.D.
[1320.]

The kalends⁷ of January on Thursday, and the twenty-fourth of the moon; xi. anno cycli lunaris; quarto anno Indictionis; xxv. anno cycli solaris. Grainne, daughter of Mac Maghnusa, wife of Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada, mortua est. Ruaidhri-na-fedh, son of Donnchadh, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, was slain⁸ by Cathal, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan,⁹ per dolum. The Rock of Loch-Cé was demolished by Cathal, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht. A great cow-destruction throughout all Erinn, the like of which was not known before. Maghnus O'hAnluain, king of Oirthera, was blinded and emasculated by his own brother, i.e.

[1321.]

⁷ *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (D) is added in the margin in B and C.

⁸ *Slain.* This is a repetition, the murder of Ruaidhri-na-fedh (or Rory of the Faes) being already recorded

under the year 1316. The Four Masters have the event, however, under the present year.

⁹ *Son of Eoghan;* i.e., son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, or Owen O'Conor.

[MS. d fective.
Text supplied
from "Annals
of Connacht."]

Niall mac Conulað. h. Anluain ceoain an bpaith. Niall
Ua hAnluain, m Opthep, do marðað do Galluib Dúine
Delgan a meðail. Maðm mor do chaðairt do
Anoruu Mac Peopair ocur do Galluib na Míde air
mhacairbh mǵ .h. Pailgi.

Íct. Enair pop Áine, ocur cuiced uathað fuirp; m.ccc.xx.ii.; an. anno cicli lunair; u. anno in-
dictionis; xxii. anno cicli solair. Cocað mor eioir
mǵ Saxon ocur a iarlaða buðein. Matha .h. hEo-
thais, eppez Ápðachair, quieuit. Morchað mac
Gilla na naeñ .h. Pepsail, taireð na hAnghail ppa
pe tri mbliaðan, do marðað pep dolum i Cluain lip
Deci, do mac a verpbraðar fein, .i. Seóinin .h.
Pepsail. Muirpheartach mac Ámhlaib .h. Pepsail do
marðað ipin lo ceatna dia braðair fein .i. do Loch-
lainn ocur do Roibepð, pep dolum. Lochlainn mac
Ámhlaib .h. Pepsail do marðað la Seóinin .h. Pepsail
iarpin. Donðchað mac Donðchaða Mic Diarmada
mortuup ep. Enpi mac Giliipinnein, tairech Muin-
tiri Peotachan, do marðað do chloinn Ámhlaib Mes
Uioir in hoc anno. Giliibepð .h. Cellais, m .h. Mane,
do hecc in hoc anno. Maelpuanais Mac Diarmada,
m Moigi Luipg, do gaðail ocur dapeain le Conchoðar
mac Taircc .h. Chonchuðair, ocur do lucht tigi Cathail
.h. Conchuðair, i Cluain Cummairec. Ricapð Mac
Peopair, tighearna Átha na mǵ, mortuup ep. Uil-
liam liað, mac Uilliam moir, mortuup ep. Maðm
mor do chaðairt do Driain .h. Driain ap Galluib.
Anoruair Mas Mailin, apð maigirtir dligio nua ocur
pen dligheð, hi lex ocur a canoin, quieuit. Gilla
na naeñ, mac Seppairð, mic Gilla na naeñ, do gaðail

¹ By Niall. do Niall, C. B incorrectly reads Domnall. The Four Masters and Mageoghegan agree with the reading of C.

² Kalends. The Dom. Letter (C) is added in the margin in B.

³ Brothers. B and C have bpaðar, "brother;" but the Four Masters more correctly read bpaðpibh, abl. plura of bpaðar.

⁴ William Liath; i.e. William [Burk] the gray (or hoary).

by Niall,¹ son of Cu-Uladh O'hAnluain, on Spy-Wednesday. Niall O'hAnluain, king of Oirthera, was slain by the Foreigners of Dun-Delgan, in treachery. A great defeat was inflicted by Andriu Mac Feorais, and by the Foreigners of Midhe, on the sons of kings of Ui-Failghe. A.D.
[1321.]

The kalends² of January on Friday, and the fifth of the moon; M.ccc.xxii.; xii. anno cycli lunaris; v. anno Indictionis; xxvi. anno cycli solaris. A great war between the king of the Saxons and his own Earls. Matthew O'hEothaigh, bishop of Ard-achadh, quievit. Murchadh, son of Gilla-na-naemh O'Ferghail, chieftain of the Anghaile during the space of three years, was slain, per dolum, in Cluain-lis-Bece, by his own brother's son, i.e. Seóinin O'Ferghail. Muirchertach, son of Amhlaibh O'Ferghail, was slain the same day by his own brothers,³ viz., by Lochlainn and Robert, per dolum. Lochlainn, son of Amhlaibh O'Ferghail, was afterwards slain by Seóinin O'Ferghail. Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh Mac Diarmada, mortuus est. Henry Mac Gillafinnen, chieftain of Muintir-Pheodachain, was slain by the sons of Amhlaibh Mac Uidhir in hoc anno. Gilbert O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, died in hoc anno. Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, was taken prisoner and plundered by Conchobhar, son of Tadhg O'Conchobhair, and by the household of Cathal O'Conchobhair, in Cluain-Cummaisc. Richard Mac Feorais, lord of Ath-na-righ, mortuus est. William Liath,⁴ son of William Mor, mortuus est. A great defeat was inflicted by Brian O'Briain on Foreigners. Andrias Mac Mailin, high master of new laws and old laws, in Lex and in Canon,⁵ quievit. Gilla-na-naemh, son of Jeffrey, son of Gilla-na-naemh,⁶ assumed the chieftainship of the [1322.]

⁵ In Lex and in Canon; otherwise in Civil and Canon Law.

⁶ Gilla-na-Naemh; i.e. Gilla-na-naemh O'Ferghail, or O'Farrell.

[MS. defective.
Text supplied
from "Annals
of Connacht."]

ταριḡεαḡτα na hAḡaíla in hoc anno. Maelruanaḡ,
mac ḡilla Cúirt, mic Conchuḡair, mic Cormaic, mic
Tomaltaiḡ na Caei, pī Muḡi Luirce, mortuus est.

Íct. Enair for Satharinn, ocuḡ reacht decc fuirpī;
M.ccc.xxiii.; xiii. anno cicli lunairpī; sexto anno
inḡictionipī; xxiii. anno cicli solairpī. Carppi in
repecan, mac Cormaic .h. Maileachlainn, pī Míḡe,
occuḡur est la pēaib Cell. Maelmorḡa Mac Eochacan
quieuit. Seoínin .h. Pēḡaíl do marḡaḡ do cloinn
Seoan .h. Pēḡaíl in hoc anno. h. Eḡra do marḡaḡ
do Connmachan in hoc anno.

Íct. Enair for Domnaḡ, ocuḡ reachtmaḡ .xx. fuirpī;
xiii. lunairpī cicli; iii. anno inḡictionipī; xx. octauo
solairpī cicli. Uílliam búrc mac Uílliam mortuus
est. Cathal mac Doḡnnaíll, mic Taiḡḡ, mic ḡriain,
mic Anḡriar, mic ḡriain Luḡniḡ, mic Toirpḡhelbaḡ
ḡnoip .h. Conchoḡair, pī Connacht, occuḡur est o Toirp-
ḡealḡaḡ, mac Aeḡa, mic Eogain .h. Conḡoḡair .i. int
aen ḡaḡíil ip beḡa ocuḡ ip bḡḡḡuipre do ḡi a naen
aimpīr ppī, a Tīp ḡriuin na Sínnā in hoc anno;
ocuḡ Maileacḡlainn mac Toirpḡealḡaiḡ .h. Doḡnnaíll,
ocuḡ ḡilla Cúirt oce Mac Donḡchaḡa, et alii multi,
do ḡarḡaḡ maraen ppī, a nochtmaḡ callainn Septim-
bripī, iar na ḡeḡ .ii. bliḡḡna co leḡ ipḡiḡi Conḡacht
ḡandēoin ḡall ocuḡ ḡaḡíel; ocuḡ Toirpḡealḡach do
pḡḡaḡ iarppī do Connachtaiḡ ule. In bóḡiḡh céḡna
inḡ Eppīn uli in hoc anno, ocuḡ ip ppīpḡe aḡbeipḡi
in maelḡoḡnnaḡ. ḡilla Cúirḡ Ua ḡipn mortuus est.

¹ *Tomaltach of the Rock*; i.e. Tomaltach Mac Dermot, called Tomaltach "of the Rock," from the Rock of Loch-Cé, the chief residence of the chieftains of Magh-Luirg, in Roscommon. For *Tomaltaiḡ*, B incorrectly reads *Doḡnnaíll*.

² *Kalends*. The Dom. Letter (B) is added in the margin.

³ *Hoc*. hocc, B.

⁴ *Moon*. The entry M.ccc.xx. *quarto*, which should follow according to the usual rule of the Chronicler, is represented by "*quarto*" only in both MSS. The Dom. Letters (A G) are added in the margin in B.

⁵ *Mortuus est*. This is possibly a repetition, as the William Burk Mac

Anghaile in hoc anno. Maelruanaidh, son of Gilla-Christ, son of Conchobhar, son of Cormac, son of Tomaltach of the Rock,¹ king of Magh-Luirg, mortuus est. A.D. [1322.]

The kalends² of January on Saturday, and the seventeenth of the moon; M.ccc.xxiii.; xiii. anno cycli lunaris; sexto anno Indictionis; xxvii. anno cycli solaris. Cairbre-in-screain, son of Cormac O'Maelechlainn, king of Midhe, occisus est by the Feara-Cell. Maelmordha Mac Eochagain quievit. Seoinin O'Ferghail was slain by the sons of John O'Ferghail in hoc³ anno. O'hEghra was slain by O'Connmachan in hoc anno. [1323.]

The kalends of January on Sunday, and the twenty-seventh of the moon;⁴ xiiii. lunaris cycli; vii. anno Indictionis; xx. octavo solaris cycli. William Burk Mac William mortuus est.⁵ Cathal, the son of Domhnall, son of Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Andrias, son of Brian Luighnech, son of Toirdhelbhach⁶ Mor O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, i.e. the most active and vigorous Gaeidhel of his time, occisus est by Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, in Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, in hoc anno, (and Maelechlainn, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Domhnaill, and Gilla-Christ Og Mac Donnchadha, et alii⁷ multi, were slain along with him), on the eighth of the kalends of September, after having been six years and a half in the sovereignty of Connacht in spite of Foreigners and Gaeidhel; and Toirdhelbhach was afterwards made king by all the Connachtmen. The same cow-destruction⁸ in all Erin in hoc anno; and it was it that was usually called the Maeldomhnaigh. Gilla-Christ O'Birn mortuus⁹ est. [1324.]

William here referred to may have been the William Liath [Burk], son of William Mor, whose death is entered under the year 1322. The same repetition occurs in the Ann. Four Masters.

⁶ Of Toirdhelbhach. Τοῖρδελβᾱχ, for

Τοῖρδελβᾱχ, B. 'Donnclā, for 'Donnchadā, C.

⁷ Alii. αἱ, B.

⁸ Cow destruction; i.e. the βόσπιθ, or murrain, mentioned under the year 1321.

⁹ Mortuus. μορτυρ, B.

[MS. defective.
Text supplied
from "Annals
of Connacht."]

Íct. Enair for Mairt, ocur ochtmað uathao fuirfu; m.ccc.xxii.; xii. cicli lunair; octavo anno indictionis; primo anno cicli polair. Domhnall mac Driain Uí Neill, ní Ulað, morpuur ept. Diarmaid Ua Maibrenainn, ní Ëoirrech Cloinne Conchoðair, morpuur ept. Cú Ulað .h. Neill morpuur ept .i. mac Domhnall mic Driain .h. Neill in Cú Ulað rin, acur a ñarðað do ponraat clann Neill mic Driain .h. Neill .i. clann derbbratar a athar fein. Gilla Cuir cleirpeð Mac Diarmada morpuur ept. Driain Ua Saðra morpuur ept. In bóðith fóar ap fut Epend.

Íct. Enair for Cedaoín, ocur xix.mað fuirfu; anno Domini m.ccc.xxiii.; xiii. anno cicli lunair; ix. anno indictionis; secundo anno cicli polair. Rírdar a Dúrc .i. ant íarla ruad, tiðearna Ulað ocur Con-dacht, acur aen roga Gall Epend uili, do hecc ipin bliaðain rin ante peptum Petri ad uincula. Cocað mor eirip ní Ëranc ocur ní Saxon in hoc anno. Lúrint .h. Lachtan, erboð Olirinn, in Cuirto quieuit. Metra Seoan O Rindachta do togað dochum na heppocoidi ceðna iar rin. Imhar Mað Raðnaill, tairrech Muinntirí hEoluir, occipur ept o [a] Ëraithrið buðein. Nicol .h. hEohin morpuur ept.

Íct. Enair for Daraoín, ocur x.mað .xx. fuirfu; anno Domini m.ccc.xxiiii.; xiiii. lunair cicli; x. anno indictionis; tertio anno cicli polair. Cocað mor eirip ní Saxon ocur a Ëen buðein, .i. inðen ní Ëranc, ocur ní Saxon do athriðað don cocað rin, ocur a ñac fein do níðað do a naðað a athar, ocur copoin níð do thaðairt do tria choñairle Saxon uili. Sopmlaith ingen Mic Diarmada, ben Magnura mic Domhnall .h. Conchoðair. tanairte Con-dacht ne heð, ocur

¹ *Kalends*. The Dom. Letter (F) is added in the margin in B.

² *Cow-destruction*. The bóðith, or murrain, referred to in note ⁸, p. 603.

³ *Choicest*. aen roga; lit. "one choice," C. aen raða, B.

⁴ *Metra*. Men (probably a mistake for "Maigistir"), B and C.

The kalends¹ of January on Tuesday, and the eighth of the moon ; M.ccc.xxv. ; xv. cycli lunaris ; octavo anno Indictionis ; primo anno cycli solaris. Domhnall, son of Brian O'Neill, king of Uladh, mortuus est. Diarmaid O'Maelbhrenainn, king-chieftain of Clann-Conchobhair, mortuus est. Cu-Uladh O'Neill mortuus est ; i.e. this Cu-Uladh was the son of Domhnall, son of Brian O'Neill ; and the sons of Niall, son of Brian O'Neill, viz., the sons of his own father's brother, killed him. Gilla-Christ Cleirech Mac Diarmada mortuus est. Brian O'Gadhra mortuus est. The cow-destruction² still throughout Erinn.

A.D.
[1325.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday, and the nineteenth of the moon ; anno Domini M.ccc.xxvi. ; xvi. anno cycli lunaris ; ix. anno Indictionis ; secundo anno cycli solaris. Richard Burk, i.e. the Red Earl, lord of Uladh and Connacht, and the choicest³ of all the Foreigners of Erinn, died in this year, ante festum Petri ad Vincula. A great war between the king of France and the king of the Saxons in hoc anno. Laurence O'Lachtnain, bishop of Oilfinn, in Christo quievit. Metra⁴ John O'Finnaghta was afterwards elected to the same bishopric. Imhar Mac Raghnaill, chieftain of Muintir-Eolais, occisus est by his own kinsmen. Nicholas O'hEdhin mortuus est.

[1326.]

The kalends⁵ of January on Thursday, and the thirtieth of the moon ; anno Domini M.ccc.xxvii. ; xvii. lunaris cycli ; x. anno Indictionis ; tertio anno cycli solaris. A great war between the king of the Saxons and his own wife, i.e. the daughter of the king of France ; and the king of the Saxons was dethroned through this war ; and his own son was made king by her in opposition to his father, and a king's crown was given to him through the counsel of all the Saxons. Gormlaith, Mac Diarmada's daughter, for a while the wife of Maghnus, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, tanist of Connacht, and

[1327.]

⁵ *Kalends.* A marg. note in B. gives D as the Dom. Letter for the year.

[MS. defective.
Text supplied
from "Annals
of Connacht."]

banpugan. h. maine as Conchubair. h. Cellanig deir ma-
nura, ocur banpugan luigne as Pargal. h. Egra, ocur
ben rob pepp nóir ocur enech ocur tinlacad da cineo
fein hi, a hec iar mbuaid naipughe. Eubair, pi
saxan, iar mbuain a piigi de quieuir. Teom mor don
galap brecc ar put Epend uili co poplethan, co tucc
dith ar dauid beca ocur mora ipin bliadain rin.
Mailechlainn ruabach, mac Domhnall, mic Tairc. h.
Conchubair, do dol [dég] don galap rin. Pargal mac
Ualgair. h. Ruairc morpuir ept. Culén ua Dimurag
morpuir ept. Saob inžen Mic Aedacan morpuir ept.

[Ct. Enair pop Aine, asur aenmad .x. puiuri;
m°. ecc°. xx°. uiu. ; xiiii. cicli lunair; xi. anno in-
dictionis; quarto anno cicli solaris. Mailechlainn O
Rairillig, tigherna Muinntiri Maolmorad, do gabail
ocur do lot do Gallaid na Midhe; asur a ruarluad
ar braidid, ocur a dol decc da gonaid ina tig fein
iarpin. Tornach ocur tentich anbaill ipin bliadain
rin, gur milleo moran do mher ocur do torad Epend
uili, ocur cur paradar arbanna pinna para. Teom
galair go coitcheand ar put Epend uili, pui inabap-
thai plaedan, pe heo tri la no cethair ar cech nech
da ngabao, gur bo tanairte bair do he. Ine iapla
donn do teacht a nEirinn in hoc anno .i. William Dupce
mac rir Seoan mic in iapla ruad. Donochad ruad
.h. Gador, ocur coigep da cineo fein maille pui, occiri
punt. Conchubair Mac Branain, adbar tairigh Corca
Achlainn, do marbad la muinter Angaili. Daibet
Mac Gilla Comgail galloclaeach, ocur cethri pui deas
da muinntir maille pui, do marbad la Donochad ngall
mac Domhnall. h. Conchubair, ocur Donochad fein do
tpomlot and beurr. Dubera inžen .h. Eirde, ben

¹ *Galar-brec*; lit. "speckled disease,"
i.e. the small-pox.

² *Kalends*. The Dom. Letters (CB)
are added in the margin in B.

³ *Slaedan*; i.e. a cough or influenza.

⁴ *Five*. coigep, C. cocer, B.

⁵ *Corca-Achlainn*. Corca Achchil.
in B and C. See note ¹⁰, p. 596.

queen of the Ui-Maine with Conchobhar O'Cellaigh, after Magnus, and queen of Luighne with Ferghal O'hEghra, (and who was the woman of greatest reputation, hospitality, and liberality, of her own kindred), died after the triumph of penance. Edward, king of the Saxons, after his sovereignty had been taken from him, quievit. A great epidemic of the "galar-brec"¹ throughout all Erinn widely, which brought destruction on people small and great, in this year. Maelechlainn Riabhach, son of Domhnall, son of Tadhg O'Conchobhair, died of this disease. Ferghal, son of Ualgharg O'Ruairc, mortuus est. Culén O'Dimusaigh mortuus est. Sadhbh, daughter of Mac Aedhagain, mortua est.

A.D.
[1327.]

The kalends² of January on Friday, and the eleventh of the moon; M°. ccc°. xx°. viii.; xviii. cycli lunaris; xi. anno Indictionis; quarto anno cycli solaris. Maelechlainn O'Raighilligh, lord of Muintir-Maelmordha, was apprehended and wounded by the Foreigners of Midhe; and he was released on *giving* hostages, but afterwards died of his wounds in his own house. Terrible thunder and lightning in this year, so that much of the fruit and produce of all Erinn was destroyed, and corn grew whitish and empty. An epidemic disease generally throughout all Erinn, which was called "slaedan,"³ and lasted during the space of three or four days with every person whom it attacked, so that it was next to death to him. The Brown Earl, i.e. William Burk, son of Sir John, son of the Red Earl, came to Erinn in hoc anno. Donnchadh Ruadh O'Gadhra, and five⁴ of his own kindred along with him, occisi sunt. Conchobhar Mac Branan, heir to the chieftainship of Corca-Achlann,⁵ was slain by the people of Anghaile. David Mac Gilla-Comghaill, gallowglass, and fourteen men of his people along with him, were slain by Donnchadh Gall, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair; and Donnchadh himself was also greatly wounded there. Dubhesa, daughter of O'hElidhe, wife of Domhnall,

[1328.]

[MS. defective.
Text supplied
from "Annals
of Connacht."]

Domnall mic Ainriag, an ingen mic oclaeð yr ferr
do bi a naen aimpir fria, ocur dob ferr elú ocur do
bo mo conach, do écc ipin bliaðain rin. Gaeth mór
dopulaëta ipint raíprað, agus terca bið, ocur imad
étaiğ. Cpech mor la Uater a bupe ar Connachtaiğ,
cup harced moran leir daer graða Toirprehealbaiğ
.h.Conchobair, riğ Connacht. Sir Seon Mac Peorair,
iapla lúgmaiğ .i. ant aen barun do ba beoða ocur
do ba bpiğmure, ocur dob ferr enech, ocur do
po mo tinolaiçei do bi a nEunn, do marbað a
pill da munnitir fein .i. do Gallaiğ Oirgiall, ocur
moran do Shallaiğ ocur do Shaiðelaiğ maithi do
marbað mapoen fir; agus ri na renma .i. Mael-
puanaig Mac Cephail .i. in giolla caech, ocur drep-
raçair aili do do marbað mapoen fir; ocur ni per co
tainice na co ticera choiðei a choimmaiç do timpnach.
Muirir .h. Sibillan, arð maigritir Eireann a noliğið
nua ocur a renoliğið, hi canoin ocur i lex, pellrom
pera agus pipeolair; ra nðana agus nOgmopachta ocur
elaðan nimda eli; cananach copad hi Tuam da gual-
lann, agus a nOirpind, agus a nCchað Conari, agus i
Cill Alair agus a nEnach duin, agus i Cluain perpa
ðrenaind, oirpel agus breiðeamh coitcheno na harpo-
epocoitir uli, in Cyprio quieuit. Tomar Ua Mellan,
erruc Enaiğ duin, do eec hi cypit an þapa in hoc
anno. Ðrian mac Tomaltaiğ Mic Donðchaið do mar-
bað do Ðhrian mac Tairce Mic Donðchaið. Uiliam
iapla Ulað do tinol treluaiğ moir pa Thoiprehealbað
.h.Chonchobair, ri Conðacht, ocur ða Muircheartach
.h.mÐrian, ri Tuaðmuñan ocur Muñan archena,

¹ *Son of Andrias.* The Four Mas-
ters say "son of Tadhg," i.e. Tadhg
O'Connor, the son of Brian, the son of
Andrias, which is probably correct.

² *The Gilla-caech;* i.e. "the one-
eyed fellow."

³ *Canon and Lex;* i.e. Canon and
Civil Law.

⁴ *Of Ogham writing.* nOgmo-

rachta. Mageoghagan (Annals of
Clonmacnoise) translates it "the
speech which in Irish is called
Ogham," and adds that it is "com-
posed of the diphthongs, and triphthongs,
and consonants of Irish, wherein they
are added together, whereof the words
are framed."

son of Andrias,¹ the best daughter of a hero of her time, and the woman of best reputation and greatest wealth, died in this year. Great, intolerable wind in the summer, and scarcity of food, and much drought. A great depredation by Walter Burk on the Connacht-men, when a great number of the favourites of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, were plundered by him. Sir John Mac Feorais, Earl of Lughmhagh, i.e. the most active, vigorous, hospitable and liberal baron that was in Erin, was killed in treachery by his own people, viz., by the Foreigners of Oirghiall; and a great number of noble Foreigners and Gaoidhel were slain along with him; and the king of minstrelsy, i.e. Maelruanaidh Mac Cerbhaill, i.e. the Gilla-caech,² and another brother of his, were slain along with him; and it is not known that there came, or will ever come, so good a harper. Maurice O'Gibillan, high master of Erin in new laws and old laws, in Canon and Lex;³ a philosopher in wisdom and true knowledge; an eminent professor of poetry, and of Ogham writing,⁴ and many other arts; a canon chorister in Tuaim-da-ghualann, and in Oilfinn, and in Achadh-Conaire, and in Cill-Alaidh, and in Enach-dúin, and in Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, and the official and general judge of all the archbishopric, in Christo quievit. Thomas O'Mellain,⁵ bishop of Enach-dúin, died at the Pope's court in hoc anno. Brian, son of Tomaltach⁶ Mac Donnchaidh, was slain by Brian, son of Tadhg Mac Donnchaidh. William Earl of Ulster assembled a great army, including Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, and Muirchertach O'Briain, king of Tuadh-Mumha, and of Mumha besides, against

A.D.

[1328.]

⁵ *O'Mellain*. The name is written .h. mēll. in B, but Ua Meallan in C. The Four Masters write h. mēllan; "O'Mellaigh," and add

that the bishop died 1111 Roim, i.e. "in Rome."

⁶ *Tomaltach*. Tōm., B. Chas Dōm-nall, the genit. of Domhnall, or Daniel, which is wrong.

[MS. defective.
Text supplied
from "Annals
of Connacht."]

α ναγαῖδ ὄριαν bain .h. ὄριαν. μαῖδm le ὄριαν
mban O mὄριαν ap ua mὄριαν, du anap μαῖδαῖδ
Conchubar .h. ὄριαν, δεῖ ἀῖδap πῖς Epeno ap méτ
αγυρ δεῖλβ, αγυρ ap enech, maille pe cethyri pichit
eidyri math αγυρ paiti. Coinne mop pa αῖth cino
Locha Deiched eidyri Uater mac Uiliam Dupc αγυρ
Gillibepo Mac Goydelb don tapα leῖ, ocyr Mael-
puanaiḡ Mac Diarmada, αγυρ Tomaltach a m̄ac,
αγυρ Tomaltach Mac Donnchad, αγυρ clann Mael-
puanaiḡ apchenα don leith aile. Dperimh mathma
do thabhairt ap mac Uiliam, tap μαῖδαῖδ ὄριαν
mac Tairḡ Mic Donnchad le α ὄραthair pein, α
noḡail ὄριαν mic Tomultaiḡh Mic Donnchad do
μαῖδpom pemhe rin. Donnchad gall mac Doḡnnaill
.h.Chonchubar do μαῖδαῖδ la hAedh, mac Tairḡ,
mic Mailechlann, mic Maḡnura.

κλ. Enap pop Doḡnnaḡ, αγυρ αῖλ pichet fuippi;
m.°ccc.°xx.°ix.; ix. cicli lunayri; xi. anno inuictionis;
ii. anno solayri cicli. Todec mac Toirphelbairḡ
.h.Conchubar do μαῖδαῖδ do Diarmad.h.Γαῖρα i me-
ḡail. Cathal mac Doḡnnaill.h.Ruairc, δεῖ ἀῖδap πῖς
Dperine, do μαῖδαῖδ la cloinn Seacan.h.Perḡail ocyr
la Galloib Mide, per dolum, ocyr tponḡ da muintir
maille yri. Muirḡeartach mac Doḡnnaill.h.Conchu-
bar, tiḡerna Carppu, ocyr δεῖ ἀῖδap πῖς Connacht,
moptuyr eyt. Cathal, mac Aeda, mic Eoḡan.h.Chon-
chobar, do tichur ap ecin ap na pedaiḡ ocyr α Tir
Maine, tpe popgall Uater α Dupc ap cloinn Cellaiḡ
ocyr ap lḡ Maine. Cocaḡ mop eidyri Toirphelbach

¹ Meeting. conoi, B. coinne, C.

² Tomaltach. Doḡnnaill, C.

³ On the other part. don tapα
leith (instead of don leith aile), B
and C.

⁴ Donnchadh Gall; i.e. Donough
the foreigner. This name is written
Doḡn gall in B, and Donḡgall in C.

The Four Masters write it Donnchadh
Galldha (Donough the Anglicised);
but the preferable form is Donn-
chad gall, as it is elsewhere written.
See page 606.

⁵ Maghnus; i.e. Maghnus O'Con-
chobhair (or Manus O'Conor).

Brian Bán O'Briain. An overthrow *was given* by Brian Bán O'Briain to O'Briain, in which Conchobhar O'Briain, the good material of a king of Erin as regards stature, form, and bounty, was slain, together with fourscore both good and bad. A great meeting¹ near Ath-cind-Locha-Techet between Walter, son of William Burk, and Gilbert Mac Goisdelbh, on the one part, and Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada, and his son Tomaltach,² and Tomaltach³ Mac Donnchaidh, and the Clann-Maelruanaidh besides, on the other part.³ A defeat was inflicted on Mac William, on which occasion Brian, son of Tadhg Mac Donnchaidh, was slain by his own kinsman, in revenge of Brian, the son of Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh, whom he had previously slain. Donnchadh Gall,⁴ son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, was killed by Aedh, the son of Tadhg, son of Maelechlainn, son of Magnus.⁵

A.D.
[1328.]

The kalends⁶ of January on Sunday, and the twenty-second of the moon; M.^occc.^oxx.^oix.; xix. cycli lunaris;⁷ xii. anno Indictionis; v. anno solaris cycli. Tadhg, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, was slain by Diarmaid O'Gadhra, in treachery. Cathal, son of Domhnall O'Ruairc, the good material of a king of Breifne, was killed by the sons of John O'Ferghail, and by the Foreigners of Midhe, per dolum, and a number of his people along with him. Muirchertach, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, lord of Cairbre, and the good material of a king of Connacht, mortuus est. Cathal, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, was forcibly expelled from the Fedha,⁸ and from Tir-Maine, by the order of Walter Burk to the Clann-Cellaigh and the Ui-Maine. A great war between Toirdhelbhach

[1329.]

⁶ *Kalends*. The Dom. Letter (A) is added in the margin in B.

⁷ *Cycli lunaris*. Repeated in MSS. B and C.

⁸ *The Fedha*. "The Woods," or

"Faes," a district in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, formerly the patrimony of the family of O'Neachtain, or O'Naghten.

[MS. defective.
Text supplied
from "Annals
of Connacht."]

.h. Conchubair, pī Conḡacht, ocyr clann Maelruanaig,
cyr milleḡ moran eatopra diḡlinaiḡ. Cpeach la
Tomaltach Mac Diarmada ap Diarmad .h. Flanna-
can, tairrech Cloinne Cathail. Aine inḡen Pērgail
.h. Raigiliḡ, ben Tomultaiḡ Mic Diarmada, morḡua
ert in tpear la pīa nodlac moir. Dabog donn
mac Uilliam ḡurc, pīdipīa pō chonaiḡ, morḡuap ert.

ict. Enap pōp Luan, ocyr iii. uathad pīpīpī; m.ccc.xxx; pīmup annup lunapīr cicli; xii. anno
indictionī; pēato anno pōlapīr cicli. Magnup, mac
Aēḡa ḡpēipīiḡ .h. Conchobair, do mapḡaḡ la Cathal,
mac Aēḡa, mic Eogain .h. Conchobair, hī Pēpān na
ḡapach, ocyr Simann mac inḡ Phailḡiḡ do mapḡaḡ
mapāen pīr. Ammup longḡupīrt le Toirpḡelbach
.h. Conḡobair ap ḡaiter mac Uilliam ḡurc, a lecmāiḡ
a Moig Luipḡ, ocyr a puagaḡ apīrde co Cairḡi liacc
pāda, ocyr Gilleberḡ Mac ḡoirḡelḡ, tīḡeapna Sleḡi
Luga, do teaḡt pēḡan mōr i pīrtacht Mic Uilliam
ḡurc, ocyr Tomaltach Mac ḡonḡchaiḡ do teaḡt
pēḡan aili i pīrtacht Mic Uilliam. Aḡup impuḡ do
na pīuaḡaiḡ pīn diḡlinaiḡ ap .h. Conchubair co pāncā-
ḡap Aḡh ḡīpīrt Nuadan, ocyr becan do muinḡīr
.h. Chonḡobair do mapḡaḡ pōn aḡh, .i. ḡonḡchaiḡ mac
ḡonḡnail Mic Mathḡaīḡna ocyr Mac Gilla Comḡan,
ocyr ḡaine eli bōp nach apīmḡher pūnn; ocyr Ua Con-
chubair do imḡeachḡ co beḡḡa nōḡmap ip na Tuathaiḡ
iapīrīn. Aḡup ḡaḡup Mac Uilliam longpōrt an aḡaiḡ
pīn a Cill lomad ap inḡhaiḡ .h. Conchubair. Sluaḡaḡ
Conḡacht uili do tīnol do Mac Uilliam, eīpīr Gall

¹ *Mac-ind-Fhailgigh*; i.e. son of the "Failgech," or needy person. The "Failgech," from whom the family name of "Mac-ind-Fhailgigh," or "Mac-in-Fhailghe" (now probably Mac-Nally), and the tribe name of "Clann-in-Fhailghe" were derived,

has not been identified. See note 4, p. 484, *supra*.

² *Cairthi-liag-fada*; lit. "the long stone pillar." Dr. O'Donovan suggests that the townland of Cnoc-a-Cartha (hill of the pillar stone), in the parish of Killukin, county of

O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, and the Clann-Maelruan-aidh, and much property was destroyed between both parties. A depredation by Tomaltach Mac Diarmada on Diarmaid O'Flannagain, chieftain of Clann-Cathail. Aine, daughter of Ferghal O'Raighilligh, the wife of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, mortua est the third day before Great Christmas. Daboc Donn Mac William Burk, a very wealthy knight, mortuus est. A.D.
[1329.]

The kalends of January on Monday, and the third of the moon ; M.ccc.xxx. ; primus annus lunaris cycli ; xiii. anno Indictionis ; sexto anno solaris cycli. Maghnus, son of Aedh Breifnech O'Conchobhair, was killed by Cathal, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, in Ferann-na-darach; and Simon Mac-ind-Fhailgigh¹ was slain along with him. A camp attack was made by Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair on Walter Mac William Burk, in Lecmagh in Magh-Luirc, whom he drove from thence to Cairthi-liag-fada.² And Gilbert Mac Goisdeldh, lord of Sliabh-Lugha, came with a large force to the assistance of Mac William Burk, and Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh came with another force to the assistance of Mac William ; and both these armies turned against O'Conchobhair until they reached Ath-Disert-Nuadan ;³ and a few of O'Conchobhair's people were slain about the ford, viz. :—Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Mac Mathghamhna, and Mac Gilla-Comghain, and other persons also who are not enumerated here. O'Conchobhair went afterwards actively, proudly, into the Tuatha; and Mac William fixed his camp that night⁴ at Cill-Lomad, in presence of O'Conchobhair. The armies of all Connacht, both Foreigners and Gaeidhel, were subsequently mustered by Mac William, with the [1330.]

Roscommon, where a pillar stone stands, may be the place indicated. See *Four Mast.*, O'Donovan's ed., A.D. 1330, note °.

³ *Ath-Disert-Nuadan*. The "ford of Disert-Nuadan," absurdly Anglicised

"Estersnow," the name of a parish in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon. *Ōt̃h*, the first member of the name, is written *aró* in B.

⁴ *Night*. *aróng*, B. *aróci*, C.

[MS. defective.
Text supplied
from "Annals
of Connacht."]

ocur Saibelaib, do gabail nigi Conoacht do fein iar rin. Sith cunnail cairde-mail do denaib do Mac Diarmada acur uila Chonchoibair iar rin. Sluaḡaḡ la .h. Ruairce co fíḡ an atha, ocur in bail do epgi doib iar rin, ocur maibm do thaibairt ar .h. Ruairce, ocur Art. h. Ruairce, aḡḡar nigi bpeirne, do marbaḡ ann, ocur moran aili eirir maith agur rait. Silla lpa ruad .h. Raigillig, n Muinntire Mailmorḡa ocur na bpeirne uili re moran daimir remhe rin, do ecc ina penoir rathinap ro chonaigh iar mbreith buaḡa o dein an acur o domhan. Benedect. h. Plannacan, puoir Cilli moru na sinna, quieuit in Cipro. Mailechlainn Mac Cairne, bpuḡaḡ cḡdach conaich, do ecc in hoc anno. Maelra donno Mac Aedacan mortuyp ep. Maibm mor la Conchoibair, mac Tairce, mic brian, mic Ainriar, mic brian Luignig, mic Toirprealbaib moir. h. Chonchoibair, ar Oartraigib, cor marbaḡ moran uib leir. Toirprehelbach .h. Chonchoibair do marbaḡ la muintir Uater mic Uilliam Dupc oc teacht o tig ino lapa.

[Ctt. Enair pop Maip, ocur cethraibad .x. puyru; m.°ccc.°xxx.° primo; secundo anno cicli lunayru; xiiii. anno indictionis; septimo anno cicli solayru. Maelruanag Mac Diarmada, n Moigi Luirg, do rachail a nige ocur a flaitiura, ocur do gabail aibiti manag leith ime a manitir na buille in hoc anno, ocur a ecc iar rin, ocur Tomaltach a maic fein do gabail na nige cedna in pereḡ la iar mbealtaine. Pergal mac Mailechlainn chappag Mic Diarmada do marbaḡ la Tairce mac Cathail mic Domnaill .h. Conchoibair. Moir pluagad la Uater mac Uilliam Dupc hi Maig Luirg, ocur in tir uili do loruḡ do acht a cella nama; ocur tuce re cadur ocur comairci maith doib; agur cib eḡ nup leice Tomultaḡ cona petain buidein

¹ "Brughaidh cḡdach;" i.e. a rich farmer.

² Victory. The letters N.B. (nota bene) are added in the margin in B.

³ Kalends. A marginal note in B and C indicates that the Dom. Letter for the year is F.

object of seizing the sovereignty of Connacht for himself. A prudent, amicable peace was afterwards made by Mac Diarmada and O'Conchobhair. A hosting by O'Ruairc to Fídh-an-atha, when *the people* of the town opposed them, and O'Ruairc was defeated, and Art O'Ruairc, who was qualified to be king of Breifne, was killed there, and a great many more, both good and bad. Gilla-Isa Ruadh O'Raighilligh, king of Muintir-Maelmordha and all the Breifne for a long time previously, died a prosperous, wealthy senior, after obtaining victory over the devil and the world. Benedict O'Flannagain, prior of Cill-mor-na-Sinna, quievit in Christo. Maelechlainn Mac Carmaic, a wealthy brughaidh cédach,¹ died in hoc anno. Mael-Isa Donn Mac Aedhagain mortuus est. A great victory² by Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Andrias, son of Brian Luighnech, son of Toirdhelbhach Mór O'Conchobhair, over the Dartraighe, when a great number of them were slain by him. Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair was slain by the people of Walter Mac William Burk, whilst coming from the Earl's house.

A.D.
[1330.]

The kalends³ of January on Tuesday, and the fourteenth of the moon; M.^occc.^oxxx.^o primo; secundo anno cycli lunaris; xiiii. anno Indictionis; septimo anno cycli solaris. Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, resigned his kingdom and sovereignty, and assumed the habit of a gray monk in the monastery of the Buill in hoc anno, and died afterwards; and his own son Tomaltach assumed the same sovereignty the sixth day after May-day. Ferghal, son of Maelechlainn Carrach Mac Diarmada, was killed by Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair. A great hosting by Walter Mac William Burk into Magh-Luirg, when the entire country was burned by him, except the churches alone, to which he gave good respect and protection. Nevertheless, Tomaltach and his own army did not permit them to remain

[1331.]

[MS. defective.
Text supplied
from "Annals
of Connacht."]

κοῖναις τοῖς εἰν α νιντοραιζέδ co hollaṃ ocuṛ co hapel
ina coṃpogur; agur tucepat ḡoill puaiucc tṛomlethan
do Tomoltach, cup marḃadar popuṇdo do lucht in tṛpe;
agur cṛdeḃ nṛp mṛaḃ la Mac n'Diarmada in pṛpenn
pṛn do marḃaḃ doṛḃpṛm dṛa ṡṡuinnṡp agur can α
nṛoḡail poppṛ. Maṡpṛ Maḡ Eochagan quieuṡ in
tṛṛṡia ꝑct. lenapṛ.

ꝑct. Enapṛ pop Cetain, ocuṛ cuḡeḃ pṛcheat pṛpṛpṛ;
anno Domini M.°ccc.°xxx.° pecundo; tṛṛṡio anno ciclṛ
lunapṛ; xii. anno inṛictioṇpṛ; iiii. anno ciclṛ polapṛ.
Uateṛ mac pṛp Uṡṡiam ḃupc do ḡaḃail lapṛn lapla
nṛonn, ocuṛ α bṛeṡṡ leṛp iap pṛn co caplen nua inṛpṛ
hḡogain, agur α dṛl decc don ḡopṡa hṛ pṛpṛn in chaṛ-
lein pṛn. Maṡṡhṛ Clpṛn do marḃaḃ leṛpṛn mḃaṡṡ-
deṡbaḃ ipṛn bliadain cḡaḃṡa. Maḃṡm ḃepna in mil
pop Tomultach Mac n'Diarmada, pṛ Muḡi luṛḡ, ocuṛ
ap mac Uṡṡiam ḃupc, la mac inṛ lapla agur la
Tomaltach Mac Donḃchaḃḃ, inap marḃaḃ moṛan do
muinnṡpṛ mic Uṡṡiam ḃupc. Uṡṡiam ḡallṡa mac
Muṛpcheapṡaḡ mṛṛp Mecc Eochagain, dṛa Cenel
Pṛachaḃḃ, moṛṡuṛp epṡ immi Nouembṛ.

ꝑct. Enapṛ pop Clṛne, agur pṛipṛḃ uatḡaḃḃ pṛpṛpṛ;
anno Domini M.°ccc.°xxx.°iii.°; quapṡo anno ciclṛ lunapṛ;
pṛpṛmo anno inṛictioṇpṛ; ix. anno ciclṛ polapṛ. Uṡṡiam
ḃupc .i. lapla Uṡaḃḃ, do marḃaḃ la ḡallaiḃ Uṡaḃḃ, agur
na ḡaṡṡ pṛn uṡṡi do tṛitṛm ann itṛp chṛochaḃḃ ocuṛ
marḃaḃ ocuṛ tṛapṛaiṇḡ la muṡṡpṛ pṛ Saxan. Aeḃ
.h. Domnail, pṛ Tṛpṛ Conail ocuṛ pṛp Manach, agur
do ḡaḃ bṛaiḡṡi dṛa epṛch Capṛpṛpṛ ocuṛ na ḃṛeṛpne, ocuṛ
aḃḃap pṛḡ cuḡḡṛḃ Uṡaḃḃ uṡṡe, ocuṛ lethṡopommann Epenn

¹ *Severe.* tṛomlethan; lit.
"heavy-wide."

² *Kalends.* The Dom. Letters for
the year (E D) are added in the
margin in B.

³ *New Castle.* Green Castle, near the

mouth of Lough Foyle, in the barony
of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.

⁴ *The Baliol.* This name is written
ḃaṡṡdeṡbach in the MSS., as if
compounded of baṡṡ, a member, and
deṡbach, an adj. derived from deṡb,

without quickly and ably advancing against them, into their neighbourhood; and the Foreigners gave a severe¹ repulse to Tomaltach, and killed a number of the people of the district; but Mac Diarmada did not think it creditable that this number of his people should be killed by them, without revenging it on them. Meiler Mac Eochagain quievit in tertia kalendas Januarii. A.D.
[1331.]

The kalends² of January on Wednesday, and the twenty-fifth of the moon; anno Domini M.^occc.^oxxx.^o secundo; tertio anno cycli lunaris; xv. anno Indictionis; viii. anno cycli solaris. Walter, son of Sir William Burk, was taken prisoner by the Brown Earl, who afterwards took him with him to the New Castle³ of Inis-Eoghain; and he died of hunger in the prison of that castle. The nobles of Alba were slain by the Baliol⁴ in the same year. The victory of Berna-in-mil *was gained* over Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, and over Mac William Burk, by the Earl's son and Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh, in which a great number of Mac William Burk's people were slain. William Gallda,⁵ the son of Muirchertach Mór Mac Eochagain, dux of Cenel-Fiachaidh, mortuus est in the month of November. [1332.]

The kalends⁶ of January on Friday, and the sixth of the moon; anno Domini M.^occc.^oxxxiii.; quarto anno cycli lunaris; primo anno Indictionis; ix. anno cycli solaris. William Burk, i.e. the Earl of Ulster, was slain by the Foreigners of Ulster; and all these Foreigners fell in return, *having been* either hanged, slain, or torn asunder,⁷ by the king of the Saxons' people. Aedh O'Domhnaill, king of Tir-Conaill and Feara-Manach, and who took the hostages of the two districts of Cairbre, and of the Breifne; one qualified to be king of the entire province of Uladh, and the prop of all Erin as [1333.]

"figure." The form *Donliolach* is, however, added in the marg. in both MSS.

⁵ *Gallda*. This is a sobriquet signifying the "Anglicised."

⁶ *Kalends*. The Dom. Letter for the year (C) is added in the margin in B and C.

⁷ *Torn asunder*. *ταρρανς*; lit. "drawing."

[MS. defective.
Text supplied
from "Annals
of Connacht."]

uili ap enech ocup ap engnamh, ocup ap rymacht, ocup ap riasail; acup reup ip mo lep tot do GallaiB ocup SaiðealaiB biuip a naen aimpip rrip, moptuup ep̄t iap mbreith buaða o ðeñian ocup o ðoñian, ocup iap mbreith da bliagain ap ðaogad arripzi Tipe Conaill, ocup iap nðabail aibiti manaið leith imbi, iap p̄aip̄ioin ocup aithripzi, quieuit. Conchubap. h. Doñnaill, a ðnac̄ pein, do gaðail riðe Tipe Conaill tap̄ep a athap, ocup imchoipnamh do ðeith etip Conchoðap aip̄up Ap̄t. h. Doñnaill, .i. mac a athap pein, imon riði, acup Ap̄t do gaðail le Conchubap. h. n. Doñnaill, ocup a ðnap̄að̄ leip̄ po ceðoir. Tomaltach Mac Donoðaið, tiðeap̄na Tipe Oiliolla, p̄ai nenið ocup nengam̄a, aip̄up pep̄ rob pep̄p comap̄ci ocup caðup aip̄up p̄ip̄inne do ðai a naen aimpip rrip, moptuup ep̄t. Peðlimio. h. Domnaill, ant aen mac rið̄ doð uap̄li aip̄up doð ailli, aip̄up doð ap̄pachta, aip̄up ip̄ mo p̄ip̄ ap̄aið̄i p̄uil na poðaið̄e aip̄up pep̄ nEpenn uili, do ecc ip̄in ðliað̄ain pin. Gillebero Mac Soip̄oel̄ð̄ do map̄að̄ ap̄ l̄ap̄ a tiði pein la Cathal Mac Diap̄mata Gall, pep̄ doLum: Aeð̄ Mac Conp̄nam̄a, tap̄ep̄ch Muinn̄tipe C̄inait̄h, quieuit. Mac̄ na hoip̄ochi Mac̄ Flann̄ch̄aið̄ do map̄að̄ la ConnachtaiB. Donoðaið̄ mac Aeð̄a. h. Cellaið̄ do gaðail la Toip̄p̄ðeal̄ð̄ach Ua Conchubap̄, p̄i Connacht. Siðh do poep̄a a Rat̄recep̄ do cloinn Uilliam ðup̄e a hucht rið̄ Saðan. Conchubap̄ Mac ðpanan, toip̄ep̄ch Cop̄ea Aðhlann, moptuup ep̄t ui. ioūp̄ ienap̄.

[ct. Enap̄ pop̄ Sathap̄n, aip̄up peçt̄mað̄ .x. p̄up̄p̄i; m.ccc.xxx.iii.; quinto anno cicli lunap̄ip̄; p̄p̄imo anno in diæt̄ionip̄; x. anno polap̄ip̄ cicli. Moip̄p̄luað̄að̄ la ConnachtaiB uili eioūp̄ GallaiB ocup Saið̄elaiB ip̄in Muñ̄ain doçhom Með̄ Conmap̄a. ðp̄aið̄oi ocup neap̄t

¹ *Mac-na-hoidchi*; lit. "son of the night."

² *Rath-Secher*. This appears to have been the name of some place,

probably in Connacht, which has not been identified.

³ *Corca-Achlann*. *Corca Aðhet̄*, B and C. See note ¹⁰, p. 596.

A.D.

[1333.]

regards bounty and prowess, repression and rule; and the man by whom Foreigners and Gaeidhel fell most in his own time—mortuus est after obtaining victory over the devil and the world, and after having been fifty-two years in the sovereignty of Tir-Conaill, and after assuming the habit of a gray monk,—after confession and penance, quievit. Conchobhar O'Domhnaill, his own son, assumed the sovereignty of Tir-Conaill after his father; and a contention occurred between Conchobhar and Art O'Domhnaill, i.e. his own father's son, regarding the sovereignty; and Art was taken prisoner by Conchobhar O'Domhnaill, and was immediately slain by him. Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh, lord of Tir-Oilella, a most eminent man for bounty and prowess, and the best of his contemporaries for guarantee, honour, and truth, mortuus est. Fedhlimidh O'Domhnaill, the king's son who was the most noble, the most comely, and most illustrious, and from whom the multitudes, and the men of all Erin, expected most, died in this year. Gilbert Mac Goisdelbh was slain in the middle of his own house by Cathal Mac Diarmada Gall, per dolum. Aedh Mac Consnamha, chieftain of Muintercinaith, quievit. Mac-na-hoidchi¹ Mac Flannchaidh was slain by Connachtmen. Donnchadh, son of Aedh O'Cellaigh, was taken prisoner by Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht. Peace was proclaimed at Rath-Secher,² to the sons of William Burk, on the part of the king of the Saxons. Conchobhar Mac Branán, chieftain of Corca-Achlann,³ mortuus est vi. idus Januarii.

The kalends⁴ of January on Saturday, and the seventeenth of the moon; M.ccc.xxx.iiii.; quinto anno cycli lunaris; primo⁵ anno Indictionis; x. anno solaris cycli. A great hosting by all the Connachtmen, both Foreigners and Gaeidhel, into Mumha, to Mac Conmara, from whom

[1334.]

⁴ *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (B) is added in the margin in B and C.

⁵ *Primo.* So in B and C. But it is by mistake for "*secundo.*"

[MS. defective.
Text supplied
from "Annals
of Connacht."]

do dol doib faip. Tempoll do loptaí do dpeim don
rluaí rin arabadar ochtmaí ar ceo do dainí eirir
maith ocu tpaith, ocu diar racar malle rruu, et
combur puerunt. Deicneíar do muinntir Donnchaí
riaíai mic Maiechlainn charraí Mic Diarmada
do baíar ar Loch Teeheo. Tadec, mac Cathail, mic
Doínnail. h. Conchoíar, moptuip eir. Seonacc, mac
Muiríearraí mic móir Mec Eochacan, duu Cenel Rí-
charaí, moptuip eir in .xiii. Ít. Ienair. Donnchaí
Mac Conraí, tairrech Muiníre Cínait, moptuip
eir.

Ít. Enair pop Doínnac, ocu ochtmaí .xx.íu ruiip;
M.ccc.xxx.u.; ui. anno cicli lunair; tertio anno in-
dictionis; xi. anno cicli polair. Rindguala, iníen
.h. brian, ben Toirpíelíai. h. Chonchoíar, moptuair.
Sean mac Airt. h. Eghra do gaíal le mac in íarla,
ocu popela a muiníre do arccain do. Crech la
Cloinn Doínnail .h. Conchoíar ar cloinn Muirí
truaí mic Seirailt, du ar marbáí mac mic Muirí.
Creach ndigailt la cloinn Muirí ar cloinn Doínnail
céona íarín. íarthaí Connacht uli do milleí le
hEmann a buice; daine imí do marbáí, ocu
creacha ocu loirctí acur uile diarmíthí do denamh
do pop ar mac an íarla acur ar cloinn Ríairí a buice
irín bliathain ceona; acur ríth do denamh doib ré
poile íarín. Sneatha moir írín eppach eir dithaí
upíor minen Epeand uilí.

Ít. Enair pop Luan, ocu naemhaí uathaí ruiip;
M.ccc.°xxx.°ui.; ui. anno cicli lunair; quarto anno
indictionis; xii. anno cicli polair. Tomaltach Mac
Diarmada, ríí Moííí Luice, per po bo mo grian ocu
corcar ar a eircaí, ocu per pop ríerí enech ocu

¹ Ten. deicneíar, C. x.eníar
for deicneíar (or deicneíar), B.

² The Earl's son. mac n'Diarmada (Mac Diarmada) B. The same name was also written in C., but

afterwards expunged, and mac an íarla (the Earl's son) substituted.

³ Kalends. The Dom. Letter (G) is added in the marg. in B, but C has G F.

⁴ xxxvi. xxvi., C.

hostages were exacted, and over whom sway was obtained, by them. A church was burned by a division of this army, in which were one hundred and eighty persons both good and bad, and two priests along with them; et combusti fuerunt. Ten¹ of the people of Donnchadh Riabbach, son of Maelechlainn Carrach Mac Diarmada, were drowned in Loch-Teched. Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, mortuus est. Seonac, son of Muirchertach Mór Mac Eochagain, dux of Cenel-Fiachaidh, mortuus est in xiiii. kalendas Januarii. Donnchadh Mac Consnamha, chieftain of Muintir-Cínaith, mortuus est.

A.D.
[1334.]

The kalends of January on Sunday, and the twenty-eighth of the moon; M.ccc.xxxv.; vi. anno cycli lunaris; tertio anno Indictionis; xi. anno cycli solaris. Finnghuala, daughter of O'Briain, wife of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, mortua est. John, son of Art O'hEghra, was taken prisoner by the Earl's son; and the principal part of his people were plundered by him. A depredation *was committed* by the sons of Domhnall O'Conchobhair on the descendants of Maurice Sugach Fitz-Gerald, on which occasion the son of Mac Maurice was killed. A retaliatory depredation was afterwards committed by the Clann-Maurice on the same sons of Domhnall. The West of Connacht was all destroyed by Edmond Burk; a great many persons were slain; and innumerable depredations, and burnings, and injuries were also committed by him on the Earl's son,² and on the Clan-Rickard Burk, in the same year; but they afterwards made peace with one another. Great snow in the spring, which destroyed the greater number of the small birds of all Erin.

[1335.]

The kalends³ of January on Monday, and the ninth of the moon; M.ccc.xxx.° vi.⁴; vii. anno cycli lunaris; quarto anno Indictionis; xii. anno cycli solaris. Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, the most formidable and triumphant man against his enemies, and the man of

[1336.]

[MS. defective.
Text supplied
from "Annals
of Connacht."]

almpana, caðar accur comairce ina aimpir fein, decc in nono | Calendar Iunii .i. aðaiḡ Domnairḡ na Trínnnoiri, ina eis fein i calaḡ na Caircī, et repulstur ept i man-irter na builli co huapal onopach; ocur Conchoðar mac Tomaltairḡ .i. a mac fein, do rigaḡ ina inar. Teboir a bupe .i. Mac Uiliam, morptuur ept. Mailep mac Siurptan deæetar morptuur ept. Maiðm la heogan .h. Matatdan ap cloinn Ricarḡ a bupe, inap marðað reirer agur tpi pichit ioir maith agur raith. Creach mor la cloinn Diarmada Gall ocur la mac Feðlimið .h. Conchoðair, for Cloinn Goirðelb, ocur Maiðiucc mac ðalorin do marðað ina torairḡecht. Crech mor le hemanḡ mac Uiliam bupe ap Cloinn Cathail, ðar hairceḡ Conchoðar .h. Flannagan ocur ðaine imdo eli amaille rir, ocur Maileacðlann. h. Flannagan do marðað a torairḡecht na creichi rin; ocur do ḡaðatarran ðerðraḡair do Mac in milið a torairḡecht na creichi rin. Conchuðar Mac Diarmada, ri Moigi Luirḡ, ocur Aeð mac Feðlimið, mic Aeða, mic Eogharn. h. Chonchuðair, ocur lucht tigi. h. Conchoðair maraen ruu, ocur clann Donðcharḡ ocur ḡlaplairḡ epiche Cairppi im Copmac mac Ruairðri, do ðol ap creich a Tir Riach-rach curreancatarr mullaḡ Rathar; ocur ba an tpe do teiḡeo pompa. Marðeðala mora ocur capail imar, ocur beccan ðechairḡ ocur do roḡroð imar do thaðairt Leo; agur ðaine do marðað Leo; ocur a teacht fein plán ða tigiḡ. Diarmairt .h. Flannagan, ðux Cloinne Cathail, morptuur ept. Toirpðelbach Ua Conchoðair, ri Contacht, do tinol imircech na Tuatha ocur Cloinne

¹ Junii. Iuni, B and C.

² Night. aðaiḡ, B. aḡ, for aḡo, "on," or "in," C.

³ Caladh-na-Cairgi. "The shore of the Rock [of Loch Cé]."

⁴ Of Tomaltach. Tom, for Tomalt-airḡ, B. Domnairḡ, C.

⁵ Mac Waltrin. mac ðalorin, B.

mac ðalairin, C. The name signifies "son of little Walter," and was that of a member of the Clann-Goisdelbh, or Clann-Costello.

⁶ O'Flannagain. h. Flannagan, B. The form of the name in C, .h. Flannagan, is the more usual.

⁷ They; i.e. the Clann-Cathail.

A.D.
[1886.]

greatest bounty and almsgiving, of greatest honour and guarantee in his own time, died in nono kalendas Junii,¹ i.e. on the night² of Trinity Sunday, in his own house in Caladh-na-Cairgi,³ et sepultus est nobly, honourably, in the monastery of the Buill; and Conchobhar, son of Tomaltach,⁴ i.e. his own son, was made king in his stead. Tibbot Burk, i.e. the Mac William, mortuus est. Meiler Mac Jordan de Exeter mortuus est. A victory by Eoghan O'Madadhain over the Clann-Rickard Burk, in which three score and six were slain, both good and bad. A great depredation by the sons of Diarmaid Gall, and by Fedhlimidh O'Conchobhair, on the Clann-Goisdelbh; and Maidiuc Mac Waltrin⁵ was slain in pursuit of the prey. A great depredation by Edmond Mac William Burk upon the Clann-Cathail, on which occasion Conchobhar O'Flannagain⁶ was plundered, and many other persons along with him; and Maelechlainn O'Flannagain was slain whilst in pursuit of this prey; and they⁷ took Mac-in-mhilidh's brother prisoner in pursuit of this prey. Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, and Aedh, the son of Fedhlimidh, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, together with O'Conchobhair's household band, and the Clann-Donnchadha, and the young soldiers of the territory of Cairbre, including Cormac the son of Ruaidhri,⁸ went on a predatory expedition into Tir-Fiachrach until they reached Mullach-Ratha; but the cows of the district fled⁹ before them. Many inanimate spoils, and several horses, and a few steeds, and a great quantity of small cattle were brought away by them; and people were slain by them; and they came home safely. Diarmaid O'Flannagain⁶, dux of Clann-Cathail, mortuus est. Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, mustered the moveable forces of the Tuatha, of Clann-

⁸ *Ruaidhri*; i.e. Ruaidhri, the son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair.

⁹ *Fled. do taitēo*; i.e. were driven off.

[MS. defective.
Text supplied
from "Annals
of Connacht."]

Cathail, ocuṛ Cloinne Conchoḃair, aṣur Moizi Luirḡ co hAṛtech, ocuṛ caipḡen moṛ Mic ḡorḡelb do ḡabail do, ocuṛ a bṛeḃ iarpṛin, ocuṛ cethṛinn congḡala an baili do teacht amaḃ ar comarḡi Mice Dairmarḡa. Trinnor O Naan, arḡmarḡirṡir a nelaḡnaḃ imḡa, a lex occur i canoin, quieuṛ in Cṛirḡo. Doḡnall mac Seoan mic Doḡnall .h. Chonchoḃair moṛtuur epṡ. Niall mac Conchoḃair mic Tarḡec occuṛ epṡ dṛpḡur tṛoiḡoi.

¶ Ct. Enair ṛoṛ Cetain, aṣur pichit ṛuṛṛi ; M.^occc.^oxxx.iii. ; iii. anno cicli Lunairṛ; quinto anno inḡicṡionṛ; iii. anno cicli ṛolarṛ. Siḃ do denaḡ ḡuilliam mac iapla Ulaḃ ocuṛ do ḡṛian bān.h.ḡṛian, ocuṛ each ṛerand ḡar ṛolḡaiḡ ṛe ṛo mac and iapla do lécan dó ar a cṡir ṛein do thaḃairṡ ar. Siḃ do denaḡ do Aḃ ṛeḡar Ua Néill ṛe hOpḡiallail ocuṛ ṛe ṛerail Manach. ṛoṛlongṛurṡ do ḡenaḡ la Toṛṛ-thealbach.h.Conchoḃair, ṛi Connacht, ic Aṡh Liaḡ a naḡail Emainḡ a ḡurc. Seoan .h. ṛallaiḡain, dṛx Cloinne hUataḃ, moṛtuur epṡ. Tarḡ Maḡ ṛlannchaiḃ, dṛx Dairṛaiḡi, do marḃail la Cṛbmac mac Ruailḡi mic Doḡnall.h.Chonchoḃair, marḡen ṛe moṛan eli, a noḡhail tSeoan mic Doḡnall; ocuṛ cṛeacha moṛa do denaḡ ar Dairṛaiḡiḃ, ocuṛ mac Muṛṛi Meḡ ṛlannchaiḃ do marḃail an la céḡna. Tarḡ ocuṛ Maitechlainn, ḡa mac Imair Meḡ Raḡnail, do ḡabail do Chathal Maḡ Raḡnail, ocuṛ Cathal Maḡ Raḡnail do marḃail a tṛṛaiḡechḡ la cloinn iḡair ocuṛ la hUilliam Mac Mathḡaiḡna, .i. Conchoḃair occur Tomultaḃ meic iḡair inḡṛin, ocuṛ ocbail an tṛṛe amaille ṛṛu, ocuṛ Maḡnur mac ṛerḡail do marḃail doṛiḡ in

¹ Great castle. caipḡen móṛ. This castle, called Castlemore-Costello, or Castlemore, is situated in the barony of Costello, and co. of Mayo.

² Lex and Canon; i.e. Civil and Canon Law.

³ Kalends. The Dom. Letter (E) is added in the margin in B.

⁴ His own rent; i.e. such rent as O'Brien elected to pay. The Four Masters say a cṡiṛ ṛein, "their own rent," i.e. the rent of the lands.

Cathail, Clann-Conchobhair, and Magh-Luirg, to Airtech; and the great castle¹ of Mac Goisdelbh was taken by him, and afterwards broken down; and the kern who guarded the place came out on the guarantee of Mac Diarmada. Trinnoit O'Naan, high master in many sciences, in Lex and Canon,² quievit in Christo. Domhnall, son of John, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, mortuus est. Niall, the son of Conchobhar Mac Taidhg, occisus est by a shot of an arrow.

A D.
[1336.]

The kalends³ of January on Wednesday, and the twentieth of the moon; M.^occc.^oxxx.vii.; viii. anno cycli lunaris; quinto anno Indictionis; xiii. anno cycli solaris. Peace was made by William, son of the Red Earl, and Brian Bán O'Briain; and all the lands that he (*O'Briain*) had wasted against the Earl's son were given to him, on condition of his own rent⁴ being paid for them. Peace was concluded by Aedh Remhar O'Neill with the Oirghialla and the Feara-Manach. A fortified camp was formed by Toirdhelbach O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, at Ath-Liag, against Edmond Burk. John O'Falamhain, dux of Clann-Uadach, mortuus est. Tadhg Mac Flannchaidh, dux of Dartraighe, was slain by Cormac, son of Ruaidhri, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, together with many more, in revenge of John, son of Domhnall; and great depredations were committed upon the Dartraighe; and the son of Maurice Mac Flannchaidh was slain the same day. Tadhg and Maelechlainn, two sons of Imhar Mac Raghnaill, were taken prisoners by Cathal Mac Raghnaill, and Cathal Mac Raghnaill was killed in the pursuit by the sons of Imhar—(viz., these sons of Imhar were Conchobhar and Tonal-tach)—and by William Mac Mathghamhna, and by the young men of the country along with them; and Maghnus, son of Ferghal,⁵ was killed by them on the

[1337.]

¹ Son of Ferghal. The Four Masters write the name Ua Fepghaib, or O'Farrell; but the Maghnus in ques-

tion was probably the son of Ferghal Mac Raghnaill, who was slain in 1306, as above recorded.

[MS. defective.
Text supplied
from "Annals
of Connacht."]

la ceardna, ocur Tade Mac Raġnall do ġaġail na
toiriġechta iarpna ġnioġhaiġ rin. Doġnnall ruad
.h. Mailli ocur Copmacc O Mailli do ġarġad do
cloinn Mebpucc ocur do ġallaġ eli maillle rpuu, aġaiġ
peli Stepaġ. In maiġirtir .h. Roġlan quieuġ in Cripġo.
Matġa .h. hUicinn, rai nġána ocur nġoennachġa,
quieuġ. Enri Mac Maġtin do ġarġad in hoc anno.
Maġm moġ ar Toirpġelġach .h. Conchoġair, ri Con-
nachġ, pe cloinn Cellaiġ, ocur Toirpġelġach peġn
do lot and, ocur do ġaġail, ocur a eich ocur a etiġ
do paġbail do and, maillle pe hár móġ do ġainiġ.
Luġaro .h. Dálaġ, erpuġ Cluana muc Noir, in Cripġo
quieuġ. Tomaġ mac Copmacc .h. Domnall, erpoġ
Tiri Conaill .i. rai necna ocur cráġbaiġ, deġei ocur
daennachġa, in Cripġo quieuġ. Donġchaġ mac Muir-
ġeartaġ moir Mec Eochacan, duġ Cenel Riachaġ,
occirur ert o Uib Paġlġi.

kt. Enair pop Darġoin, ocur aen uathao ruirpu;
m.^{ccc.}xxx.^o octauo; ix. anno cicli lunair; pexto anno
indictionis; xiiii. anno cicli solaris. Donġchaġ mac
Ruaiġri .h. Concubair occirur ert in hoc anno.
Ruaiġri Mac Uir, ri pep Manach ocur Loch a Heġne,
in pep ir móġ po tiġnaice darġcet ocur dellach ocur
detach do daġhaiġ ocur dollaġġnaiġ Epeno ina amġir
peġn, moġtuur ert. Emano a ġupc .i. mac Iapla Ulaġ,
do ġaġail la hEmann a ġupc, ocur cloch do ġup pa
na ġraġit, ocur a ġup a Loch Meġca iap rin; aġur
tanice milleġ ġall Connachġ ocur a ġiniġ peġn tġit
rin; aġur do ġaġ Toirpġelġach .h. Conchoġair neapġ
Connachġ iap rin, ocur do ġinnaġbaiġ Eġian mac

¹ Assumed. do ġaġail; repeated in C.

² Clothes. etiġ; i.e. his coat of mail.

³ Son of Cormac. mac Copmacc, C. mac Capmacc, B.

⁴ Bishop of Tir-Conaill; otherwise
bishop of Raphoe.

⁵ Kalends. The Dom. Letter (D)
is added in the margin in B.

⁶ O'Conchobhair. This name has
been omitted in B.

⁷ Of money. darġcet for do
arġcet, B. daipġeao, C.

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same day; and Tadhg Mac Raghnaill assumed¹ the chieftaincy after these events. Domhnall Ruadh O'Maille and Cormac O'Maille were slain by the Clann-Mebhrich, and by other Foreigners along with them, on the night of Stephen's festival. The Master O'Rothlan quievit in Christo. Matthew O'hUiginn, a man eminent for poetry and humanity, quievit. Henry Hac Martin was killed in hoc anno. A great victory over Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, by Clann-Cellaigh; and Toirdhelbhach himself was wounded there, and taken prisoner; and his horse and clothes² were left there by him, together with a great slaughter of people. Lughaidh O'Dálaigh, bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, in Christo quievit. Thomas, son of Cormac³ O'Domhnaill, bishop of Tir-Conaill,⁴ i.e. a man eminent for wisdom, piety, charity, and humanity, in Christo quievit. Donnchadh, son of Muirchertach Mór Mac Eochagain, dux of Cenel-Fiachaidh, occisus est by the Ui-Failghe.

The kalends⁵ of January on Thursday, and the first of the moon; M.^occc.^oxxx.^o octavo; ix. anno cycli lunaris; sexto anno Indictionis; xiiii. anno cycli solaris. Donnchadh, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair,⁶ occisus est in hoc anno. Ruaidhri Mac Uidhir, king of Feara-Manach and Loch-Erne, the man who, in his own time, presented most of money,⁷ of cattle, and of clothing to the learned men and chief poets of Eriinn, mortuus est. Edmond Burk, i.e. the son of the Earl of Ulster, was taken prisoner by Edmond Burk; and a stone was tied round his neck,⁸ and he was afterwards thrown into Loch-Mesca; and the destruction of the Foreigners of Connacht, and of his own family, occurred through this. And Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair assumed the sway of Connacht after that,

⁸ Round his neck. ρα να βραχίτ, C. ρα βραχίτ, B. Roderick O'Flaherty (*Iar Connaught*, Hardiman's ed., p. 48) states that Edmond Burk was

"turned into a bag, and cast out of the [Earl's] island into the lake, with stones tyed to the bag." The letters N. B. are added in the margin.

[MS. defective.
Text supplied
from "Annals
of Connacht."]

Uilliam Dupce a Connachtaib amach; ocur do milleð tuatha ocur cella iarðair Connacht uli; ocur po tinol Emano a Dupce coblach mor do longuib ocur barcail, [acur] po bai ar olenail na rairpcei re heð ciana. Luzni ocur in Copano do polmuðað ocur do ráirpðað, ocur a tiðearnar do gaðail da nðaiðelail duthcúra buðein, ar ndichur a nðall erail. Taðe mac Ruaidri mic Cathail ruaid .h. Concobhair, nír iráiti an bratach nígín, do gaðail do Thomas Mac Saithraðain, ocur moran da muintir do marbad. Mas Saithraðain do dol co tech .h. Conchuðair iar rin, ocur oc teacht do o tíg .h. Conchuðair ar air, clann Muircearraig ocur Muinter Eolair do comtinol ar a chinu, ocur Mas Saithraðain do gaðail doib, acur moran da muintir do marbad. Derbail inðen Chathail mic Murchada, ben Donochaid mic Aeda oic, quieuit. Caoirid Ependo do écc in hoc anno achtmad becc. Cocað mor eirpcei nígí Franc asur nígí Saxon in hoc anno.

Ict. Enair pop Aine ocur ail .x. rairpcei; anno Domini M.ccc.xxx.ix.; x. anno ciclí Lunair; un. anno indictionir; xu. ciclí polair. Ruaidri Ua Cellair, nír .h. Maine, do marbad la Cathal mac Aeda mic Eogain .h. Conchobair, ac dola o tíg .h. Conchuðair da tíg fein in hoc anno. Tomar Mas Saithraðain do bi alláin as cloinn Muircearraig do lecuð amach. Pláig mór o tricc ocur o ðrneaðta ar ellach ocur ar gortail gemaip Ependo o caictigir do gempio co blair don errach. Sluaðað mor la hAed peimair .h. Neill dochom Tiri Conail, dar marbad mac Seoain .h. Neill

¹ Out of them. erail, C. erail, B.

² The. an, C.; omitted in B.

³ Bratach righin; i.e. "the tough standard (or flag)."

⁴ From. o, C. oa, B.

⁵ Cyclí. rí, for ríclí, B.

⁶ Clann - Muirchertaigh; i.e. the descendants of Muirchertach Muimhnech (or Murtough the Momonian) O'Conchobhair, who was the son of Turlough Mór, monarch of Ireland. Instead of cū (for cloinn, as in C.), B. reads

and Edmond Mac William Burk was expelled out of Connacht; and the territories and churches of all the West of Connacht were spoiled. And Edmond Burk collected a large fleet of ships and barks, [and] remained on the islands of the sea for a long time. Luighne and the Corann were depopulated and wasted, and the sovereignty was assumed by their own hereditary Gaeidhel, after the expulsion of their Foreigners out of them.¹ Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ruadh O'Conchobhair, usually called the² "Bratach righin,"³ was taken prisoner by Thomas Mac Samhradhain; and many of his people were slain. Mac Samhradhain went afterwards to O'Conchobhair's house, and on his return from⁴ O'Conchobhair's house the Clann-Muirchertaigh and Muinter-Eolais assembled before him; and Mac Samhradhain was taken prisoner by them, and several of his people were slain. Derbhail, daughter of Cathal Mac Murchadha, wife of Donnchadh, son of Aedh Og, quievit. The sheep of Erin died in hoc anno, excepting a few. A great war between the king of France and the king of the Saxons in hoc anno.

The kalends of January on Friday, and the twelfth of the moon; anno Domini M.ccc.xxx.ix.; x. anno cycli lunaris; vii. anno Indictionis; xv. cycli⁵ solaris. Ruaidhri O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, was slain by Cathal, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, whilst going from O'Conchobhair's house to his own house, in hoc anno. Thomas Mac Samhradhain, who was detained a prisoner by the Clann-Muirchertaigh,⁶ was set at liberty.⁷ A great plague from frost and snow on the cattle and green cornfields of Erin, from a fortnight of winter to a part of the spring. A great hosting by Aedh Remhar O'Neill to Tir-Conaill, on which occasion the son of John

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cū. h.; but this is a repetition, as h. is the abbrev. for huib, or uib, the dat. plur. of ua, or o, "descendant."

⁷ Set at liberty. ro lec amach, for ro lecuo amach (lit. "was let out"), B. ro leigen amach, C.

[MS. defective.
Text supplied
from "Annals
of Connacht."]

ocur γορραιθ .h. Doñnaill le muinntir .h. Docharταιγ.
Emano mac Uilliam Dupce dinnarbaθ a hUltaib cona
longur. Ben mic ino iarla Ulaθ .i. inžen Toirpreheal-
baig .h. Driain, do thaθairt do Toirprehealbaθ .h. Con-
choθair pi Connacht, ocur Depbail inžen Aeda .h.
Dhoñnaill do lecat do irin bliathain rin. Cocaθ
mor ar fod na Mide eioir Galluib ocur Gaδeluib.
Arbanna Epend do milleθ, agur γορτα mór innti.
Tempall Cille Ronain do denaith la Pepgal Muin-
nech .h. Duibhennan in hoc anno.

[Ct. Enair for Satharinn, ocur tper .xx. fuirpi;
m.^occc.^oxl.; xi. anno cicli lunair; un. anno in-
dictionis; xxi. cicli solaris. Coñtocbail cocaiθ móir
eioir Maínechaib .i. etir Tadee mac Tadee .h. Cel-
laig, da tuce Toirprehealbach .h. Conchoθair uplamur
.h. Maíne, ocur Uilliam mac Dondechaθ Muin-
niγ .h. Cellaig, cup cuipeθ Uilliam mac Dondechaθ Muin-
niγ arin tír amach, ocur po lenrat uli'e, cup im-
po Uilliam ppiú, ocur cup mapbaθ Dondechaθ mac Aeda
.h. Cellaig, ocur cup gaθaθ Tadee .h. Cellaig, ocur cup
loteθ, ocur a écc da lot iarain. Maelpechlainn .h.
Gaírmleathaig, taírech Cenel Moain, moítuur ept.
Clann Ualgaírg .h. Ruairc .i. Doñnaill ocur Aod, ocur
Gilla Cuiro, ocur Ruairθi do dol ar cpeich dochum.
Cathail mic Aeda Dpeirniγ; ocur do ponrat cpeach
lán móir, ocur do mapbaθ Conchoθair, mac Dondechaθ
maibaiγ, mic Maígnura, mic Muircheartaig Muin-
niγ leo in lá rin, agur moran aili maille pír; ocur ipí
rin ced pola Muinntirí Ruairc ocur Cloinni Muir-
cheartaig Muin-
niγ mic Toirprehealbaig móir; ocur
do pone Cathal mac Aeda Dpeirniγ in topaigecht
epoða iar rin, dar fortaθ moran don chpeich, ocur
dar mapbaθ Domnaill .h. Ruairc, aen poğa mac piγ

¹ *In it*; i.e. in the same year.

² *Kalenda*. The Dom. Letters (BA)
are added in the margin in B.

O'Neill, and Godfrey O'Domhnaill, were slain by O'Dochartaigh's people. Edmond Mac William Burk was driven to Uladh, together with his fleet. The wife of the Earl of Ulster's son, i.e. the daughter of Toirdhelbhach O'Briain, was taken to wife by Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, and Derbhail, daughter of Aedh O'Domhnaill, was abandoned by him, in this year. A great war throughout Midhe, between Foreigners and Gaeidhel. The corn crops of Erin were destroyed, and great famine *ensued* in it¹. The church of Cill-Ronain was built by Fergal Muimhnech O'Duibhgennain in hoc anno.

A.D.
[1339.]

The kalends² of January on Saturday, and the twenty-third of the moon; M.^o ccc.^o xl.; xi. anno cycli lunaris; viii. anno Indictionis; xvi. cycli solaris. A great war arose amongst the Ui-Maine, i.e. between Tadhg, son of Tadhg O'Cellaigh, to whom Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair had given the government of Ui-Maine, and William, son of Donnchadh Muimhnech O'Cellaigh; and William, son of Donnchadh Muimhnech, was sent out of the district; and they all pursued him, but William turned upon them, when Donnchadh, son of Aedh O'Cellaigh, was slain, and Tadhg O'Cellaigh was taken prisoner and wounded; and he died afterwards of his wound. Maelsechlainn O'Gairmleghaig, chieftain of Cenel-Moain, mortuus est. The sons of Ualgharg O'Ruairc, viz., Domhnall, and Aedh, and Gilla-Christ, and Ruaidhri, went on a predatory expedition to Cathal, son of Aedh Breifnech; and they committed a very great depredation; and Conchobhar, the son of Donnchadh Riabhach, son of Maghnus, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, was on that day slain by them, and many more along with him: (and this was the first rupture between Muintir-Ruairc and the descendants of Muirchertach Muimhnech, son of Toirdhelbhach Mór). And Cathal, son of Aedh Breifnech, made a valorous pursuit afterwards, when a great part of the prey was detained, and Domhnall O'Ruairc, the choicest

[1340.]

[MS. defective.
Text supplied
from "Annals
of Connacht."]

na bpeirne uile, ocur dar gabað Gilla Criop. h. Ruairc ocur Mac Conrnatá, acur dar marbað moran elí ann pop. Tade mac Ruairðri mic Cathail. h. Conchubair, do bí allaiñ ac .h. Ruairc, do lecon amach ar comfuarlaeacáð Gilla Criop. h. Ruairc. Acé mac Feolimið .h. Conchoðair do gabaíl do Toirprehealbacht .h. Conchoðair, ri Conðacht, .i. do deipreathair a athair, ocur a éur a cairlen Rora Comain da éoiné. Cocað mor ocur eraenta aðbal do erzi eirir .h. Conchoðair ocur Mac Diarmada triairan gabaíl rin, ocur cur milleð moran eatapno diblinab. Suarachc mor dpaðbail do Chonchoðair o Mac Diarmada irin Conran, cur cuireacá da ainhéoin e artech a mðali in muta, ocur rið do denaiñ doib ara haithle rin pe chele. Siurpan ruacá Mac Goidelb do marbað do Chathal Mac Diarmada gall in hoc anno. Cathal Mac Diarmada gall, aen roga mac rið Connacht ar gail acur ar gaircið, ar tperi ocur ar talchuirecht, do marbað do Dondchað ruacá mac Maileaclainn charpaig Mic Diarmada, per volumn, a lip selbaig i Cloinn Chonchoðair. Magnur mac Cathail mic Donnai. h. Chonchoðair do marbað la Cathal mac Aceta bpeirnið .h. Conchoðair. Brian occ Mag Samraðain do marbað la Tellac Dunchaða. Eogan. h. hÉoin, ri .h. Fiachrach Aíðne, occirur ert a pur. Eogan mac Seprað Mes Raðnai. h. Mac Maileadais do marbað aroili. Acodam Mag Tethetan quieuit in Cipro. Pilib .h. Dubgennan, ollañ Conmaicne, morcur ert. Imas inñen Mic Goidelb, ben Eogain mic Finñin, quieuit. Uiliam Mac Goidelb, mac Gillebero, do marbað ar greir irin bpeirni la Teallach Echðach. Ruairðri

¹ Unwillingly. da ainhéoin, B. do ainhéoin, C.

² Vigour. talcheif, for talchuirecht. B. talchuirecht, C.

³ Aidhne. Aíðni, B. Aíðne, C.

⁴ Occisus est. oc crip 2, B. oc crip 2, C.

of the princes of all the Breifne, was slain, and Gilla-Christ O'Ruaire and Mac Consnamha were taken prisoners, and many more were slain there besides. Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, son of Cathal O'Conchobhair, who was detained a prisoner by O'Ruaire, was set at liberty in consideration of the release of Gilla-Christ O'Ruaire. Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh O'Conchobhair, was taken prisoner by Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, i.e. his father's brother, and placed in confinement in the castle of Ros-Comain. A great war and terrible dissension arose between O'Conchobhair and Mac Diarmada through this capture, so that much property was destroyed between them both. O'Conchobhair was put in great jeopardy by Mac Diarmada in the Corann, when he was unwillingly¹ driven into Baile-in-mhuta; and they immediately afterwards made peace with each other. Jordan Ruadh Mac Goisdelbh was killed by Cathal Mac Diarmada Gall in hoc anno. Cathal Mac Diarmada Gall, the choicest of the princes of Connacht for prowess, valour, might and vigour², was slain by Donnchadh Riabhach, son of Maelechlainn Carrach Mac Diarmada, per dolum, at Lis-Selbhaigh in Clann-Conchobhair. Maghnus, son of Cathal, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, was slain by Cathal, son of Aedh Breifnech O'Conchobhair. Brian Og Mac Samhradhain was killed by the Tellach-Dunchadha. Eoghan O'hEdhin, king of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne,³ occisus est⁴ a suis. Eoghan, son of Jeffrey Mac Raghnaill, and Aedh O'Maelmhiadhaigh killed one another. Adam Mac Techedhan quievit in Christo. Philip O'Duibhgennain, ollamh⁵ of Conmaicne, mortuus est. Imag, daughter of Mac Goisdelbh, wife of Eoghan Mac Finghin, quievit.⁶ William Mac Goisdelbh, son of Gilbert, was slain in a conflict in the Breifne, by the Tellach-Echach. Ruaidhri, son of

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⁵ *Ollamh*; i.e. chief poet, doctor, or professor.

⁶ *Quievit*. This entry is not in C.

[MS. defective.
Text supplied
from "Annals
of Connacht."]

mac Magnura .h. Éðra morpuur ept. Matha
mac Anraio .h. Raigillíð do mairbáð la hAnraiar
mac Úriain.h.Raigillíð, ocup cpecha mora do denaíñ
irin bolcan iar rin. Tempoll Cille Ronain do lorað
in hoc anno. Niall .h. hUicinn, rai nÓána, do baðað.
Conchuðar .h. Domhnall cona thinol do teacht a Con-
nachtaib.

[Cl. Enair for Luan, ocup reacht uathað fuirru;
anno Domini M.^occc.^oxl.^oprimo; xii. anno cicli lunair; ix.
anno inuictionis; xiiii. cicli solair. Maíom mor
do thaðairt do mac Uilliam ðupe ar cloinn Muirir,
du ar mairbáð Tomar Mac Muirir ocup Muirir mac
Seonac ruair, ocup recht .xx. mapoen ruu. Domhnall
Mag Dorchaíð, dua Cenel Luachain, morpuur ept.
Donchaíð mac meic na hoirchi Mes Flannchaíð do
mairbáð la hCeð mac Tairce Mes Flannchaíð in hoc
anno. Ua ðairmleáðaið, dua cenel Muian, morpuur
ept. Úriain .h. Floinn, tairrech Tellaið Cupnain,
morpuur ept. Cathal Mac Cethepnaið do mairbað
do epcup. Cairlen Rora Commain do ðaðail do Toirp-
telðach .h. Conchoðair, ocup Ceð mac Peirlimið
.h. Conchoðair do bi illaíñ irin chairlen do treic do
Chonchoðair he. Seonac Mag Mathðamnai do chop a
hOrðiallaib. Cuconnacht .h. Cuinn, dua Muinntipe ðil-
laðain, morpuur ept. Diarmair ruair, mac Cormaic
oicc Mic Diarmair, morpuur ept.

[Cl. Enair for Maírt, ocup .xii. mair x. fuirru; anno
Domini M.^occc.^oxl.^osecundo; xiii. anno cicli lunair;
x. anno inuictionis; xiiii. cicli solair. In ðilla
duð Mag Uíðir do baðað ar Loch hEirne ar ðeirpað

¹ Afterwards. iar rin, B. ar a
haíle, C.

² Seventh. This is an error, as New
Moon occurred on the 23rd of Decem-
ber, 1340. Similar errors are fre-
quently noticeable in this chronicle.

See Introd. The Dominical letter
(G) is added in the margin.

³ O'Floinn. h. Fl., B. C. incor-
rectly reads h. Flannóair. The
Four Masters write the name Ua
Floinn, or O'Flynn.

Maghnus O'hEghra, mortuus est. Matthew, son of Annadh O'Raighilligh, was slain by Andrias, son of Brian O'Raighilligh, who afterwards¹ committed great depredations in the Bolcan. The church of Cill-Ronain was burned in hoc anno. Niall O'hUiginn, an eminent poet, was drowned. Conchobhar O'Domhnaill went into Connacht, with his muster. A.D.
[1340.]

The kalends of January on Monday, and the seventh² of the moon; anno Domini M.^occc.^oxl.^o primo; xii. anno cycli lunaris; ix. anno indictionis; xvii. cycli solaris. A great defeat was inflicted by Mac William Burk on the Clann-Maurice, on which occasion Thomas Mac Maurice, and Maurice, son of Seonac Ruadh, and seven score persons along with them, were slain. Domhnall Mac Dorchaidh, dux of Cenel-Luachain, mortuus est. Donnchadh, son of Mac-na-hoidhchi Mac Flannchaidh, was killed by Aedh, son of Tadhg Mac Flannchaidh, in hoc anno. O'Gairmleghaigh, dux of Cenel-Moan, mortuus est. Brian O'Floinn,³ chieftain of Tellach-Curnain⁴, mortuus est. Cathal Mac Cethernaigh was killed by a fall. The castle of Ros-Comain was captured by Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair; and it was Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh O'Conchobhair, who was imprisoned in the castle, that betrayed it to O'Conchobhair.⁵ Seonac Mac Mathghamhna was expelled from Oirghiall. Cuchonnacht O'Cuinn, dux of Muintir-Gillagan, mortuus est. Diarmaid Ruadh, son of Cormac Og Mac Diarmada, mortuus est. [1341.]

The kalends⁶ of January on Tuesday, and the 17th of the moon; anno Domini M.^occc.^oxl.^o secundo; xiii. anno cycli lunaris; x. anno Indictionis; xviii. cycli solaris. The Gilla-dubh Mac Uidhir was drowned on Loch-Erne, in the rear of a predatory party. A great [1342.]

⁴ *Of Tellach-Curnain.* Tellach Curnan, B. Tellac Curnan, C. But tellach, which signifies a household, or family, makes tellach, or tellagh, in the gen.

⁵ *Betrayed it to O'Conchobhair.* In-

stead of the expression το τρεῖς το Choncobair he, as in B, the words το λείγειν amach, "was let out," occur in C.

⁶ *Kalends.* The Dominical Letter (F) is added in the margin.

[MS. defective.
Text supplied
from "Annals
of Connacht."]

cpeichi. Comepzi coccaí moir do epzi eioir Toirpdel-
bach .h. Conchobair, pi Conbach, ocup Conchoíar Mac
Diarmada, pi Moizi Luirg; ocup Emano a dypc deryi
le Mac Diarmada, ocup Aeó mac Feidlimí. .h. Conchu-
bair, ocup Donchaí. .h. dypn dux Tiri dypuin na
Sinná; ocup .h. dypn do chup .h. Conchuíar a tempoll
Olipinn, ap ndol dorum do gáil gill cpeichi do
ponpatt muinntir dypn ap hobero a dypc pemepde,
ocup euit do galloclaeí. .h. Conchuíar do marbáí
doib fan cónrtapla, .i. pa Mac Ruaidrí. Cocaí
coitcheo ocup olc aóíal do páy a Connachtaií uli
an tan rin, ocup Clann Muircheartaí im Aeó mac
Aeóa dypirni, ocup im Chathal mac Aeóa dypirni,
ocup im Tadc mac Ruaidrí do comepzi leo rin uli,
ocup moran do milleí doib darpánnaií an tiri ap
tur. Pell gpanna do denaí ap cloinn Uiliam dypc
tre porgall .h. Chonchoíar, dyp marbáí Tomar a
dypc le Cloinn Muir, ocup pe na noirpchtur fein,
ocup Seonin a dypc do marbáí ap in artí ceáína le
cloinn Ricard. Cathal mac Gilla Cuioró Mic Diar-
mada do marbáí d'epzal .h. Tadc ap in cocaí ceóna
rin. Epzal mac Gilla Chuioró rinn mic Coptaic do
marbáí ap in cocaí ceóna rin. dypirim brogda do
éaíar do Mac Diarmada ocup da macaí pi, ap
.h. Conchoíar a mbeol Aíha Slíren, dyp lingéí ant
ath fair, ocup dyp marbáí ant Diarmada mac dypuin
.h. Epzal .i. ep a airi fein ir epp do bai do
Chonmaicnií uile, ocup mac hobero a dypc, ocup
Conchobair mac Donchaí dui. .h. Eíde. Seoan Mac
Mathgáínn, pai neni, ocup nengnaí, pi Opíall, do
dola ap cpeich dochum Roailb Meí Matgáínn, ocup

¹ *O'Conchobhair*. .h. Conchuíar, B. The name Conchuíar has been omitted in C.

² *He*, i.e. *O'Conchobhair*. dorum ("by him"), omitted in C.

³ *For a depredation*. cpeichi (lit. "of a depredation"); omitted in C.

⁴ *Ruaidhri*; i.e. Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, or Rory O'Conor.

⁵ *War*. cocaí, B. éaíar, C.

war broke out between Toirdhelbhaach O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, and Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirc; and Edmond Burk and Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh O'Conchobhair, and Donchadh O'Birn, dux of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, sided with Mac Diarmada; and O'Birn drove O'Conchobhair¹ into the church of Oilfnn after he² had gone to obtain pledges for a depredation³ which the Muintir-Birn committed previously on Hubert Burk; and some of O'Conchobhair's gallowglasses were slain by them, including the constable, i.e. Mac Ruaidhri. A general war, and great enmity, grew in all Connacht at that time, and the Clann-Muirchertaigh, with Aedh son of Aedh Breifnech, and with Cathal son of Aedh Breifnech, and with Tadhg son of Ruaidhri,⁴ sided with all those at first; and a great quantity of the corn of the country was destroyed by them. An ugly act of treachery was committed on the Clann-William-Burk, at the instigation of O'Conchobhair, when Thomas Burk was slain by the Clann-Maurice whilst in their own assembly; and Seonin Burk was slain in the same way by the Clann-Rickard. Cathal, son of Gilla-Christ Mac Diarmada, was slain by Ferghal O'Taidhg in the same war.⁵ Ferghal, son of Gilla-Christ Finn Mac Cormaic was slain in the same war. A fierce overthrow was given by Mac Diarmada and his princes to O'Conchobhair, at Bel-atha-Slisen, where the ford was passed in spite of him, and where Diarmaid, the son of Brian O'Ferghail—i.e. the best man of all the Conmaicne⁶ of his own age—and the son of Hubert Burk, and Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh Dubh O'hElidhe, were slain. John Mac Mathghamhna, a man eminent for bounty and prowess, king of Oirghiall, went on a predatory expedition against Roalbh⁷ Mac Mathghamhna, and was

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⁶ *Of all the Conmaicne.* Ծ Չոն-
մաւոնս սիւե, B. Ծ Չոնոմբս
սիւե, "of all the Connachtmen," C.

⁷ *Roalbh*. *Roalbh*, B. *Roalb*, C.
 “*Roalbh*” is a Hibernicised form of
 Ralph, or Rodolph.

[MS. defective.
Text supplied
from "Annals
of Connacht."]

α μαρβαδ̃ cona galloglaeδ̃aib̃ ap̃ deireδ̃ a chreic̃he,
ocur ip̃ commor do μαρβαδ̃ α̃c̃ur do bãiδ̃eδ̃ iad̃. Cormac
mac Ruaid̃ri mic Dõm̃naill .h. Chonchobar do gãbail
la Conchõbar mac Tairc, ocur le Ruaid̃ri mac Cathail
.h. Conchõbar, ip̃in b̃liaδ̃ain cẽona rin, ocur Conchõbar
do gãbail le b̃rian mac Ruaid̃ri, ocur a thãbairt a laim̃
Conchõbar mic Diãp̃mata, ocur a chop̃ do iap̃rin ap̃
in charp̃aic da chõm̃eδ̃. Dõm̃naill .h. Dochar̃taĩg̃,
taipech Ãp̃ta Mĩoap̃, pãi nenig ocur neñg̃nama, dẽp̃ci
ocur doennach̃ta, do ẽg̃ ina tig̃ fein in hoc anno, ocur
seoan .h. Dochar̃taĩg̃ do gãbail a inat̃ da ep̃i. Sil
Muip̃edãig̃ uil̃ ioir̃ deoin ocur ãim̃h̃deoin do uil̃ru-
gũδ̃ pĩg̃ Connacht .i. Toip̃p̃rohelbach mac Ãõda mic
Eog̃ain .h. Choncũbar; ocur ip̃ iad̃ ip̃ oip̃ẽg̃da po
ep̃ig̃ do an tan rin .i. Ẽm̃ũño mac Uil̃liam b̃urc, ocur
Conchõbar mac Diãp̃mata, pĩ Mõig̃i Lũir̃g̃, cona
b̃rãth̃p̃aib̃ ocur cona oip̃ẽacht̃ uil̃e, ocur Ãẽδ̃ mac
Ãẽõu b̃p̃ẽir̃nĩg̃, mic Cathail pũãiδ̃h̃ h̃l Choncũb̃air̃,
ocur Tairc mac Ruaid̃ri .h. Concũb̃air̃, ocur Cathail
mac Ãẽõu b̃p̃ẽir̃nĩg̃ mic Cathail pũãiδ̃, ocur roch̃p̃ãiδ̃e
b̃p̃ẽir̃ne ocur Conmãic̃ne, ocur Ãõδ̃ mac P̃ẽõliũĩδ̃ mic
Ãẽõu mic Eog̃ain; ocur Toip̃p̃rohelbach do chũp̃ ap̃in
tip̃ amach leo ul̃i mãp̃ nãp̃b̃ ing̃naδ̃. Ãc̃ur conaδ̃ i
cõm̃ãip̃le tuc̃p̃at a chãp̃ãiδ̃ do iap̃rin uol̃ do tig̃ Mic
Diãp̃mata ip̃in oioche; ãc̃ur pũãp̃atãp̃ Clann Muip̃-
ẽap̃taĩg̃ pĩr̃ na cõm̃ãip̃li rin, ocur do inõlĩtẽp̃ p̃em̃he
ap̃ p̃lĩg̃tĩb̃ ocur ap̃ bẽp̃naδ̃aib̃ bãẽg̃ail an long̃b̃ũir̃t,
ocur tãnĩcẽp̃im̃ tãp̃p̃ĩb̃ rin ul̃i ip̃an oioche p̃e dõp̃cha
uip̃ no t̃p̃iãp̃ mãp̃eaδ̃; ocur do ep̃gĩδ̃ do ap̃ tochar̃ in
long̃b̃ũir̃t, ocur do chũãiδ̃ tãp̃p̃p̃a ap̃ tãp̃aδ̃ a lama
lãĩũir̃i, ocur do loit̃ p̃e Cathail mac Ãẽõu b̃p̃ẽir̃nĩg̃.
Ocur in pãibi a pĩp̃p̃ rin ag̃ Mac Diãp̃mata no co

¹ *The Rock*; i.e. the Rock of Loch-
Cé, Mac Dermot's castle.

² *Willing and unwilling*; i.e. those
who were willing to oppose Tur-

lough, and those who were forced by
others to oppose him.

³ *Of the fortress*; i.e. on the way to
the fortress.

slain, with his gallowglasses, in the rear of his band; and as many of them were drowned as slain. Cormac, son of Ruaidhri, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, was taken prisoner by Conchobhar, the son of Tadhg, and by Ruaidhri, son of Cathal O'Conchobhair, in the same year; and Conchobhar was taken prisoner by Brian, the son of Ruaidhri, and delivered into the hands of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, who afterwards placed him in the Rock¹ to be imprisoned. Domhnall O'Dochartaigh, chieftain of Ard-Midhair, a man eminent for bounty, prowess, charity, and humanity, died in his own house in hoc anno, and John O'Dochartaigh assumed his place after him. The Sil-Muiredhaigh all, both willing and unwilling,² renounced the king of Connacht, i.e. Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair; and the most distinguished who then opposed him were Edmond Mac William Burk, and Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, with his brothers and with all his people; and Aedh, son of Aedh Breifnech, son of Cathal Ruadh O'Conchobhair; and Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair; and Cathal, son of Aedh Breifnech, son of Cathal Ruadh; and the armies of Breifne and Conmaicne; and Aedh, the son of Fedhlimidh, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan; and Toirdhelbhach was sent out of the country by them all, which was not surprising. And the advice which his friends gave him afterwards was to go at night to Mac Diarmada's house. And the Clann-Muirchertaigh received intelligence of this advice, and assembled before him on the roads, and in the dangerous passes of the fortress;³ but he went past all these in the dark night,⁴ with two or three horsemen; and he was opposed on the causeway of the fortress, but he passed through them by the force of his strong hand, and wounded Cathal, son of Aedh Breifnech. And Mac Diarmada

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¹ Night. αὐ, for αὐαῖξ or αὐαῖό B. οὐρε, C.

[MS. defective.
Text supplied
from "Annals
of Connacht."]

cuala re an.comairc an mallugu accur in margnech ar
pot an longpúirt chuice, ocur do epus co hopand ocur
do ruair re .h. Conchobair, ocur do chuip re daine
taipiri leir da chup irin capraice; acur do bai
porglai reachtmaine inti, accur do teigdir daine
maíthe in tipí chuce cech lai ar cuairt; ocur ní
ruair Mac Diarmada ced ritha rruir, ocur o nach
ruair do tindlaic he co carlen Rora Coman, ocur ro
paccail andrin he. Conchuíar rúaí Mac Eochacan,
dua Cenel Fiachail, do marbail do Gallail. Tomar
.h.Cingá mortuuir ept. Muirir Mac Eochagan queuit.
Simon mac Conchobair mic Simoin mic Gilla Aipraí,
taireí do thaireíail Luigni, mortuuir ept. Murchaí
mac Tomaltail .h. Flannacan .i. an tpeir duine ar
pearr do bi do Chloinn Cathail, do marbail do
galloglachail mic Cathail. Aed mac Aeda Bperrni,
mic Cathail ruail .h. Chonchoíar, do rugaí do Chon-
nachtail ocur do mac Uilliam Dupce in cet luan don
geíruí, ocur tanairtech Connacht do thairt do
Aed mac Feolimi .h. Conchoíar; ocur Tip nOiliolla
do thabhairt rpergal Mac Diarmada, ocur Trog
mac Tomaltail mic Muirgiura mic Donnchaí do
innarbail ar a duthail fein do Chonchoíar Mac
Diarmada ocur da braitríchail; ocur Mac Donn-
chaí do beith imaraen re Toirphelbach .h. Con-
chuíar.

Conchuíar .h. Doínnail, ní Tipe Conail, ocur
pordech ringbala rpin uli da ndeonaiged Dia do
hí, ar a uairi ocur ar a urdearcur, ocur ar feburp
enig ocur engnamha, do marbail do Niall .h. Doínnail
.i. mac a athar fein, ocur tech rinroir do loícaí
fair, ocur .h. Doínnail do dol arin tig amach, ocur
a éoitim iar rin a ndorap a tigi fein, iar mbreith

¹ The execration. an mallu, ap-
parently for an mallugu, B. Omit-
ted in C.

² Found. poir, B. ruair, C.

³ The Rock; i.e. the Rock of Loch-
Cé, Mac Dermot's residence.

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[1342.]

knew not of this until he heard the tumult, the execration,¹ and lamentation throughout the fortress, when he suddenly went, and found² O'Conchobhair, with whom he sent trusty persons to conduct him to the Rock.³ And he remained in it the greater part of a week; and the nobles of the country were wont to visit him each day. And Mac Diarmada did not obtain leave to make peace with him; and as he did not, he escorted him to the castle of Ros-Comain, where he left him. Conchobhar Ruadh Mac Eochagain, dux of Cenel-Fiachaidh, was slain by Foreigners. Thomas O'Cinga mortuus est. Maurice Mac Eochagain quievit. Simon, son of Conchobhar, son of Simon Mac Gilla-Arraith, one of the chieftains of Luighne, mortuus est. Murchadh, son of Tomaltach O'Flannagain, i.e. the third best man that was of the Clann-Cathail, was slain by the gallowglasses of Cathal's son.⁴ Aedh, the son of Aedh Breifnech, son of Cathal Ruadh O'Conchobhair, was made king by the Connachtmen and Mac William Burk, the first Monday of the winter; and the tanistship of Connacht was given to Aedh, the son of Fedhlimidh O'Conchobhair; and Tir-Oilella was given to Ferghal Mac Diarmada, and Tadhg, son of Tomaltach, son of Maurice Mac Donnchadha, was expelled from his own country by Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, and by his brethren; and Mac Donnchadha joined⁵ Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair.

Conchobhar O'Domhnaill, king of Tir-Conaill, and one worthy to rule all Erin, if God had willed it, by reason of his nobility, eminence, and the excellence of his bounty and prowess, was slain by Niall O'Domhnaill, i.e. his own father's son: (the house of Finn-ros was burned over him, and O'Domhnaill went out of the house, and fell afterwards in the doorway of his own house),

⁴ *Cathal's son*; i.e. the son of Cathal O'Conor.

⁵ *Joined*. το δειχ μαρτυρον
lit. "was along with."

[MS. defective.
Text supplied
from "Annals
of Connacht."]

buadh a o doman ocur o domhan; ocur thong mor do luēt tigi .h. Domhnall do lopeadh ocur do marbhad ann beor. Niall .h. Domhnall do rugadh la thuing do thairechaid Tiri Conaill. Plann occ .h. Domhnallain, ollam dāna .h. Chonchoibair, quieuit. Domhnall .h. Cuindlis, rai penchara, occirur ept o 16 Diarmada. Tomar mac Silla Coirelidh, rai neniḡ, in Cuirto quieuit. Matha Mac Maḡnura, brughaidh Locha hEirne, quieuit in Cuirto.

[Ct. Enair pop Cetain, ocur ochtmað .xx. ruiriu; anno Domini M°.ccc°.xl.iii.; xiii. cicli lunair; xi. anno inuictior; xix. cicli solair. Toirprehelbach .h. Conchoibair do gabail a rizi sein doridiri, ocur rith do denam do Mac Diarmada ruir. Slaine inḡen .h. Dhríain, ben Toirprehelbaig .h. Chonchoibair beur, ocur ben mic Iarla Ulað hi pemiride, mortua ept. Depbail inḡen Aeda .h. Domhnall do teacht ar cuairt co hInir Doigri do cum Chonchoibair mic Diarmada, ocur galair a hecca dia gabail and rin, ocur a hadnacal a manirtir na builli iar rin. Dubheablaid inḡen Conchoibair mic Diarmada, ben Uí Dhríain, quieuit. Tomar Mac Samradain, duu Tellach Echach, quieuit. Murcheartach .h. Dhríain, ri Tuadmhan, mortuur ept; ocur Diarmada .h. Dhríain do rugadh ina inat; ocur a innarba rin le Dhríain .h. mDhríain, ocur maith Tuadmhan do rogra do iar rin. Uillec mac Ricaird mic Uilliam Leith, macam gall Epend uili an enech ocur an engnam, quieuit. Cathal .h. Maodan, rai Epend, do marbhad do cloinn Ricaird. Donchoad clepech

¹ *Tir-Conaill*. Instead of Conaill, as in B, C incorrectly reads Conn̄ for Connacht.

² *O'Cuindlis*. The Four Masters write the name O'Coinleisg, but the form O'Cuindlis (from which is derived the name of Candlish?) is correct.

³ *Eminent historian*. rai pencha,

for rai penchara, B. rai pencharad, C.

⁴ *Brughaidh*. A "brughaidh" was a wealthy farmer, of great authority.

⁵ *Kalends of January*. The word Enair (January) is omitted in B. The Dominical Letter (E) is added in the margin.

after obtaining victory over the devil and the world ; and a great number of O'Domhnaill's household band were moreover burned and killed there. Niall O'Domhnaill was made king by a number of the chieftains of Tir-Conaill.¹ Flann Og O'Domhnallain, O'Conchobhair's chief poet, quievit. Domhnall O'Cuindlis,² an eminent historian,³ occisus est by the Ui-Diarmada. Thomas Mac Gilla-Coisglidh, a man eminent for bounty, in Christo quievit. Matthew Mac Maghnusa, brughaidh⁴ of Loch-erne, quievit in Christo. A.D.
[1342.]

The kalends of January⁵ on Wednesday, and the twenty-eighth of the moon ; anno Domini m°.ccc°.xl.iii. ; xiii. cycli lunaris ; xi. anno Indictionis ; xix. cycli solaris. Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair assumed his own sovereignty again, and peace was made with him by Mac Diarmada. Slaine, O'Briain's daughter, Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair's wife, and previously the wife of the Earl of Ulster's son, mortua est.⁶ Derbhail, daughter of Aedh O'Domhnaill, came on a visit to Inis-Doighre, to Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, where her death sickness seized her ; and she was afterwards interred in the monastery of the Buill. Dubhchabhlaigh, daughter of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, wife of O'Birn, quievit. Thomas Mac Samhradhain, dux of Tellach-Echach, quievit. Muirchertach O'Briain, king of Tuadh-Mumha, mortuus est, and Diarmaid O'Briain was made king in his place ; and he was expelled by Brian O'Briain, to whom the chieftains of Tuadh-Mumha afterwards submitted. Ulick,⁷ son of Richard, son of William Liath, the greatest of all the foreign youths of Erin in bounty and prowess, quievit. Cathal O'Madadhain, the most eminent man in Erin, was killed by the Clann-Rickard. [1343.]

⁶ *Mortua est.* So in B. ƿeg, C. The clause *ocur ben míc iarlá Ulaó hī ƿemirƿe* is omitted in C.

⁷ *Ulick.* The MSS. B and C have

Ullt., which may represent William as well as Ulick, but the Four Mast., Ann. Ult., and Mageoghegan, have the name Ulick.

[MS defective.
Text supplied
from "Annals
of Connacht."]

Ua Maibrenainn, cananaí copad a nOileinn, do
marbhadh durbhar troigti la muinntir hoberto mic
Dauid duinn mic Uiliam. Cathal mac an Liathanais,
ab na Trinnoitce pop Loch Cé, ocur toga erpuice
Oileinn, in Curo quieuit. Maíom mor le Clainn
Peorair ocur le Clainn Ricair ar Manechar, tu
ar marbhadh en mac mág dec do clainn Cellais, ra
Conchobar ceppbach .h. Cellais. Niall .h. Doínnail
do athruad la hCengur .h. nDoínnail acur la Doínn-
nail ndub .h. mBaisill, ocur le hUa nDocharais,
acur le neart Aeda remair .h. Neill, ocur le Clainn
tDubne archena, ocur Cengur do mágad doib diblinab.
Niall do dol ir tair aridiri; ocur Clainn Muircheartaig
do dichur arin bpeirne le hUalgarg .h. Ruairc, ocur
la Toirprehealbach .h. Concoðair, ocur le Tade Mac
Raígnail, ocur a ndol a Tair Aeda; ocur Cengur
.h. Doínnail do ðabairt Tair hAeda doib eoir per
ocur arðar, ocur cona maithir archena; acur
impirain do ðabairt do Oengur .h. Domnail ocur
do Chlainn Muirðeartaig iarrin do Niall .h. Doínn-
nail, ocur maíom do ðabairt pop Niall doib, dar
marbhadh Anóilir .h. Baisill ocur a mág .i. tairrech
Tair hAnmireð, ocur Eogan mac Airt .h. Doínnail,
et alii multi. Tempoll Cilli Ronain do denam.
Iohanner .h. Flaitim, erpog Cilli hAilaid, quieuit.
Seoan Mac Doarmada pi Moigi Luirg, ocur tuil
ordain ocur oirichair cloinne Maelruanais moir,
mic Tade, mic Cathail, mic Conchoðair, do ecc ina
tíg fein reachtmain pia samhain, dia reacharinn arai
laithi reachtmaine, iar mbreith buada o deman ocur
o doíman; ocur a adlacað a manirtir na builli; ocur
Perðal Mac Doarmada, a derbraðair fein, do rugad
ina ina.

¹ *Loch-Cé*. The last syllable (Cé) is omitted in C.

² *Both*. eoir (lit. "between"), B. eadair, C.

Donnchadh Clerech O'Maelbhrenainn, a canon chorister at Oilfinn, was killed with a shot of an arrow by the people of Hubert, son of David Donn Mac William. Cathal Mac-an-Liathanaigh, abbot of the Trinity on Loch-Cé,¹ and bishop-elect of Oilfinn, in Christo quievit. A great victory by the Clann-Feorais and Clann-Rickard over the Ui-Maine, in which eleven princes of the Clann-Cellaigh were slain, along with Conchobhar Cerbhach O'Cellaigh. Niall O'Domhnaill was deposed by Aengus O'Domhnaill, and by Domhnall Dubh O'Baighill, and by O'Dochartaigh, and by the power of Aedh Remhar O'Neill, and by the Clann-Suibhne; and Aengus was made king by them all. Niall went again into the country; and the Clann-Muirchertaigh were expelled out of the Breifne by Ualgharg O'Ruairc, Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, and Tadhg Mac Raghnaill; and they went into Tir-Aedha, and Aengus O'Domhnaill gave them Tir-Aedha, both² grass and corn, and with all its other benefits. And a battle was afterwards fought by Aengus O'Domhnaill and the Clann-Muirchertaigh against Niall O'Domhnaill, when Niall was defeated by them; on which occasion Andiles O'Baighill, i.e. the chieftain of Tir-Ainmirech, and his son, and Eoghan, the son of Art O'Domhnaill, et alii multi, were slain. The church of Cill-Ronain was built.³ Johannes O'Flaithimh, bishop of Cill-Alaidh, quievit. John Mac Eoidh, bishop of Conmaicne,⁴ quievit. Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, and fountain of the dignity and nobility of the descendants of Maelruanaidh Mór, son of Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Conchobhar, died in his own house a week before Allhallowtide, on a Saturday as regards the day of the week, after having overcome the devil and the world, and was interred in the monastery of the Buill; and Ferghal Mac Diarmada, his own brother, was made king in his place.

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[1343.]

³ *Built*; i.e. rebuilt, it having been burned in 1340.

⁴ *Bishop of Conmaicne*; i.e. Bishop of Ardagh.

[MS. defective.
Text supplied
from "Annals
of Connacht.]"

¶ Ct. Enair pop Daruoin, ocur nomað uathao
fuirfu; anno Domini M°.ccc°.xl. quarto; xu. cicli
lunair; xii. anno indictionis; xx. anno cicli polair.
Tomar mac Cathail ríabais .h. Ruairce do marbað
la Clann Muircheartaigh in hoc anno. Aeð, mac
mic Roailb Mes Mathgáinna, morpuir ert .i. ríð
Oirgiall; acur Murchað og, mac Murchaítha móir,
mic Brian na coiligh aifrinn, do rígað ana inat,
ocur a ég a cind reachtmaine. Maígnur, mac Eochada
mic Roailb, do gabail ríge nOirgiall iar rin. Art
mor mac Corbmaicc .h. Maileaclainn, rí Míðe, do
marbað do Corbmac ballach .h. Mailechlainn, asur
rígi Míðe do gabail do fein iar rin. Uiliam, mac
Mathgáinna Mes Ragnall, do marbað le macaib
Cathail Mes Ragnall. Matha, mac Gilla Criop
cleirí Míe Diarmada, do marbað do muinntir Eilí
ar in Corpríab. Erpoc Lugni in Cuirto quieuit.
Murchað mac Maílmuað .h. Eðra, ab na Duille
ocur damna erraice Lugne, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Enair pop Satharinn, ocur .xx. fuirfu;
M°.ccc°.xl. quinto; xii. cicli lunair; xiii. anno
indictionis; xxi. cicli polair. Toirprelbaich mac
Aeða mic Eogain .h. Conchoíair, rí Connacht ríra
re .xxi. bliaðan, ocur deð aððar ríð Erenn da
ndeonaigéð Dia do í, do marbað durbhur troigti
a ríð Doruða a Muinntir Eolair, iar ndol do congná
dó le Tadc Maí Ragnall anaghaíð Cloinne Muir-
cheartaigh Muínníð .h. Conchoíair co Loch Aíunn,
ocur Clann Muircheartaigh Muínníð ocur in chuid
elí do Muinntir Eolair dia leneáin co ríð Doruða,

¹ *Kalends.* The Dom. Letters (D C) are, as usual, added in the margin.

² *Grandson.* mac mic. The Four Mast. state that Aedh was the son of Roalb (Ralph) Mac Mathghamhna.

³ *Roalb.* A Hibernicised form of Ralph or Rodolphus.

⁴ *Brian-na-coiligh-aifrinn*; lit., "Brian of the mass-chalice." He was of the family of Mac Mathghamhna, or Mac Mahon.

⁵ *Cormac Ballach*; i.e. Cormac the freckled.

⁶ *Muintir-Elidhe.* "People of Elidhe," or family of O'Hely. The first

The kalends¹ of January on Thursday, and the ninth of the moon; anno Domini M^o.ccc.xl.quarto; xv. cycli lunaris; xii. anno Indictionis; xx. anno cycli solaris. Thomas, son of Cathal Riabhach O'Ruairc, was slain by the Clann-Muirchertaigh in hoc anno. Aedh, grandson² of Roalbh³ Mac Mathghamhna, i.e. the king of Oirghiall, mortuus est; and Murchadh Og, son of Murchadh Mór, son of Brian-na-coiligh-aifrinn,⁴ was made king in his place, and died in the course of a week. Maghnus, son of Eochaidh, son of Roalbh, assumed the sovereignty of Oirghiall afterwards. Art Mór, son of Cormac O'Maelechlainn, king of Midhe, was slain by Cormac Ballach⁵ O'Maelechlainn, who afterwards assumed the sovereignty of Midhe for himself. William, son of Mathghamhain Mac Raghnaill, was slain by the sons of Cathal Mac Raghnaill. Matthew, son of Gilla-Christ Clerech Mac Diarmada, was slain by Muintir-Elidhe⁶ on the Corr-sliabh. The bishop of Luighne⁷ in Christo quievit. Murchadh, son of Maelmhuaidh O'hEghra, abbot of the Buill, and intended bishop of Luighne,⁷ quievit.

A.D.
[1344.]

The kalends⁸ of January on Saturday, and the twentieth of the moon; M^o.ccc^o.xl. quinto; xvi. cycli lunaris; xiii. anno Indictionis; xxi. cycli solaris. Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht during a period of twenty-one years,⁹ and one well fitted to be king of Erin, if God had vouchsafed it to him, was killed by a shot of an arrow in Fídh-Dorudha in Muintir-Eolais, after he had gone as far as Loch-Airinn to assist Tadhg Mac Raghnaill against the descendants of Muirchertach Muimhnech O'Conchobhair; and the descendants of Muirchertach Muimhnech, and the other section¹⁰ of the Muintir-Eolais,

[1345.]

member of the name, *munter*, is written *munter* in C.

⁷ *Of Luighne*; i.e. of Achonry.

⁸ *Kalends*. The Dom. Letter (B) is added in the margin.

⁹ *Years*. This clause is omitted in C.

¹⁰ *The other section*. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster have *blóó*, "a part."

[MS. defective.
Text supplied
from: "Annals
of Connacht."]

ocur a m̃arbad̃ ar ġuirtin na ġr̃ideog̃i a ġr̃o Dorud̃a, aĩnail adub̃ramar poĩmann; ocur ñi minic do ponnađ ruam le roig̃it, ó do marbad̃h Miall .ix. ġiallach mac Echach M̃ur̃meođoin le hEochair̃ mac Enna Cenn-riair̃, ġñoĩm ba mó ina in ġñoĩm ġin do ġenair̃ le roig̃it; acur Aed̃ mac Toir̃p̃rohelbar̃ ġo ġiġađ ina inat iar ġin. ġrian .h. ġeġair̃, deġ ađbar̃ cair̃iġ na hAĩnair̃le, moĩtuur̃ eĩr̃.

ġcl. Enair̃ ġor̃ Doĩnnađ, ocur ġr̃um ġuir̃i; m̃.ccc°.xl°.ġexto; xiiii. c̃icli lunair̃; xiiii. anno inuic̃tioñi; xiiii. c̃icli ġolair̃. Cocair̃ ađbal moĩ do ġár̃ eĩoir̃ Ualġar̃ ġ. h. Ruair̃c ocur Ruair̃đri mac Cathair̃ .h. Conchobar̃, ocur ġroĩo do thađair̃t da celi a Calġar̃dhe Loch̃a ġile, ocur mar̃đm do thađair̃t ar̃ .h. Ruair̃c and ġin, ocur a ġalloglaeđa uli do marbad̃ and .i. Maġ ġup̃ei ocur mac Heill chaim, aġur̃ a muĩñt̃ir̃ uli đ̃roġla do marbad̃ mar̃oen ġiu, acur̃ .h. Ruair̃c ġein do lenĩm̃ain, ocur a m̃arbad̃ la Maelġuanair̃ Mac̃c Doĩnchar̃ in lá ġin. Ceĩth̃re meic Cathair̃ mic in c̃air̃h Meġ Raġnair̃ll do ġađair̃ air̃ Loch̃ an ġeuir̃ do Chonchobar̃ Maġ Raġnair̃ll, ocur Tomoltach Maġ Raġnair̃ll da mb̃reĩth laĩr̃ co cair̃il ġoĩeĩar̃iġ, ocur a marbad̃ do anñĩn iar̃am̃. Coĩmar̃ba ġaĩoĩe .i. Daĩr̃o Maġ Oĩeac̃htair̃i, in ġr̃ĩto quĩeĩr̃t. Cú Ulađ Mac̃ Cathmaĩl, d̃ur̃ Cenel ġeĩar̃oĩe, do marbad̃ la Doĩnair̃ll Mac̃ Cathmaĩl. Maĩr̃om la ġrian Maġ Maĩhġam̃na ġor̃ ġallair̃, co ġanice .ccc. cenn a coĩmar̃eĩm̃ Leo co haen lathair̃.

¹ *Fidh-Dorudha*; i.e. "the wood of Dorudh"; now Fedaro, a townland in the parish of Annaduff, barony of Mohill, and county of Leitrim.

² *Gurtin-na-ŋpideĩge*; "the little field of the robin redbreast." There is no place at present bearing this name at or near Fedaro.

³ *Done with an arrow*. This repeti-

tion (no ġenair̃ le roig̃it) is not necessary to the grammatical construction of the passage, the sense of which is complete without it, and seems merely written through mistake.

⁴ *Kalends*. The Dom. Letter (A) is added in the margin.

⁵ *Anno*. Not in B. Supplied from C.

followed him to Fídh-Dorudha,¹ and he was killed in Gurtin-na-spídeoige² in Fídh-Dorudha, as we said above; (and not often before had there been done with an arrow, since Níall-nai-ghíallach, son of Eochaidh Muídhmedhoin, was killed by Eochaidh, son of Enna Cennselach, a deed greater than that deed done with an arrow);³ and Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach, was afterwards made king in his place. Brian O'Ferghail, who was well qualified to be chieftain of the Anghaile, mortuus est.

The kalends⁴ of January on Sunday, and the first of the moon; M^o.ccc°.xl°. sexto; xvii. cycli lunaris; xiiii. anno⁵ Indictionis; xxii. cycli solaris. A terrible war arose between⁶ Ualgharg O'Ruaire and Ruaidhri, son of Cathal O'Conchobhair; and they gave battle to each other in Calraidhe-Locha-Gile; and O'Ruaire was there defeated, and all his gallowglasses were slain there, viz., Mac Burci, and the son of Níall Cam,⁷ and mostly all their people along with them; and O'Ruaire himself was pursued, and was slain by Maelruanaidh Mac Donnchaidh on that day. The four sons of Cathal Mac-in-caich⁸ Mac Raghnaill were taken prisoners on Loch-an-Scuir by Conchobhar Mac Raghnaill, and Tomaltach Mac Raghnaill took them with him to Caisel-Cosgraigh, where they were afterwards killed by him. The comarb of Patrick, i.e., David Mac Oirechtaigh, in Christo quievit. Cu-Uladh Mac Cathmhail, dux of Cenel-Feradhaigh, was slain by Domhnall Mac Cathmhail. A victory over the Foreigners by Brian Mac Mathghamhna, so that three hundred heads were counted in one place.⁹ Níall

⁶ Between. ԵՐՅՐԻ, B. ԵՐՅՐԻ, C.

⁷ Son of Níall Cam. mac Neill chaim. O'Donovan (Four Mast., ad an.) understands mac Neill chaim to be the proper name Mac Neill, with the epithet "cam," or the "crooked"; but as "chaim" is the gen. form of "cam," the correct translation is "son of Níall Cam."

⁸ Cathal Mac-in-Caich; i.e. Cathal (or Charles) son of the "Caech" (monoculus).

⁹ Counted in one place. The expression co pánicc .ccc. cenn a corh-aperin leo co haen lachair, literally translated, would read "so that 300 heads came into calculation by them to one place."

[MS. defective.
Text supplied
from "Annals
of Connacht."]

Νιῶλλ .h. Ὀμῆναιλλ οἰοῦ Clann Μυρρεαρταιῖ, οἰοῦ
mac Περδλιμῖθ .h. Conchobair, οἰοῦ Μυρρσιῦ Mac
Ὀαρμαδα, το Lenmain Ruairḃi mic Cathail a Cul
Maile, οἰοῦ maíom immircech do thaḃairt doibḃ fair
οἰοῦ ar Cloinn Ὀονδḃairḃ, οἰοῦ ár aḃbal do taḃairt
porpo diblinaiḃ eioir báthaḃ οἰοῦ lorcaḃ, οἰοῦ leḃao,
οἰοῦ fuilliuḃ, οἰοῦ cpeacha mora leir. Cocaḃ mor
eioir mac nḃOarμada οἰοῦ Maḡnur mac Ὀαρμada
gall in hoc anno, οἰοῦ fell do denaiḃ do cloinn ḃhail-
toru mic ḡorḃelb ar Maḡnur mac Ὀαρμada gall ina
tig fein, οἰοῦ a ḡarḃaḃ and, acur Cormac caech mac
Pḡḡin and ḃeur. O Cerḃuill do ḡarḃaḃ la Opraḡuibḃ.
Conchoḃar.h.ḃiḡn occiῦr eḡt uii. |ct. Marti.

|ct. Enair for Luan, acur aili .x. fuirḃi; anno
domini m°.ccc°.xl.iii.; xiiii. cicli lunair; xu. inoic-
tionir; xxiii. cicli polair. ḡilla na naeiḃ, mac Seppairḃ,
mic ḡilla na naeiḃ .h. Pepsail, tairech na hCḡsaili,
do eḡ hi Cluain lir ḃeci iar caitheḡ do pe mbliadna
.xx. inn ardcennar na hCḡsaili, iar mbreith buaḃa ó
demon οἰοῦ o doḡian, οἰοῦ Cathal mac Muphada mic
ḡilla na naeiḃ .h. Pepsail do ḡabail tairechda da eḡ.
Μυρρσιῦ Mac Ὀαρμada do marḃaḃ do Seoan ruḃaḃ
mac Ὀairḃa ḃúpe. Tade Maḡ Raḡnaiḃ, dux Muirtipe
hEolair, do ḡabail do Cloinn Μυρρεαρταιῖ in hoc
anno. Gallocclaiḡ .h. Ruairc do marḃaḃ acur do ḡabail
la Cloinn Μυρρεαρταιῖ iar na pasail a Muirtip
Eolair. Uilliam mac Ὀabi milir do marḃaḃ do
Thade ruḃaḃ Mac Ὀαρμada gall imḃbali in tobair.
Enḡi mac Aeḃa buide .h. Neill morḡur eḡt. Tomar
Mac Aḡrten, p. .h. nEchach ulaḃ, do cpochaḃ do

¹ A great defeat. maíom immir-
cech. By this expression is meant a
defeat involving the dispersion, or
migration, of the vanquished party.
imircech is an adj. deriv. from
imirce a migratory expedition.

² Both. eioir (lit. "inter"), B.
eioir, C.

³ Hoc. hoc, B.

⁴ O'Cerbhaill. This entry and the
following are not in C.

O'Domhnaill and the Clann-Muirchertaigh, and the son of Fedhlimidh O'Conchobhair, and Maurice Mac Diarmada, followed Ruaidhri, the son of Cathal, to Cul-maile, where they inflicted a great defeat¹ on him and on the Clann-Donnchaidh; and a great slaughter was committed on them respectively, both² by drowning, burning, hacking, and wounding; and great spoils *were taken* besides. A great war between Mac Diarmada and Maghnus Mac Diarmada Gall in hoc³ anno; and treachery was practised by the sons of Waldrin Mac Goisdelbh on Maghnus Mac Diarmada Gall in his own house, and he was slain there; and Cormac Caech Mac Finghin was also *slain* there. O'Cerbhaill⁴ was slain by the Osraighe. Conchobhar O'Birn occisus est viii. kalendas Martii.

A.D.
[1846.]

The kalends of January on Monday, and the twelfth of the moon; anno Domini M^o.ccc^o.xl.vii.; xviii. cycli lunaris; xv. Indictionis; xxiii. cycli solaris. Gilla-na-naemh, son of Jeffrey, son of Gilla-na-naemh O'Ferghail, chieftain of the Anghaile, died in Cluain-Lis-Bece, after having spent twenty-six years in the chief government of the Anghaile, after overcoming the devil and the world; and Cathal, the son of Murchadh, son of Gilla-na-naemh O'Ferghail, assumed the chieftaincy after him. Maurice Mac Diarmada was slain by John Ruadh Mac David Burk. Tadhg Mac Raghnaill, dux of Muintir-Eolais, was taken prisoner by the Clann-Muirchertaigh in hoc anno. O'Ruairc's gallowglasses were slain or captured⁵ by the Clann-Muirchertaigh, after having been found in Muintir-Eolais. William Mac David Milis⁶ was slain by Tadhg Ruadh Mac Diarmada Gall, in Baile-in-tobair. Henry, son of Aedh Buidhe O'Neill, mortuus est. Thomas Mac Airten, king of Ui-Echach-Uladh,

[1347.]

⁵ *Slain or captured.* The expression in the text, ոո արծաթ աւար ոո ցանաւ, literally means "were slain and captured."

⁶ *Mac David Milis.* mac ԾԾ Եւ միւլի. The word միւլի is probably for Lat. *miles*. The usual form of the name is "Mac David Burk."

[MS. defective.
Text supplied
from "Annals
of Connacht."]

Ḡallaiḃ. Eoḡan Ua Maḡaḃan, pī tṛil nĀnmchaḃa, moṛtuur eṛt; acur Murchaḃ Ua Maḡaḃan, a ḡnac peim, do ruḡaḃ iar pīn. Pīnḡuala, ingen Eoḡain mic Pīnḡin, uxop Feapḡail Muimḡiḡ .h. Duibḡenḡan, archinḡech Chille Ronain, quieuit. In ḡilla duḃ Mac ḡillimochua quieuit. Feḡal mac Cormaic do marḃaḃ, ocup nī pēp cia doṛmarḃ.

[Ct. Enaip pōp Maip, ocup xxii. pūipū; M°.ccc°.xl°. octauo; xix. cicli lunapū; pūimur annur inḡicḡionū; xx. quarto cicli polapū. Cathal .h. Feḡail, duax Muinḡipe hĀngailē pūia pé leiḃ ḡliaḃna, moṛtuur eṛt. Niall ḡapḃ .h. Doimḡaill do marḃaḃ la Maḡnur meḃlach .h. n'Doimḡaill, pēp dolum. Mailechlainḡ Maḡ Opechḡaiḡ, duax Muinḡipū Raḡuibḃ, moṛtuur eṛt. Donnchaḃ Mac ḡraḡaiḡ, duax Cuilī ḡriḡoin, quieuit in Cipṛto. Cocaḃ moṛ do eḡḡi eiḡip Feḡal Mac n'Diarmada ocup Ruaiḃpī mac Cathail mic Doimḡaill, ocup longḡōpṛ Mice Diarmada do loṛcaḃ do mac Cathail. Mac Diarmada do tīnol a chapad do Chon-naḃḡaiḃ, ocup dol doibḃ anḡiaḡ mic Cathail co ḡaile in muta, ocup do loṛced an baile leo eiḡip cloich ocup cranḡ, ocup nūp laiḡaḃ cenḡ do tocḡail doibḃ no co tancadap ḡa ḡiḡiḃ; ocup tuccadap ambai do ḡraiḡḡoibḃ ipīn bailī leo ṛa mac .h. Ruaiṛc, ocup tancadap ṛlan ḡa ḡiḡiḃ iar pīn.

¹ *Airchinnech*. Herenach, or Erenach. B. and C. read archinḡeo-chān, "archdeacon"; but this is obviously a mistake. The office of Herenach of Cill-Ronain (Kilronan, county of Roscommon) was hereditary in the family of O'Duibh-gennain.

² *Ferghal Mac Cormaic*. This name should perhaps be printed "Ferghal, son of Cormac [Mac Diarmada]."

³ *Kalends*. B has the Dom. Letters (F E) in the margin.

⁴ *Maghnus Meabhlach*; i.e. "Maghnus (or Manus) the deceitful."

⁵ *Donnchadh*. Repeated in C.

was hanged by Foreigners. Eoghan O'Madadhain, king of Sil-Anmchadha, mortuus est, and Murchadh O'Madadhain, his own son, was subsequently made king. Finnghuala, daughter of Eoghan Mac Finghin, uxor of Ferghal Muimhnech O'Duibhgennain, airchinnech¹ of Cill-Ronain, quievit. The Gilla-dubh Mac Gillamochua quievit. Ferghal Mac Cormaic² was slain; and it is not known who slew him.

A.D.
[1347]

The kalends³ of January on Tuesday, and the twenty-third of the moon; M^o.ccc°.xl°. octavo; xix. cycli lunaris; primus annus Indictionis; xx. quarto cycli solaris. Cathal O'Ferghail, dux of Muinter-Anghaile during the space of half a year, mortuus est. Niall Garbh O'Domhnaill was slain by Magnus Meabhlach⁴ O'Domhnaill, per dolum. Maelechlainn Mac Oirechtaigh, dux of Muinter-Raduibh, mortuus est. Donnchadh⁵ Mac Bradaigh, dux of Cuil-Brighdin, quievit in Christo.⁶ A great war arose between⁷ Ferghal Mac Diarmada and Ruaidhri, son of Cathal,⁸ son of Domhnall;⁹ and Mac Diarmada's fortress was burned by the son of Cathal. Mac Diarmada assembled his friends of the Connachtmen, and they pursued the son of Cathal to Baile-in-mhuta, and the town was burned by them, both¹⁰ stone and wood;¹¹ and no one dared to oppose them until they arrived at their homes; and they brought with them all the captives that were in the town, including O'Ruairc's son, and came home safely afterwards.

[1348.]

⁶ *In Christo*. Omitted in B.

⁷ *Between*. εἰς, B. εἰς, C.

⁸ *Son of Cathal*. B. and C. have "son of Diarmaid," which is incorrect, as appears from the context, as well as from the Ann. Four Mast.

⁹ *Domhnall*; i.e. Domhnall O'Conchobhair.

¹⁰ *Both*. εἰς, (= Lat. inter), B. εἰς, C.

¹¹ *Stone and wood*; i.e. stone and wooden edifices.

END OF VOL. I.



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